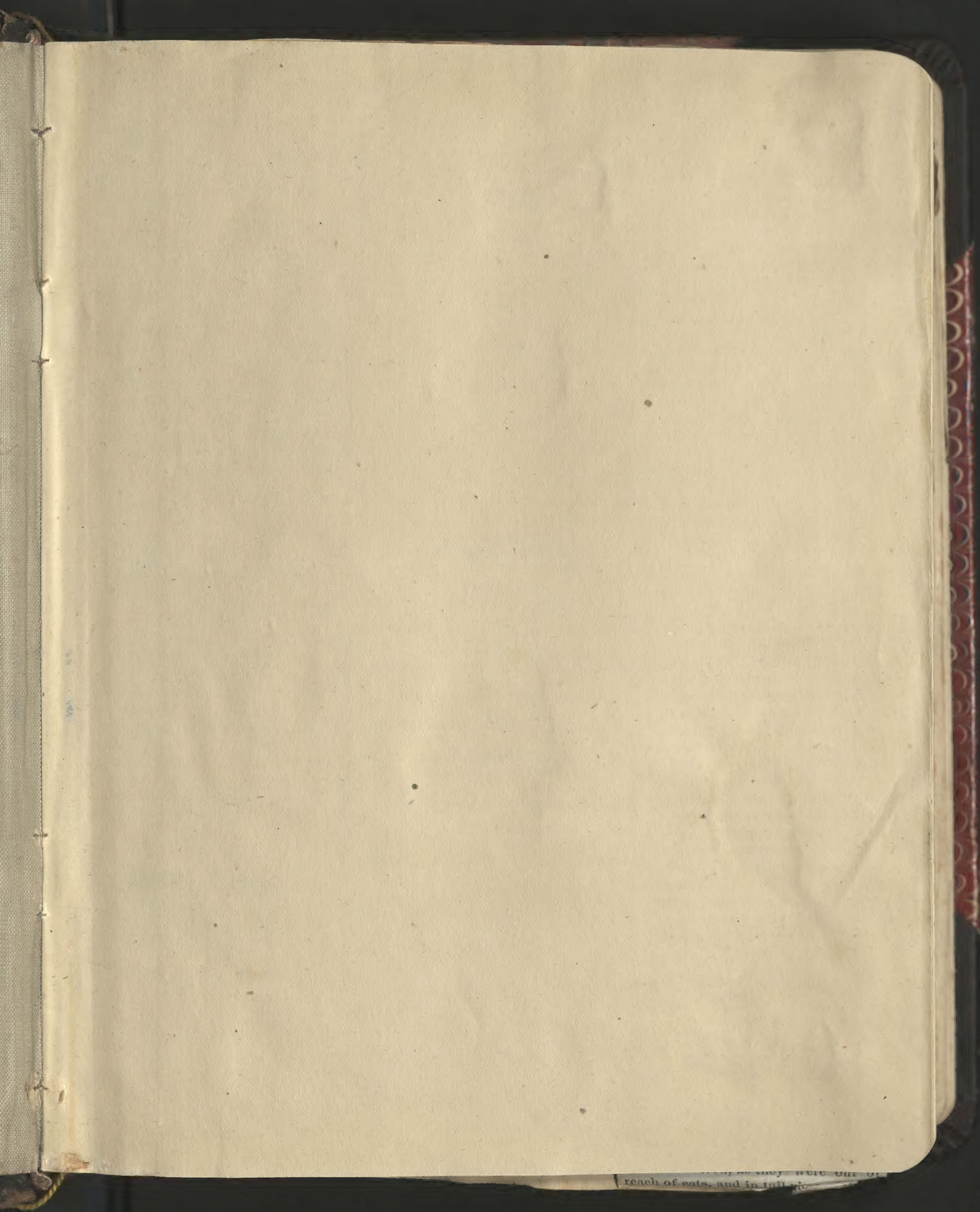


Patented Dec. 11th. 1888



SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror. Nantucket's Centennial.

Mr. Editor:

Your ever-welcome paper brought its last week's budget of home news which is always interesting and not infrequently instructive. Of course most natives of Nantucket residing elsewhere have an interest in the island's general welfare, and when they visit the dear old home they naturally like to find as much of the island as possible about as they left it. And to find as many of the old school boys and girls as can be brought together, would also be pleasant. Visiting the island semi-occasionally, as I have done the past twenty-five years, it has not been my lot to meet many of my old associates, simply because few of them chanced to be there when I have found it convenient to journey homeward. As life's shadows slant from the west the affection for old-time things increases, and the love for the kindred and fellow townspeople of one's youth grows keener and more substantial. And a reunion of the sons and daughters of Nantucket on the occasion of a centennial celebration of the town's incorporation on June 8, or on some later day during the summer, would be an event that would bring to the island very many of her former citizens now residing in Boston and vicinity, and very probable from many other parts of the country.

Such a celebration would bring many people to the island, and the hotels and boarding houses and carriages and sailboats would derive some benefit. You say it is too late to get an appropriation from the town to help on the celebration, but a citizens committee could arrange the affair much better, perhaps. A public meeting called for that purpose ought to bring out the best element of your men and women now residing there, and arrangements perfected for a good old-fashioned turn-out and jollification, the detail of which can well be left to the inspiration of the committee of arrangements. Some will want the clam-bake and squantum festivities, and others will look for the literary and musical and historical and genealogical; but most every native Nantucketer will look for the old haunts of pleasure and rejoice in the greetings of old associates.

For Nantucket's corporate natal day to come and go without some suitable observance of it on the one hundredth anniversary, would certainly argue its material decline. Call the meeting, Mr.

Editor, and let all respond to it who can. Then resolve that a celebration of the centennial anniversary of Nantucket's birthday is the proper thing for the summer of 1895, and success will be assured.

NANTUCKET III.

BOSTON, March 12, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror. One Hundred Years.

Mr. Editor:

Your suggestion about having the school children take a hand in the centennial celebration is very fine. They could doubtless furnish much of an entertaining character. But it has seemed to me that the proper organization to take the lead in this affair is the Nantucket Historical Association. It is exactly in the line of this society's legitimate labor, and if the Historical Association shall take hold of the matter its success can be assured from the start. As a member of the Historical Association, I shall stand ready to do a reasonable share of the necessary work.

ERIC

NANTUCKET, March 14, 1895.

—Don't forget that centennial suggestion. Our correspondent "Eric" offers a valuable thought in connection with the matter: that the Nantucket Historical Association take up the reins. Why not? Let the start be made now, and the celebration take place in August, which will afford ample time. We trust the executive committee will consider the suggestion at a promptly-called special meeting. Such an event will have a magnetic influence on far-away, long-time absentees, and we shall be astonished at the response.

Fol
last w
of the
met a
ing f
(inst
vertis
purp
celeb
versa
the to
It is
—lad
ent a
for i
tion,
cred
casio
affai
splen
mov
of th
cess
to d

place
A
for th
even

We
nind
ossi
essf
pon
in the
restic
will
effort
prog
Land g

A
W
sider
anniv
town
moh

Centennial.

Following out the suggestion of our last week's correspondent, the council of the Nantucket Historical Association met and voted to call a citizens' meeting for Monday evening, at 7.30 o'clock (instead of 7 o'clock, as previously advertised), at the Athenaeum, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the changing the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket. It is sincerely to be hoped that citizens—ladies and gentlemen—will be present at this gathering in strong force, for it is the desire to make the celebration,—should it be decided upon—one creditable alike to the town and the occasion, and to have it strictly a people's affair. The possibilities offered for a splendid programme are great, and the movement needs but the encouragement of the citizens to make it a grand success. Again we urge all who are able to do so to attend the meeting. *mch 23*

placed last week.

A change has been made in the hour for the Citizens' meeting, next Monday evening, from 7 to 7.30 o'clock.

We trust our people will keep in mind that centennial celebration. The possibilities are excellent for a successful affair, and if the people will respond to the call for a citizens' meeting in the Athenaeum, as advertised, suggestions are likely to be offered that will indicate to them with what little effort a most enjoyable and pleasing programme can be arranged. Ladies and gentlemen are asked to be present.

A Citizens' Meeting

WILL be held in Athenaeum Hall, Monday evening, March 25th, at 7.30 o'clock, to consider the question of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the changing of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket.
mch 23—1t

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Nantucket's Centennial.

Mr. Editor:

The proposition to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Nantucket township, is a very good one, and will probably induce many Nantucketers who are residing elsewhere to make the occasion one of pleasure and interest by arranging to be there when the celebration comes off.

I should like to see the scholars who attended the school which was held in the old town house corner of Main and Milk streets, called out upon the line once again. And then the scholars of the first West Grammar School, where Cyrus Pierce first made "learning go" without a rod. And next to see the scholars of the South Grammar School, where Mr. Spofford made the rod "go" regardless of the learning.

Of course the classes that plodded through the lessons of those days are decimated, but enough remain to render a reunion of singular pleasure; and as I expect to put in an appearance when the centennial comes off, I cherish the hope that I shall meet many of my old classmates upon the sea-girt isle of beauty.

OLD BOY.

BOSTON, March 27, 1895.

The citizens' centennial meeting called for next Monday evening, has been postponed at the request of the committee, and the date will be duly announced.

The Nantucket Press Board will

The Centennial.

About one hundred citizens responded to the call for a meeting at Athenaeum Hall, Monday evening, to consider the feasibility of carrying out a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. M. S. Dudley, vice-president of the Historical Association, and organized by the choice of Arthur H. Gardner, Esq., chairman, and Miss Mary E. Starbuck, secretary.

The object of the call was briefly stated, and the matter was discussed at some length, various plans being offered for arranging the preliminaries. It was finally voted that a general committee of fifteen ladies and gentlemen be appointed by the chair (the chairman to be a member ex-officio), to consider the subject, suggest such committees as appeared necessary for such an occasion as was contemplated, and also look into the financial prospects, and report upon these at an adjournment of the meeting to be held at the same hour and place on Monday evening, April 8. The chairman announced that he would report the names of the committee through the local press, and submits the following list: Roland B. Hussey, Charles C. Crosby, Ernest H. Jernegan, Charles H. Mowry, Henry P. Brown, Robert B. Coffin, Wendell Macy, Mrs. Walter H. Burgess, Mrs. Sarah W. Kelley, Mrs. George G. Fish, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Miss Emma Cook, Miss Ellen Cox, Miss Gertrude M. King, Miss Mary E. Starbuck.

There were but few who took active part in the discussion during the meeting, but it appeared that the sympathy of all present was with the movement—and as near as we can learn, there is a quiet public interest in its success. But this interest must materialize into strong enthusiasm if we would have a celebration—a big, successful one—and it is therefore hoped that the attendance at the meeting of April 8th will be large. The committee will then report, and from that report it may be possible to arrange for definite action.

It may be stated here that none need absent themselves from the next gathering for fear the hat will be passed.

It will not be; and the promoters of the movement trust the citizens will be present in large force and join in the conduct of the meeting. The people are the ones to decide whether or not they will celebrate.

APRIL 6, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Nantucket's Hundredth Birthday.

Mr. Editor:

What has become of the committee appointed at a large meeting of citizens held nearly two weeks ago to devise ways and means for the proper celebration of the birthday of Nantucket as a town? The meeting appeared to be anxious for a report in one week, but two weeks was finally conceded as desirable to gather all the facts necessary to inaugurating a good time for the citizens and summer guests of Nantucket the coming season?

The only way to have a celebration is to commence one. It will take care of itself after it is properly started. You cannot well ask any persons to contribute until you have something to contribute for. Time is valuable in making announcements for such a celebration, and there is no time to lose. When a programme of exercises is agreed upon and advertised, then notifications of attendance may be anticipated from the numerous descendants of the island, to do honor to the natal day of the town of their nativity.

From a purely business point of view, there is business for Nantucket in such a celebration. But I would celebrate the event for the honor of it. I would keep alive the spirit of our fathers as far as possible, and emulate their example in doing well what our hands find to do in this matter of centenary observance. It is an opportunity that will not happen again in a hundred years. And for the people of Nantucket to allow the occasion to pass without a proper marking of the event, is certainly writing ourselves high up on the line of unappreciative concern in the reverence due our ancestors.

If the committee will report an attractive programme, and the officers selected to promote it put some well-directed labor into the project, its success can be assured from the commencement. For the future of Nantucket, this occasion ought not to be neglected.

ERIC.

NANTUCKET, April 5, 1895.

Nantucket Centennial Celebration

Why and Whom do We Commemorate?

The object of this writing is to emphasize a few facts, for the sake of the cause in question, and for the sake of the simple truth. To a great extent, the old world lives in the past, in her history, her traditions. Her history is that of the human race, as far back as authenticity extends. America lives in the present, in her individualism. Comparatively speaking we might say she has no history, it is so short. Our republic is in its commencement. But in the natural course of events, as the ever present retires into the past, we have been, and are developing our history day by day. The interest and enthusiasm in our history is steadily increasing, and will continue to increase, upon the principle of compound interest.

Among the most important in our collection of priceless gems of history, are our earliest settled towns. The oldest English settlement in the United States is Jamestown, Va., 1607. Then follows Plymouth, Boston, Salem, Provincetown, Newbury, Salisbury, Andover, Hampton, Exeter, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and other small towns in eastern and southeastern Massachusetts; Nantucket in 1659. Jamestown antedates Nantucket only 52 years, and Plymouth only 39 years. The great city of Chicago is only 50 years old from its first settlement. In population (1,099,850—census 1890), it ranks the second city in the United States, the seventh on the globe. Old Nantucket antedates Chicago more than 180 years.

By refreshing and emphasizing in our minds the facts in this brief sketch, we may, perhaps, form some idea of the historic interest, value, and importance of Nantucket to this great nation of 62,600,000 souls. The present year is the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, and the centennial of the change of name of town from Sherburne to Nantucket.

Who were our ancestors? The first settlers of Salisbury and Nantucket, and who constituted the germ of the United States of America? They were a handful of brave men and women, the first in our history, as an organized, distinctive body, to assert the freedom of the individual conscience, the inner light; to lay the corner-stone of true individualism, which today is the grand ideal of all our institutions. They were the first to plead the cause of that great righteous principle of arbitration, and put it into practice—a principle which has become a vital national institution; the first to take a bold and decisive stand for the abolition of human slavery, which resulted in the enfranchisement of four million slaves; the first to acknowledge and assert the equality of the sexes; the first to establish the right of public petition, by their appeal from the disabilities imposed upon the honored Robert Pike by the General Court, at a time when toleration had no foothold upon the earth. These are the people, the principles, the patriotism, the dawn of which we would commemorate. We would commemorate them, simply because it is fitting; because reverence is one of the attributes of our natures. Let us enter into it for its own sake, with all our patriotism, with all our might. The old Bay State

was not only the cradle and nursery of American liberty, but it was also the cradle and nursery of "these vital principles as a governmental institution," which are the universal and only truly Christian principles which constitute the corner-stone of the structure of the right government and civilization of the whole human race. This corner-stone was laid at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, by the World's Parliament of Religion. Its dome will be the blue dome of the sky. The only society before that which is absolute, is the society of the human nature. The only real and true distinction between men is the distinction of intelligence, in its broadest sense. Let us not only for ourselves, but for posterity, keep the chain of historic events perfect, fresh and bright.

WENDELL MACY,
Chairman Executive Committee, Nantucket Centennial Celebration.

Centennial.

At the adjourned Citizens' meeting, Monday evening, there was but a small attendance to consider the report of the centennial committee. The chairman of the meeting, Arthur H. Gardner, Esq., stated that it depended largely upon the disposition shown by the people whether those identified with starting the movement would continue their support.

The matter was discussed at some length by Allen Coffin, Esq., Mr. Wendell Macy and others. In order to test the feeling of the people present as to the expediency of proceeding, Mr. W. H. Burgess moved that it was inexpedient to proceed further. The motion was lost. On motion of Dr. G. H. Gardner, it was voted to adopt that part of the committee's report providing for choice of an executive committee of twenty, and the list presented by the committee was accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of members of the executive committee, Thursday evening, several parties named declined serving, and a sub committee was appointed to fill the vacancies, and report at a meeting this evening, when it is expected the list will be completed.

APRIL 27, 1895.

APRIL 27, 1895.

CENTENNIALS only come once in a hundred years. One of the centennial birthdays of Nantucket is at hand, and a competent committee has the management of a celebration in charge. The time for perfecting the details is short. The committee need, of course, encouragement and support. It is reasonable to suppose that the plans mapped out by the committee will not meet the demands of all persons; yet it is equally clear that adverse criticisms will not promote the work of arranging for a creditable celebration. The word has gone forth that Nantucket will celebrate a centennial this year, and already there have been responses to the announcement. Nantucketers will rejoice in the "good time coming," and each will help to make the occasion pleasant in the fulfillment of its promises. The event is full of reminiscent glory. The Nantucket of the past will be brought into the sunlight of the present, through the mystic chain of tradition, and memory, and record. Standing in the shadow of near two-and-a-half centuries since the island was peopled by whites, what a history lies behind us; and as we catch glimpses of the silent and sacred retrospect, how enchanting the curtain which falls between us and our great-grandfathers' great-grandfathers' days. Not of the future of Nantucket are we now to be concerned. The council fires of the aborigines have long since gone out, and scarcely a trace of native Indian blood remains. The whale, which was so long the source of prosperity, is almost extinct in our waters. The hum of the whaling industry has ceased, never to be heard again except in miniature. The whale-ship, once the pride of our ancestors, has sailed away into oblivion. The equipment for the capture of leviathan has found its way to the junk stores. All the machinery for the manufacture of spermaceti has crumbled into the dry and dusty cycles of the past, and Nantucket for a season can contemplate only the matchless splendor of her ancient renown. If we pause for a day in the coming summer to take note of the historic Nantucket, we may better enjoy the future. Let us all strive to make the celebration worthy of the people whose characteristics we may seek to emulate, and whose exploits we shall endeavor to commemorate.

MAY 4, 1895.

Nantucket's Celebration.

The outlook for the centennial grows brighter every day since the committee has met and organized for work, and the various sub-committees have settled down to business. Gradually the plans are emerging from a state of chaos into something definite, and at each meeting of the committee something is accomplished. This committee now stands as follows: Wendell Macy, chairman; Allen Coffin, secretary; Stanley E. Johnson, treasurer; Henry S. Wyer, Roland B. Hussey, Arthur H. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Mary F. Coffin, John C. Ring, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Thomas W. King, C. Warren Austin, William H. H. Smith, Myron S. Dudley, Alex. H. Seaverns, Henry P. Brown, Miss Marianna Hussey.

From the foregoing, sub-committees have been appointed as follows:

Circulars—Wendell Macy, Phebe A. Gardner, Allen Coffin.

Finance—Albert G. Brock, Allen Coffin, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Miss Mary F. Coffin.

Literary and Historical—Allen Coffin, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey.

Procession—Alex. H. Seaverns.

Races—C. W. Austin, Charles G. Coffin, 3d.

Music—John C. Ring, C. W. Austin.

Squantom—Phebe A. Gardner, Alex. H. Seaverns, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright.

Reception—Albert G. Brock, T. W. King, John C. Ring, M. S. Dudley.

Banquet—M. S. Dudley, Allen Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson.

July 9, 10 and 11 are the dates decided on for the celebration.

The very important work of arranging for the procession, in the hands of Mr. Seaverns, is sure to be done with artistic effect and good taste. The chairman of this committee has been given power to invite whosoever he wishes to assist him. It must be evident to all that the earnest co operation of all business men, fire companies and all local organizations should be freely given. Many of the features have been arranged of such a nature that the very youngest and the very oldest, the native and the alien, cannot fail to be entertained.

Circulars of invitation to be sent broadcast throughout the country, to the number of one thousand, are to be printed at once. It is desired that persons knowing of Nantucketers abroad will secure copies of these to send to them. Arrangements for securing funds have been made with which all will soon be made acquainted. And now let everybody put aside all blue feelings of hard times and give generously. It will all come back in the end.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.
Mr. Editor:

If the centennial celebration is now well under way, as it appears to be, the citizens are expected to lend a hand in promoting the plans of the committee. I have been looking about our wharves and localities where the business incident to the whaling industry was formerly conducted, and find very little left to remind one of the pursuits of our ancestors. Over at the Edgartown wharf lies one of the old whale-ships, the Mattapoisset, as she returned from her last whaling voyage in a dismantled condition, and in her immediate vicinity are several whale-boats. The brig E. H. Adams and schooner Hattie A. Smith, as they last returned from whaling voyages are also tied up at Edgartown's old wharf in full rig, never having been dismantled. If one of these craft could be borrowed for the occasion and towed to our harbor it would be an object of great interest, and serve to help illustrate the industry pursued by the early settlers of Nantucket. I need not elaborate upon the proposition, but merely suggest the idea for the consideration of the committee.

C. E. N.

MAY 4, 1895.

The Centennial.

The sub-committees of the Centennial Celebration are now all at work upon the detail of their several specialties. Circulars have been printed and extensively circulated through the mails, and any person desiring to forward to friends copies of the circular, can avail themselves of such, by calling at the store of Mr. E. H. Jernegan corner of Main and Federal streets.

One of the true sons of Nantucket, writing to one of the committee on the Centennial, suggests that under the amusement head of "Races," (which he does not yet understand whether they are contemplated for the land or for the sea) expresses the hope that there will be no horse races. And this is his further suggestion: "If there are no whaleboats at Nantucket (who ever supposed there would never be one?) obtain some of those now at Edgartown or New Bedford and have a boat-race on the harbor by real Nantucket whalers, if such can be found. Such an exhibition of genuine whaleboat rowing would be rather attractive; and, all the more so, if both boats and crew were fitted, manned and maneuvered so as to show how they used to chase and kill a whale." The suggestion is commended to the committee on races.

Resident Nantucketers do not realize the interest that is manifested in the centennial celebration by non-residents. The writer, during a recent visit on the continent, was plying with queries from many sources concerning the proposed jubilation, and is pleased to be enabled to state that matters are every day assuming a prosperous phase. Another fortnight will probably develop the plans so that a general idea of the programme may be announced. There is not a man, woman or child on the island but is directly or indirectly interested in the success of the centennial and should be willing to contribute.

MAY 11, 1895.

AY 18, 1895.

The Centennial.

The arrangements for the centennial celebration are going forward with vigor, and we are enabled today to present the programme as at present contemplated for July 9, 10 and 11, which is subject to addition or modification, as the case may be. We also present for general information a list of sub-committees chosen to look after the details.

PROGRAMME.

July 9th.

- 7 to 8 a. m.—Ring of Bells and firing of Cannon.
- 8 to 9 a. m.—Band Concert.
- 9-30 a. m.—Boat races.
- 1 p. m.—Literary and Historical exercises in Methodist Church.
- 3-30 p. m.—Races and Games.
- 7-30 p. m.—Banquet

July 10th.

- 7 to 8 a. m.—Ring of Bells and firing of Cannon.
- 8 to 9 a. m.—Band Concert.
- 9-30 a. m.—Squantum, and pilgrimages to Indian wigwams.
- 7-30 to 9 p. m.—Reception.
- 9 p. m.—Band Concert and grand Fireworks.

July 11th.

- 7 to 8 a. m.—Ring of Bells and firing of Cannon.
- 8 to 9 a. m.—Band Concert.
- 1 p. m.—Grand Procession and Review.
- Evening—Grand Illumination,
- 9 p. m.—Grand Ball.

At convenient times, pilgrimages can be made to points of interest, among which are Maria Mitchell's birth-place, Lucretia Mott's early home, Old Mill, Historical Rooms, Athenaeum, Old North Vestry, etc.

COMMITTEES.

Circulars.—Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Allen Coffin.

Finance.—Allen Coffin, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey.

Literary and Historical.—Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Allen Coffin.

Reception.—Albert G. Brock, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. Myron S. Dudley.

Banquet.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Henry S. Wyer, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Rev. Myron S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

Procession, Decorations and Illuminations.—Alexander H. Seaverns, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, Miss Marianna Hussey, William B. Stevens.

Squantum.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Arthur H. Gardner, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin 3d, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

Music, Races, Games, Bells, Guns, Ball and Fireworks.—John C. Ring, C. W. Austin, Max Wagner, Charles G. Coffin 3d, Henry P. Brown.

The general committee are now turning attention to the financial side, and request us to state for the benefit of non-residents that subscriptions will be welcomed, and may be sent directly to the treasurer, Mr. Stanley E. Johnson, Nantucket, Mass., who is authorized by the general committee to receive and receipt for same. Several letters from non-residents have been received asking if contributions would be solicited, and the finance committee have issued their appeal, which may be found in another column.

Nantucket Centennial Celebration Financial Appeal.

THE Committee of Finance of the Nantucket Centennial Celebration hereby solicit contributions in aid of the successful furtherance of the plans announced. All subscriptions should be forwarded to STANLEY E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, Nantucket, Mass.

ALLEN COFFIN,
ALBERT G. BROCK,
MRS. BENJ. CARTWRIGHT,
P. HUSSEY,
C. WARREN AUSTIN.

Nantucket, May 17, 1895.

mjs—

Read the appeal of the centennial committee in advertising columns. Not only read it, but respond to it. The centennial is developing brighter phases every day. "A good thing. Push it along."

—FROM a large number of persons interested in the Centennial Celebration have come notices of their intention to be present. The Rev. Christopher C. Hussey, Alex. Starbuck, Esq., Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks, Rev. Louise S. Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck, Miss Anna Gardner have already consented to contribute papers or poems to the literary and historical features of the occasion. Letters from Gov. Greenhalge, Lieut-Gov. Wolcott, and Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, express their desires to be present, and indicate that, public business permitting, they will all put in an appearance on some one of the three days. Should President Cleveland be sojourning at his sea-side home at Gray Gables, during the celebration, hopes are entertained that he also may be able to attend. Thus far every indication of a successful celebration is apparent, and the various sub-committees are pressing forward their respective work. The suggestion for a whale-boat race in the harbor has been favorably received, and one of the old whale-ship commanders has signified his willingness to man and equip a whale-boat for the race if another can be found. And the second one will be forthcoming sure.

MAY 25, 1895.

Centennial Notes.

The centennial celebration committee has secured for orators, poets and after-dinner speakers, the following list: Rev. Christopher C. Hussey will speak on "The Social and Religious Character of the island in its Palmy Days." Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks will discourse upon "The Energy and Hardihood of the Ancestors." Mrs. Caroline Earle White, upon the "Physical Characteristics of the Island." Miss Anna Gardner upon the "Anti-Slavery History of the Island." Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck and Rev. Louise S. Baker will furnish poems. Alexander Starbuck, historical theme. Rev. Walter Mitchell, W. H. McElroy, Charles Carleton Coffin, Hon. Elijah A. Morse, and others who have accepted invitations to participate in the literary and historical exercises, have not yet announced their themes. But the responses have been sufficiently prompt and numerous to ensure a celebration of grand proportions and of literary brilliancy.

More of the Centennial circulars may be obtained at Jernegean's. Get some, and send one in every letter you mail.

The several committees are putting in good work, and it is hoped will be ready at an early day to report, that the detailed programme may be made up.

A summer resident has sent us a contribution this week of \$25, with the request that it be used for prizes for dory race, which matter will be referred to the proper committee.

MAY 25, 1895

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Centennial.

Mr. Editor:

The time is at hand when the various committees must get down to work. The time is short, and there is much to be done; but we are sanguine that we can make the centennial celebration a grand success, *provided* we receive that support from the community without which no similar event can be successful. We say the *support*. As a matter of course, we require ready money, and it is hard to collect at this season, but we do not ask for money from any who have none to spare. We *do* ask for the moral support of all, and for any aid possible. No reasonable person can doubt that the occasion will be an interesting one, and that much benefit to our island will result from the wide-spread advertising.

Now that our committees are about to appeal to the community for aid and operation, is it too much to ask that they will be given cheerfully, not as personal favors, but *in the interest of Public Spirit?*

Of those pessimistic persons who can see no use in a centennial celebration, we only ask that they will for a month or so refrain from their usual practice of cold-water-throwing, and let the enthusiasm of the younger generation have full sway. Let us at this, of all times, bury our little hatchets and pull together. We can then carry out plans which will make our celebration not only interesting but unique.

H. S. WYER.

There appears to be a revival of interest in old pictures and manuscripts awakened, perhaps, by talk concerning the centennial. We have been shown some this week, all having local interest. The fact denotes that our people are discussing the centennial.

A great seller—Ice Cream Chocolates. at

MAY 25, 1895.

—THAT the centennial celebration has been quite generally advertised appears by a letter from a lady at Binghamton, N. Y., who, having noticed in a Maine newspaper an item about the affair wrote to the secretary for further information. Her father was born here in 1822, and attended the Coffin school, and members of the family will make the centennial an occasion to revisit the island, after many years absence.

—THE Rev. Walter Mitchell, who was so highly commended by maritime men for writing the poem entitled "Tacking Ship Off Shore," will be here at the centennial and pull any oar in the whale-boat celebration that may be assigned him. From the list of speakers who have already accepted invitations to be present, it is probable that the array of brilliant literary and poetic talent arranged for the occasion has never been excelled in the island's history.

MAY 25, 1895.

Here and There.

And still it grows—our Centennial baby. Keep it growing.

The Centennial.

The increasing interest in the matter of a centennial celebration is a source of gratification to the promoters, and indicates that the importance of the event is becoming to be more fully recognized.

Contributions in amounts of \$100, \$50 and \$25 have been paid in or pledged, and the committee on finance have not yet made earnest effort, but have intimations from all sides of a readiness to contribute towards the success of what bids fair to eclipse any public celebration ever before held here—a celebration not confined to institution or family, but to all Nantucket's sons and daughters.

Never again can a celebration of the kind be held here under the auspices of representatives of the original families, and it is therefore apparent that the "hub," as the poet in another column has put it, will be the centre of a great gathering from all sections. Hotel keepers are already engaging rooms to parties who expect to participate. Nor is the attendance likely to be confined to strictly Nantucket descendants. From many sections come reports of outside parties who are arranging to come and enjoy a three days' entertainment that must be unique, inasmuch as everything on and of Nantucket is said to be unique.

The big banquet at the rink (which the Electric Co. has placed at the disposal of the committee) will be a grand old Tucket tea party, with a full measure of jollity, wit and good fellowship for sauce. It will be the place of all places where the faces of old friends will appear to each other, where old friendships will be renewed, and where reminiscence will have an abiding place.

The historical and literary features are well nigh perfected, the contributors, excepting one or two names, having already been announced.

The amusement committee are maturing a fine programme, which they do not care to make public at present.

The same may be said of the procession committee. They will form a line that will include strong historic features, breaking into strict seriousness with an occasional dash of the humorous. They will give details in due season.

The committee having in charge decorations and illuminations are to meet tonight to arrange the final details of their part of the work.

Despite the fact that no complete programme is yet arranged, it every day nears that point, and will soon be in order.

A circular is being provided for, giving complete lists of boarding houses and of parties having rooms to let, and in order that none who desire to be known shall be omitted, we are requested to request all to notify Mr. Elisha P. Gardner, who is making a canvass of the town. Other information—as to methods of reaching Nantucket, cost, etc.—is being collated to present on this circular, together with lists of committees. Later, an official souvenir programme will be issued at nominal price, that everybody will course desire to have a copy of. It will present every detail of the three days' celebration.

JUNE 1, 1895.

Correspondence to The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

Having noticed in the public prints that my native town is to have a "big celebration" in July, I venture to offer a suggestion. An important feature in each State building at the recent World's Fair in Chicago, was a book of registration in which the pilgrims to the fair from the State represented by the building registered their names. These books are now retained by a historical society or other representative of the State for their historic value.

I venture the bold assertion, and I think it can be fully proven, that no town of its size has sent out more of its sons and daughters into various parts of the world than has Nantucket, and many of these have achieved positions of prominence, and indeed some have really become famous. Now, presently, there will be a large gathering of these "children" at the celebration, who pride themselves on their nativity. Would it not, then, be a good plan to have a book in which these may register as they visit their island home for this gala occasion? Such a book, properly ruled, with a column each for entering "Name," "Residence," "Occupation," and "Date of leaving Nantucket," the same to be alphabetically arranged, and to be placed where it would be easy of access, would provide an invaluable record of the sons and daughters of Nantucket who have elsewhere found homes. What a prize such a book would be to the Nantucket Historical Society. I offer this suggestion because I regard it as of special merit.

Yours truly,
J. E. C. FARNHAM.

DAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror. A Call.

BY MATTHEW BARNEY.

Ho, children of Scrap Island, hear:
'Tis time to have reunion!
Come, gather at the old Hub, dear—
Let's have a grand communion!

Two hundred years have pas-ed away
Since landed the pair of Macys;
Now that stock can show today
A troop of smiling faces.

Old Tristram Coffin's name, we find,
A regiment could furnish;
And Mary Starbuck's strength of mind
Lives, other minds to burnish.

Come, Rays and Russells, leave your trade,
There's fun for coopers brewing,
Nantucket sons and daughters staid
Old friendships are renewing!

Come, knowing Folgers, you can bring
Some ideas of your own,
And you will see it's just the thing
To have those ideas shown.

Come, Colemans, for the name recalls
Thoughts of the good old preacher;
Tho' seldom found in college halls.
Yet truth is your sterling feature.

Come, Coffins, noisy, fractious, loud,
We can excuse your manner;
Of all the names that hither crowd
You will truly take the banner.

Come, silent Gardners, slow and sure,
Leave business for a season;
You can a day's outing well endure,
And for it have a reason.

Come, dreamy quiet Hussey, too—
From Christopher descended—
We may not get a speech from you;
Least said is soonest mended.

Come, Mitchells (good the old rhymes say—
Perhaps it means at writing),
Let's have a poem for the day,
Bright, cheery and delighting.

Come, Barkers, you are rated proud—
We know you it's not mere rumor—
With thought and speech you are endowed
To rouse the best of humor.

Come, Macys, of the old-time stock
That first trod Nantucket shores,
From that good pair has sprung a flock
That's counted now by scores.

Don't fail to come, we do insist;
This call is not a fable;
We put you down upon the list
At the pudding place at table.

Come, Starbucks of Edward's line—
Nathaniel and his Mary—
Wide scattered 'mong Carolinas pine,
And o'er the western prairie;

'Tis said you are cold and rather rough;
(Our welcome will be warm enough)
Still to keep up friendship's score,
Meet with you island friends once more.

Come, Barnards, quiet in your mien,
In general, civil in your way,
You shall be heard as well as seen,
And will enjoy the day.

Come, Swains, you are called a grouchy set—
Perhaps there is some reason—
You argue, if a chance you get,
Both in and out of season.

Come, Paddacks, of Ichabod's bold race
Who taught our grandsires whaling,
Come, let a smile light every face,
For soberness' your failing.

Come, honest Chases, rather bluff,
And sometimes given to fretting;
A whale is sure to cry enough
If once you get a setting.

Come, Worths, with notions quaint and rare—
Most taught in Whaleman's College,
Where they are best that do and dare—
Tho' lacking in book knowledge.

Come, Smiths (perchance from Capt. John,
Saved by that Indian lassie).
The name hath oft true honor won,
Tho' some are blunt and saucy.

Come, Bunkers, of old William stock,
And his good wife, Joanna;
When roused, you are stubborn as a rock,
But kind your natural manner.

Come, Browns, you have mechanic skill,—
With kindness are fraught,—
Then let your heart and hand and will
Be to this good gathering brought.

Come, Allens, you can trace your name
To dear old Scotia's shore;
Come out your shell, don't be so tame,
And wake to life once more.

Come, Joys, 'tis said that you can brag
(And some we know were able);
We trust to you that talk shan't flag,
For that's good sauce at table.

Come, Jenkins, cold and slow of speech,
Mind of mechanic turn,
This will to you some a lesson teach—
You are not too wise to learn.

Come, Cartwrights, square in thought and
More sober-hued than gay,
This gathering's sure to be a fact;—
There are times to work and play.

Come, Brooks and Brock, a sturdy race—
Old Puritanic stock—
These names hath oft held honor'd place
In hall and battle shock.

Come, Barneys, you of Jacob's line—
The good old Baptist preacher—
Though of a cast of mind to shine,
It has pugnacious feature.

Come, Bakers, slow in speech and act,
You seek by light reason
To rule 'twixt fancy and the fact,
Tho' it be out of season.

Come, old-time Morris, quaint of ways,
We'll give you all a greeting;
Your genial way and words of praise
Will help to spice the meeting.

Come, Myricks, of the old-time stock,
Cool, square and sharp in trade,
Your thought can pierce through wood or rock
To work out plans you've made.

Come, Jones and Gerald, and Jenks, too,
We need you in our array;
We speeches need, and songs from you,
Or bright poem for the day.

Come, Pinkhams, often sharp of speech,
Yet proud and gallant bearing,
This gathering will some lesson teach,
In which you should be sharing.

Come, Mooers, of Capt. William's clan,
Who first at mast-head wore
Our stars and stripes, and the first man
To float them at England's shore.

Come, Coon and Cash and Grant have claim,
In true valor's light to stand,
Leviathan, the sea's great game,
Oft yieldeth to your hand.

Come, Dunhams, slow in thought and fact,
And not often swift in motion,
None braver when it need the act
To save from wrecks on ocean.

Come, Anstins, you're from Rhoda's isle
And have opinions of your own,
So positive you raise a smile,
E'en when better ways are shown.

Come, Eastons, you of Rhoda's land,
And trace to old continental stock,
Like the old Governor once in command,
If mind made up, you are firm as rock,

Unmoved by either blame or praise,
You love the old-time thoughts and ways.
Come, Clarks, of old explorer race,
You will find with us you have a place.

Come, Carys, quiet in way and thought,
Seldom your best are showing,
But surely, they've a tartar caught
That think you lack in knowing.

Come, Murpheys, here's a place for you
To give some music, rich and true;
Come, Meaders all, we need your aid;
Perhaps you'll have a chance to trade.

Come, Crosbys, of old Bay State clan,
You act to none as minion;

to come here with each other is a common thing. He
their business is not identical. He
of same class of customers, although
oks. Each of these firms has about
e does this by examining their
ferred to is one, from bad debts.
of the United States, of which that
ur of the leading jobbing houses
ss. He is engaged in protecting
age lies in the character of his busi-
nation of this one outsider's priv-
of heads of departments. The ex-
or has access to them, not even
of the firm and the bookkeeper

The Centennial.

The various sub-committees for the centennial are gradually closing up their duties, and indications point to a successful completion of the plans in ample time.

The voluntary subscriptions continue to flow in, and the finance committee feel that nothing will be lacking for the financial success of the undertaking. A correspondent, in another column, suggests a "popular subscription." He expresses the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens. We can assure him that this very matter has had careful consideration, and plans are already made for providing opportunities for all to contribute their mites. Subscription blanks will be placed in convenient places about town early next week, and everybody given the chance to contribute much or little, as he may desire.

Work upon the arches is being pushed forward, and the banquet, procession and decorations committees are hard at work.

Martland's band, one of the finest in the country, has been secured for the three days, and also the local band.

The bicycle races will be a feature, and the new track of Mr. E. S. Burgess will have a grand dedication.

The centennial circulars are now in the printer's hands, and will probably be ready by Wednesday or Thursday next. They will contain valuable information. But a few days are left for those who have rooms to let to get into the list. If any desire to do so, they should notify Mr. Elisha P. F. Gardner at once.

Subscriptions from unexpected sources have been received this week. A Boston house, Parker, Holmes & Co., send check for \$10, with the remark: "We desire to contribute in aid of the Nantucket Centennial Celebration, and extend our best wishes for the complete success of the occasion."

The Harmonic Quartet, of Taunton, who gave such a delightful vocal concert here recently, have been engaged to sing during the exercises in M. E. Church.

It has been decided that no banquet tickets will be sold until the day preceding the occasion, when it will be first come first served.

At its meeting, Thursday evening, Wanackmamack Encampment, I. O. O. F., accepted the invitation to join in the procession.

A big gun has been secured for the early morning salutes on centennial days.

The prospect is that during centennial week extra excursions by road and steamer to Nantucket will be in vogue from points along the Old Colony route, and possibly via other routes.

If there are any among the ladies of the town who are willing to contribute to the success of the banquet by furnishing the refreshments, they are requested to

Centennial.

Work on the details of the Centennial programme are progressing finely. The executive board held a meeting Monday evening at the studio of Wendell Macy, and the various sub-committees reported. Messrs. Isaac Hill and Max Wagner were appointed of the committee.

A letter received by Mr. T. W. K. from Mr. Cleveland's secretary, announced that the President would be unable to be present. He wrote: "The President regrets exceedingly that he is compelled to deny himself the pleasure of a visit to the island on the very interesting occasion."

Much routine work was disposed of. The price of tickets for the ball is fixed at \$1 for each and every person. Seats at banquet table will be \$1 each. It is proposed to have after dinner speeches, and vocal and instrumental music.

The procession committee could report in full upon their plans, and promise a fine turn-out. Nantucket Lodge, I. O. O. F. has accepted an invitation to be in line, and other organizations will, it is thought, respond favorably to the committee's invitation, including Thomas M. Gardner P. G. A. R. which will be assigned to escort a float of a patriotic character. It is possible, too, that several secret organizations from other places will be in the parade.

The main arch is to be at the junction of Federal and Main streets, and will be of handsome design. Smaller arches will be put up at junction of Orange and Main streets; Main st., south of bank building; Main and Central streets; and head of steamboat wharf.

Citizens, it is presumed, will decorate their homes, especially along the route of the procession. Arrangements are being made to have flags of all descriptions on sale at the studio of Wendell Macy, which will also be made the general headquarters, or bureau of information, where people may secure circulars, particulars of the exercises, etc.

The amusement committee have a programme laid out that in point of variety cannot fail to provide pleasure for all tastes, in combination with the other features of the celebration.

A practical exhibition of life-saving apparatus is one of the features proposed for squantum day at head of the harbor.

The programme was laid out, and is as follows (subject to addition or modification):

July 9.—Ringing of bells and salutes to be at the discretion of the amusement committee as to time. 8 to 9 a. m., band concert. 9.30 whaleboat and other races in the harbor, to conclude by 1 p. m. The literary and historical exercises in the M. E. Church to commence at 1.30. Base ball games at the Agricultural grounds to commence at 3.30, at which both bands will be present. At 7 p. m. band concert on the Square. At the same hour the banquet at the Rink will commence.

July 10.—Ringing of bells and salute in the morning. 8 to 9, band concert on the Square. Squantum will start at 9 a. m. for Wauwinet, by boats and carriages. A bicycle race on the road will begin at a convenient time after the squantum starts. The clambake will be at 1 p. m. Life saving exhibitions at 3 p. m. It is expected that some literary and musical exercises may be presented during the day, as also several games, the nature of which is not yet public property. At 7.30 a reception and band concert at the Rink and on the Square.

July 11.—Ringing of bells and salute in the morning. 8 to 9 band concert on the Square. 9.30 to 12, bicycle races. The grand procession will start at 1 p. m. and will form the principal general attraction of the day. The evening will be one of grand pyrotechnic and illumination displays until the hour of the ball. A promenade concert at the Rink from 9 to 10 p. m., the ball following.

The voluntary contributions to the fund are coming in daily, and the committee are receiving encouragement from all sides.

By another week it is hoped to be able to give a programme in full which will be also printed on a circular with other information of interest to the general public.

A handsome historical design, in colors, has been made by Mr. Seaverns for the ball programme, and is to be presented as a souvenir on the occasion.

Smith."

The passenger uttered that sound which is best described as a snort, and wrote rapidly in retort: "And a very

JUNE 8, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Friend Barney:

I accept thy invitation,
For it does beat all creation
How that Quaker coat doth fit
Every target of thy wit.
From "New Townier" to the "Chookies,"
Speeding the ancestral ball,
Bursting all its sides with laughter,
Not a "coof" among them all.

Kindly too, with thought to blend
(Just like a Nantucket Friend)
Charity, thou choice rare bit,
Making happier the hit
When our breezy island beckons
All her children, kith and kin,
Each by name, hast not forgotten
One by name of Newbeg in?

Sailed there not a Ramsdell lover,
O'er the seas, a gallant rover?
When the pirate bade surrender
Stood he not our flag's defender?
History hath on her pages
Written *here deathless fame*;
While "the girl I left behind me"
Too, immortalized the name.

Near a swampy moor-land lot,
Lived a man, by surname Trot.
After generations grew,
Every one with eyes of blue.
'Till the tale became a fable,
And the owl-eyes of Trot swamp
Passed adown the line of Starbucks
Like the glow-worm with its lamp.

Waft ye wings of love, the story
Of our island's deeds of glory!
Ne'er forget the Quaker maid—
One of that *spy-glass brigade*—
On "the walk" at coo of even,
Watching, waiting, (who shall blame?)
For the ship beyond the offing—
Phantom ship that never came.

AN OLD NANTUCKET GIRL.

Nantucket is receiving wider advertising this year than ever before, through its centennial celebration circulars and other sources. An edition of 11,000 map circulars of Nantucket, bearing a variety of data have been printed this week for general circulation, and may be had of R. E. Congdon, The Springfield, The Nantucket, Sea Cliff Inn, Point Breeze, A. G. Brock and Eugene S. Burgess. Get a few and mail them with your letters.

JUNE 8, 1895.

The following is handed us for publication:

MERIDEN, Conn., June 5th, 1895.
WENDELL MACY, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Noticing in our local paper that Nantucket is to have an anniversary celebration, I was reminded that as my great-great-grandfather was the original whaler on this coast, I ought to be especially interested in the event, and so I have run off a little verse to call your old whalers' attention to the fact, trusting that my enthusiasm will not seem presumptuous, and may have a chance to help on the celebration. As a Nantucketer, you may be interested to learn that William Hamilton, a Scotchman, was born in 1643; settled on Cape Cod; was persecuted as one who dwelt with evil spirits for having killed the first whale on the New England coast; afterward fled to Rhode Island, and then to Connecticut, dying at Danbury, Ct., in 1746, at the age of 103 years. This is a matter of family record and also of antiquarian history. Should any of the old sea-dogs chance to have run across any further facts as to the old whaler, I should be very much pleased to gain the information. The last old whaling ship out of New Bedford, some sixty years ago, was named for the old gentleman, so I am informed by Capt. David P. Vail, of Sag Harbor, himself an old whaler, as well as one who sailed "around the Horn" in charge of a company of gold hunters, in 1849. He writes me that himself and another are the only remaining old-whaling captains of his vicinity.

Hoping that I may be favored with a full account of your anniversary, and wishing you the greatest success, I am

Yours very truly,
FRANK L. HAMILTON.

A Fishing Yarn.

Ahoy! sea-dogs of other days,
Whose hardy, sun-burned visage tells
The tale of life upon the waves,
From towering berg to tropic's rays.
Scanning by day the ocean wide
For monsters idling in the tide,
Till hard-a-port, the vessel's nose
Turns to the cry of "There She Blows!"
Then, o'er the side the life-boat lowers,
And sinewy arms bend to the oars.
Now swift the harpoon finds its mark,
That cables fast your reckless barque.
Nor fear nor blubber e'er was shown,
'Cept as the whale yields up her own.
Turns in the watch at last, to sleep,
Your home, "the cradle of the deep."

Say, mates, I'll put it fair to you:
Was this as you'd have had him do,
Were you the whale, and he the crew?
Or, did you reason on the barque,
"Death always loves a shining mark?"
Where were your Bible lessons then?
Forgotten even as the donor,
Indifferent to what had been
The friendship of the whale for Jonah
In throwing up his right as owner,
That Jonah might return again
To shed a light 'mongst sons of men.
And yet, my hearties, strangely true,
Unspoken praise is due to you
For breaking through the treacherous night,—
The beacon sheds your welcome light.

Now, pass the grog, and wet your whistle,—
Old tastes, like yarns, grow sharp with thistle—
Lest some old salt should waste an hour
O'er unrequited friendship shown
For the dumb creature in his power.
Avast there! while I proudly own,
That an old grandsire of my bone,
Of codfish aristocracy,

The penance paid for all misdeeds
To any of old ocean's steeds
(Through an old-time democracy),
By persecutions hard endured,
As hoped, from evil spirits cured,
For killing first (I do not boast),
The whale upon New England's coast.
To-day I offer him a toast.

Somewhere about your rugged shores,
He fled for refuge, hardly sought,
And well I know, some friendly doors
Swung outward, and dear securer brought.
Perchance from his unerring hand
Your grandsires learned the shaft to know

That makes you famous o'er the land,
More than the lead you used to throw,
"By greasing well before it fell,"
And then by sounding thro' the night;
Knowing the soil that stuck so well,
They always guessed their reeling right."
And so, my yarn let no-one doubt
Old Cap'n Bill, his pards outstaid.
A century passed in and out,
Ere his last chips were wholly played.

Fearless upon the ocean's breast,
You hardy Tars, in well-spent toil,
Have felt, in competition's zest,
The crowding of land-lubbers' oil.
Old age has stifled Neptune's larks;
Content, if sheltered from land sharks,
You'll "rest on oars," your eyes' keen lustre
Shines out, again you are a boy,
As when you "piped all hands to master,"
Or lusty, challenged, "Ship ahoy!"
For these are old Nantucket's days,
When horny hands together mingle,
And old-time neighbors vote, it pays
To set the sluggish heart a-tingle.
So with a hornpipe, loud we hail
Old William, Jonah, and the Whale.

F. L. HAMILTON, Meriden, Conn.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

To Friend Barney:

Bard of Sherburne (now Nantucket)
Songs of melody art thine,
Melody that tells a story
Savoring of ye olden time.

In the sweet old Quaker language
We have known for many a year;
As "thee knows," and not, "thou knowest"
(Ne'er a school-marm do we fear.)

We much love to read thy verses,
Marvelous are the names thee knows:
Coffins, Folgers, Macys, Gardners,
They'll all come in their best clothes

To the gathering of the natives
Of this Island of the Sea,
To commemorate the customs
And manners, as they used to be.

Good old days were those, friend Barney,
O that I'd been born before—
When all my ancestors were Quakers,
And latch-strings hung from every door.

When cousin Debbie used to spin,
And uncle Peleg went to sea,
And grandma's grandma wove the stuffs
That grandma handed down to me.

O, happy days, when time was young!
O, halcyon days that come no more!
Those sweet, and single-minded folk
Have passed on to that other shore.

* * * * *

Now listen what I have to tell,
And hearken how it came about,—
My grandmamma (that was to be)
From Quaker meeting was "read out!"

It proved a matter of the heart;
But, "love will go where it is sent;"
The Elder who presided, read,
"We give thee three weeks to repent."

But my prospective grandma went,
And stayed not on the order much;
Thus marrying without the pale
Of Quaker meeting and all such.

And that is why I am today
A full-fledged, no-account "Coof," thee sees;
I was not to the manor born
I must mind my Q's and P's.

That "Old Nantucket Girl" has writ—
Or intimated in some way—
All "Coofs" not wanted; turn them out,
And let them come some other day.

And yet I'm stocked with Coffin blood;
It makes me "noisy, fractious, loud;"
Which "silent Gardner" counteracts,
And lets me pass in any crowd.

Then I've one part of Myrick stock,
Which makes me "sharp and cool and square;"
The Bartlett strain is over all,
And cautions me, Take care! Beware!

So, good friend Barney, can't I come?
Though I'm not to the manor born,
I'll keep the Coffin well in hand,
And bid the "fractious, loud," begone.

Say yes, friend Barney, I can come;
Though I be but a colored sheep;
No flock, thee knows, however watched,
Without one such is e'er complete.

A HARTFORD "COOF."

*All persons not born on Nantucket were termed "Coofs."

JUNE 22, 1895.

The Centennial.

An addition is being made to the Rink which will afford a wide entrance on the south side for attendants at banquet and ball.

Samples of the Centennial badges have been shown this week, and a supply ordered. They are a work of art, and will be sold at a moderate price. Announcement will be made when these official badges arrive. Be sure and have one of them, and not buy one of the cheaper, unofficial badges which are being offered to the trade by outside parties. The official badge has a whale for the pin bar, and a shield bearing a map of the island and other historical emblems.

It is probable that next week some of the construction work on the arches will be commenced.

Subscription papers have been placed about town in various stores, and any who are willing to contribute (no matter how small the amount) can find the opportunity.

Secretary of State Olney, who is summering on the Cape, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, have been invited to attend the centennial exercises.

If there are any who desire the latest centennial circular, they may obtain copies at this office.

Centennial Press Comments.

The Listener's interest has been considerably aroused by the announcement, kindly sent him by the committee which has the matter in charge, of the forthcoming celebration, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July, of the second centenary of the incorporation of Nantucket and the centenary of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket. There are to be great times at Nantucket on those days. "The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms and the sheep-shearing will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness." There will be a grand ball, and certain pilgrimages to spots of historic interest on the island—and what spot on Nantucket has not historic interest? Nantucketers and their descendants will flock to the island for those festivals, beyond a doubt, and the "off-islanders" will look on with envy, lamenting in their hearts that they are not Nantucketers or the descendants of Nantucketers.—*Boston Transcript 22d inst.*

JUNE 15, 1895.

[For The Inquirer and Mirror.]

Popular Subscriptions for the Centennial.

Mr. Editor:

Learning that some of our residents, as also several non-residents, have made liberal contributions to the centennial fund, I have felt like making an offering to the same fund. But, as I have heard named the amounts that some have contributed, I have shrunk from placing my reasonable contribution in the committee's hands lest comparisons, which are too frequently made, should place my donation in unfavorable relation to others whose opportunities I have no means of estimating any more than they have of mine.

That all who desire to express their interest in the centennial by a contribution within their means may have opportunity, let me suggest a "popular subscription," say of one dollar, with subscription papers at convenient places, that every one may lay upon the centennial altar a token of their affectionate regard for the wisdom, sagacity and heroism of the Nantucketers of two centuries ago.

ONE DOLLAR.

For The Inquirer and Mirror

Nantucket Centennial Celebration.

1795—1895.

In the mellow haze of the rising sun,
All the boats in the bay repose;
From a voyage fleet and a distant shore
They may pause in their restless cruise.

The pennants and flags, with their stars and stripes,
From each prow and each stern they glance;
The banners that wave from the house-top walks
Signal back in their airy dance.

The Portuguese bell, in the old South tower,
Melodious greets the morn;
And the notes of the ancient North tower bell
On the summer breeze are borne.

'Mid echoes from Shimmo and dim Coastue,
Roar of cannon proclaims the day;
Peal on peal, mounting up to the arch of heaven,
That smiles with beneficent ray.

Here the stalwart sons and the daughters fair,
Forgather from many a clime;
They brighten the bond of a kinship near,
Grown rusty with absence and time.

For yet in Nantucket, old Sherburne still lives;
Her voice chiming yet, through the years,
Recounts a past century's triumphs and toils,
Its pleasures, its sorrows and tears.

Descendants of Tristram, in gay cavalcade,
One hundred years hence, if they thrive,
A squantum may hold, in remembrance of this,
In the year of nineteen ninety-five!

CAROLINE PARKER HILLS.

Call Continued.

BY MATTHEW BARNEY

Come, Briggs, who bright fancy's pen
Can sketch the keen incisive line,
Amuse the thought of fellow men
By courting of the muses nine.

Come, Rawsons,—perhaps you claim
Descent from an old English lord,
You heed not either praise or blame,
But keep your quiet way and word.

Come, Maxeys, descendants of Isaiah
The good old Deacon of North Church
When parson Gurney lacked the fire,
And teacher Balch he used the birch.

Come, Lawrence, of Capt. James's clan
And from old Sheriff Jeremiah;
Come, Riddell, the courteous gentleman,
You had the true politeness' fire.

Come, Barretts, off-pring of old deacons,
Nathaniel, and old Samuel, too,
In two churches you were as heacons,
And as Tithingmen, did duty do.

Come, Ramsdells, of the old time gone,—
The name as whalemen had some pride;
One lover staid round Cape Horn,
And left behind a would be bride.

Come, Ewers, of the old palmy days,
If any now this call can heed.
Come, Wyers, so quiet in your ways,
Yet active in the hour of need.

Come, Braytons, of the years ago,
Of old friends Robert and Israel too;
Come, Watsons, that we used to know,—
We'll gladly welcome all of you.

Come, Uphams, of the Newtown breed,
Of good Jonathan of my boyhood's time;
You had the gift in time of need,
To act the officer, or sailor prime.

Come, Havdens, of old packet ship;
Tho' few descendants still remain,
The Experiment went her winter trip,
And ne'er was seen by man again.

Come, Calkers, of the old-time sires,
(Real chips of the old block,)
Who in Valley Forge saw tented fires,
And stood in war's rude battle shock.

Come, Cobbs, from the old Bay state sire,
The old Deacon of my boyhood time,
In the North Church they led the choir
And sweetly sang to bass viol chime.

Come, Luce and Perkins, Manters, too,
You once were whaling men;
Edwards and Randalls, old times renew,
Defriez and Colburn of now and then.

Come, of Chadwicks, Cottles, Cannons, too,
Of Eldredges, Spragues, Winslows—whal-
ing men;
With Longs, Baileys, Sayers, all good and
true,
Alleys, Pease, Raymond, Ellis, that once
have been.

Come, Plasketts, quick of thought and act
(True gallants in your duty's line),
This call means come, to be a fact,
To act your part please to incline.

Come, Ciappa, of the old stationer sire,
And of brother T, of the old-time shears;
A kindly way seems your desire,
And pleasant word for listening ears.

Come, Robinson and Robbins, once of our sod
Come, Backus and Lovell and Parkers all,
With Adams and Nickerson, of Cape Cod,
Crookers, Kings and Lowells, heed the call,

Come, Fish and Fishers and Fisher men,
Waitt, Beard and Bartlett of long ago;
And Pollards, one Captain of Essex then,—
The old ship's fate you all may know.

Come, Fields, of the old foundry days,
And Thompsons, of the brickyard times,
Marshalls, Shermans, Spencer now in other
ways;
Hillers, Catbarts, Giffords, of old packet
lines.

Come, Hamblins and Whitneys, Boston Coast-
er Capt'ns
(Hamblin and Pease, of Falmouth line)
And Phinneys of steamer (two as happens),
We invite you all with us to join.

Come, Hallets, from the land of "Coofs,"
Farmers some, others of axe and mallet,
The whalemens' cry, when trying out,
Often was, "Stir up old Hallett."

Come, scions of our colored friends,
That once had homes upon "the hill,"
Memory its power but feebly lends
To recall every name at will.

Perhaps those that lived in busy days
Have left behind some offspring shoots;
Tho' in other homes and other ways
Still love the island of their roots.

Of Capt. Boston and his brothers,
Perhaps some scion the call will heed;
Uncle Sam Harris may have left others
To use his fiddle, if there is need.

Come, of good Charles Godfrey, and kindly
wife,

Who were upright and true in daily life;
Uncle Michael De Luce, the christian brother,
Left no issue to beget another.

Come, of that bright woman, Christina Porte,
Some may be left to hold the fort;
And of Charles Williams, his neighbor Reed,
And of preacher Crawford this call may heed.

One hundred years have passed away,
Since our town was called Nantucket,
That name we celebrate to-day,
Since Sherburne "kicked the bucket."

The old fathers were strong-minded men,
The mothers sterling traits of spirit,
Tho' few were from the upper ten,
Our warmest love they truly merit.

How weird to muse on life's past scenes,
That often rise before mind's view,
They seem almost like sleeping dreams,
More as mere fancy, and not real true.

presses—the traveler very much as
impresses—I had almost said op-
full of cheer. But the town itself
and sky and sun at Nantucket are
Nature is ever fresh and joyous,
residence.

pose of manner that quite befits their
tucket ladies, by the way, have a re-
treasures they guarded. Most Nan-
refined enough looking to match the
lady of the present, both gentle and
an inner room one, and then another,
purposely made soon brought from
left quite unguarded, for a sound
These precious things were not
table!

that sat around those slender-legged
wondered if her father or mother
monial ventures were pending. She
made of one's family when mat-
her family? There was so much
would Clarence Dinsmore think of
and them, before very long. What
made a promise to leave the old home,
father and mother of having already
life and ways. She had not told
come in contact with the old farm
but now she shrank from having him
She had been happy in anticipation
soon to see her in her own home,
she left Creighton. He was coming
placed it there a few evenings before
finger. Clarence Dinsmore had
eye fell on the diamond ring on her
cated and were more cultivated. Her
outside world, had been better edu-
wished they had seen more of the
as they were then, but somehow she
course they were just as good now
and wise as father and mother. Of
nobody in the whole world so good
sweet to her as the old farm house,
no place in all the world so dear and
fore she went to Creighton there was
when she went away to school. Be-
from what they did four years ago
Things seemed so different to her
chair her mother had just vacated.
The daughter sat down in the
falling."

much longer, there's a heavy dew a
child. You better not stay out here
to dinner and supper. Good night,
hands to help him, and they'll be here

JUNE 29, 1895.

Centennial Notes.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will issue posters advertising special excursion rates to Nantucket from stations on their line (New Bedford and Woods Hole excepted) on account of the centennial.

Nantucket's place in the History of Our Country will be the theme of the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin's oration on the centennial day. A most ample theme, which will unquestionably be dealt with in a most able manner, by one of the most brilliant authors of the present time.

While it is a matter of regret that the largest church edifice has not been secured by the committee for the literary exercises on July 9, there is yet an appropriateness in securing the church of the oldest religious organization (excepting the Society of Friends) for the purpose. The North Congregational Church will probably be used.

At a meeting of the executive committee, Monday evening, choice was made of the historic North Congregational Church in which to hold the literary exercises of the centennial celebration.

It was also voted to change the time of putting on sale the seats to the banquet to next Tuesday, July 2. They will be on sale at that time at the store of M. F. Freeborn, South Water street, where the plan of the hall may be seen on and after 2 p. m. on that day.

The procession committee have decided to have the parade pass through the following streets, but in what order is not yet definitely fixed: Main, Federal, Broad, North Water, Cliff Road, Centre, North Liberty, Lily, West Centre, Pleasant, Gardner, Union, Orange, West Chester.

Mr. Wendell Macy's studio has been decided upon as bureau of information, and also for decorative supplies. A large consignment has been sent him of flags, bunting, etc., and it will be a surprise to people at what low figures he is offering these goods. Call in and see him.

Col William Beals, of Boston, has been awarded the contract for decorating the banquet hall, and will commence operations next week. He will fill any orders for private decorations on most liberal terms, and any who desire his services may leave orders with either member of the procession committee, or with Col. Beals, who will be at the Springfield early next week.

The Rink building has undergone thorough renovation, and is in first class condition, and ladies can feel at

sured that they can wear their best at banquet and ball without fear of soil from dust. The committee have been especially particular in this matter.

A temporary band stand will be located in the upper square, for concerts, and will also be used for a review stand.

"Nantucket Abroad" will be the theme of Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell, in his address on July 9.

Writer for the Centennial Gathering at Nantucket, July, 1895.

Sonnet.

BY REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD.

Town of my birth! how shall I speak thy praise
How mention best my thoughts at thy dear name?

As well expect of Science words to emblaze
The cause and beauty of the boreal flame.

In all my childhood's memories thou'rt entwined;
Tendrils of strength which absence cannot break.

With childhood's loves and girlhood's hopes
shrined,

My heart forgets not thy dear name to
Thy sons and daughters both have won renown

O town and island of historic fame!
May other centuries still thy children crown

And weave new laurels for thine honored
name!

Nantucket! in the Truth which guides and
cheers,

I bid thee "God speed" for a thousand years.

NORTH TONAWANDA, Niagara Co.,

Letter from Nantucket.

Drowsing, dreaming in the summer ocean, old Nantucket lies with outstretched arms, overcome with the heat like the rest of creation. The traveler who lured by the recollection of the cool, invigorating breezes of other years, wearily picks and journeys hither is bitterly disappointed, for he finds little relief. But he gets the beautiful journey the Sound breeze, and the sail from New Bedford to Nantucket, which must be in all weathers a delight. But he finds sleepy old Nantucket sleepier than ever, and about all he can do is to patiently wait for that "cool wave" we had so long looked forward to.

Nantucketers say that the mercury has never gone so high in years as during this summer, when it has reached 86 degrees in the shade. As a compensation however, it seems the bathing has been unusually fine, the temperature of the water being about right. And one who knows says the beach here is an ideal one for teaching swimming. On the north shore there is no surf, and a long stone jetty makes a good, safe diving place. For the construction of this jetty Connecticut gives up stone which she can well spare, and the Government is at a great expense slowly improving the harbor.

Sky and sea have their wonted and wonderful charm this year, but we miss the tonic effect of other years, showing how much temperature has to do with feeling, mental and physical.

A trip to Wanwinet in the cat-boat "Lilian" is a good thing this warm August 13th, though we find the boat a little too full for comfort. There is wind enough for sailing, and the captain had enough to do to take care of the heads of some of his party who are not used to the shifting boom. The novice who thinks unfurling the sail and letting it alone for the wind to work makes a mistake, for the captain has not only his craft but his passengers to manage. This one did remarkably well. When complimented on his skill in bringing up ~~the boat~~ gracefully to her right niche in the dock he said: "She knows about where to go herself." Indeed, it would seem as if an electric current existed between the brain of the captain and every fibre of his boat, so readily is his bidding obeyed. And the old captains, sun-browned and weather-roughened, are a fine looking, interesting set of men, quaint, kind and intelligent, and sound money men all of them.

Wanwinet is a little collection of cottages midway up the eastern horn of the crescent-shaped island. The bar is perhaps an eighth of a mile wide and a short walk through the sandy grass brings you to the surf, a very moderate one, for a grander display you must go to Sunset or Surf-side.

The streets of Nantucket are well shaded by gloomy old trees, and are comparatively cool and quiet. They offer many attractions to the tourist with a taste leaning to antiquity. There is the musty old museum presided over by the same ex-whaleman who, besides his prescribed explanation of his stock, will give you a little of his personal experience if judiciously questioned. He has a resigned, mournful air, as having gone through many hardships, as you inadvertently find out. There are shops of antique and bric-a-brac. Strolling one hot morning through Federal street I noticed the sign "Antiques," and seeing a door slightly ajar, I timidly looked in. An exquisitely clean, half-darkened room, cool and absolutely quiet, filled with well preserved old furniture, and with no sign of any inmate, met my

reverent gaze. There were Chippendales and solid woods, brasses well polished, ancient china, and all things of past generations. It was like turning back leaves of history. One seemed face to face with the past. A loud voice or a touch of one of those refined old articles would have seemed sacrilege. If a longer purse had enabled me to carry off some of the tables or secretaries I should have felt almost guilty, so freighted with and solemnized by old memories and imaginations they are. Where, now, are the fingers that pulled at those old drawers or wrote at those old desks, and the figures that sat around those slender-legged tables!

These precious things were not left quite unguarded, for a sound purposely made soon brought from an inner room one, and then another, lady of the present, both gentle and refined enough looking to match the treasures they guarded. Most Nantucket ladies, by the way, have a repose of manner that quite befits their residence.

Nature is ever fresh and joyous, and sky and sun at Nantucket are full of cheer. But the town itself impresses—I have noticed that the traveler feels much as if he were in a hot oven.

Country pastor affects a cool which comes into it from the joyous hot sunshine. It is funeral—the little one may go there for coolness, but he really goes out to the sunshine to life and action. Over the whole town rests the past like a filmy pall, not detected but felt. Nantucket evades her past, the mould out of which grows her present, a somewhat starchy vegetation. And yet Nantucket is progressive, is well lighted with gas and electricity, has a summer hotel and a good water supply. There is an absence of fresh young life and energy, for her young men and maidens leave her for broader fields. In the past she has given to the world many bright men and women, and she is justly proud of them.

The great material need of Nantucket today is a good system of sewerage that will utilize and keep on the island all that is brought to it, and at the same time preserve the purity of the atmosphere, which is now really menaced.

The town-crier is still a feature of Nantucket life, the most energetic man to be met. Ringing his bell or sounding his horn to arrest attention, he tersely and briskly announces his news. One can readily imagine how his words were received in an age when that was the only means of advertisement. This morning he announced a large excursion and the coming of the college singers, adding: "There will be a great time.—*Christian Intelligencer*"

JULY 6, 1895.

Call

Centennial Notes.

Gov. Owen Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut, and his wife, have been assigned quarters at the Sea Cliff Inn during their visit to the centennial. It is expected that their visit may be extended for a fortnight.

Gov. Greenhalge's representative, who will represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the centennial, will stay with Landlord Mowry of The Springfield.

Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin and wife will be at the Point Breeze.

Rev. Christopher C. Hussey will be the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Jenks, of Rochester, N. Y., are expected here today.

Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Canton, expects to reach here Monday, and will be at The Springfield.

The tickets for the grand promenade concert and ball are now on sale at the Pharmacy.

Seats for the banquet are going off very rapidly. The sale will continue each day, at the store of M. F. Freeborn, South Water street, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. and during the entire day Monday.

Ladies who are to have tables at the banquet, are urged to be at the Rink this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by their assistants, to receive instructions.

The piano to be used at the grand ball is the famous Kimball piano, manufactured in Chicago, and indorsed by all the leading artists of the Metropolitan Opera Co. They will be for sale at Mr. J. Abajian's store, Centre st., during the summer.

The well-known firm of Mason & Wells, Boston, will furnish the pyrotechnic display for the celebration. Some of the large set pieces will make an impression upon the minds of observers that will not soon be forgotten.

The base ball game for Tuesday afternoon will be between the Middleboros and Nantuckets. Admission 25 cents. Admission to grand stand 25 cents. The executive committee and accredited representatives of the Press will have free admission.

The committee on the ball has secured the assistance of Anthony Dyer, Fernán and Fernando Echeverria as aids.

If there are any young ladies who are willing to serve as assistants to heads of tables at the banquet, the committee will be very glad to have them report to Mrs. M. W. Valentine, at North Liberty, West Centre, Centre street.

The address and poems at the Congregational Church, Tuesday morning, interspersed with music, will be as follows:

Address of welcome by the chairman of the committee, Mr. W. Macy, at 10 o'clock.

Address by Rev. C. C. Hussey "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days."

Address by Miss Anna Gardner the "Anti-slavery History of the land."

Address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters leading to both the Centennial and the bicentennial."

Poem by Rev. Louise S. Baker, titled "Our Island Home."

Paper by Rev. Walter Mitchell.

Poem by Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, oration by Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country."

Address by Mrs. Caroline E. White on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island."

Address by Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks on "The Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of their Descendants."

Address by Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell on "Nantucket Abroad."

Address by George H. Cary, Esq., on "The Whaling Industry."

Short addresses may be expected from others.

At the banquet, Tuesday evening, responses may be expected from Gov. Greenhalge's representative, (his Excellency not being able to be present in person), Congressman Morse, Gov. Coffin, of Connecticut, William H. McElroy, Esq., and others, which will make the occasion one of rare interest.

On Wednesday—squantum day—there will be a grand reunion at Wauwinet. Much interest will centre in the bicycle road race. The swimming match, life-saving exhibition, and some fun we are not at liberty to promulgate, are down on the programme.

The procession committee have arranged the route for the parade as follows: Form at head of Main street,

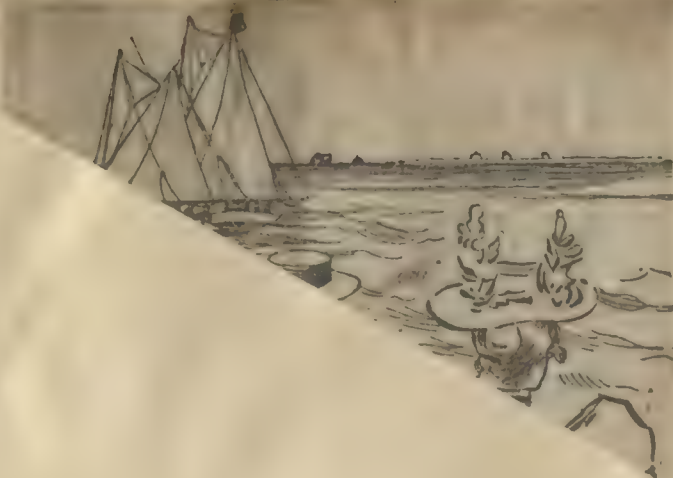
and pass through Main, Pleasant (countermarching at York), Main, Federal, Broad, North Water, Cliff Road, North Liberty, West Centre, Centre, Main, Orange, Union, Main, Federal to Broad and South Water streets, where the parade will be dispersed. Parties along the line who feel disposed are requested to decorate their places of residence or business. Owners of horses who have not already engaged them to the procession committee, are urged to do so at once, with drivers, to be used on the floats, etc.

The procession committee desires us to state that several streets at first included in the line of the route have been necessarily excluded, from the fact that their narrowness precludes the possibility of turning through the side streets with the larger floats. The effort has been to have the parade pass through every street possible.

san
Fed.
Dac
tra
alt
ner
tie
re
esi
res
to
to
sed
us
in
ave
the
des
the
the
ass

and the tables in the form of a... At
every table was a... of the
favor of the fair...
The tables were... with...
tern and detail... of
plate and crystal...
ture.

Henry S. W...
introduced Col...
represented Co...
onel Thomas...
of...
born in...
tucket is...
should...
the piece...
self...
island...
over...
in...
glory...
in...
ed...
very...



tion.
May
client town.

JULY 6. 1895.

ing Standard

DAY, JULY 10, 1895.---TEN PAGES.

SQUANTUM DAY

Second of Nantucket's Centennial.

Guests of Old Town are Still Arriving.

Brilliant Banquet in the Old Rink.

Sports on the Land and Water.

Mishaps Followed Excursion to Ball Game.

(Special Dispatch.)

Nantucket, July 10.—This unique and ancient town, flushed with pride, brought the first of its three days' celebration of two of the most important anniversaries in its history to a close Tuesday evening with a grand banquet, and the remarkable success of the affair will make it, for years to come, a fragrant memory to the throng who were so fortunate as to be present. Plates were laid for about 1,150, and there were few places at the tables which were not claimed before the festivities were brought to a close. For weeks a large and enthusiastic committee under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Phoebe A. Gardner has toiled

early and late to make this feature the great and overshadowing event in the commemoration of the important epochs in the island's development.

As matters turned the ladies have realized the full measure of their anticipations and more, and the occasion is to be remembered as unapproachably the greatest festival in the history of the island or town. The display of the island on town. The appointments in the appearance of speakers who had been expected were more than counterbalanced in the anticipated adventures noted sons, daughters and descendants of this sea-washed island.

The ladies had transformed the dingy old rink into a perfect bower of beauty; and it was a change that only those who saw it, could realize. That the structure could undergo the deft treatment of those who had a well-defined conception of its possibilities, and attain so great an improvement, was phenomenal. With the profusion of bunting that was employed one forgot that the structure was a shrine to a forgotten and obsolete fad, and viewed the building only as a glorious and neglected opportunity of the present time. The rink as arranged by the ladies, was a work of art, something that was achieved only by the maximum of labor with only the minimum of pleasure to be derived from the accomplishment. The ladies worked early and late, and jealously, and whatever of credit is to be derived from the success of this feature, is to be traced and cheerfully accorded to them.

The rink, in a word, was a perfect bower of beauty. As one entered the building he could not fail to be impressed with the beauty of the scene. Challenging attention on the left was the platform, occupied by the musicians. It was festooned with bunting and bore conspicuously the names of men of the type of which the town is composed today. On a strip of canvas, in the midst of the festoons of red, white and blue, were the names of the former residents and historical characters: Tristram Coffin, Richard Swain, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pile, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, John Swain and Thomas Mayhew.

The rink, where the exercises were held, was a scene of bewildering beauty. The tables were beautifully adorned with bouquets of seasonable flowers in rare profusion. Directly in front, as one entered, were the words in gilt: "Nantucket's greeting to all," and below it the dates "1695," "1795," "1895." To the right, in the front of the gallery, was the national eagle in gilt, and rampant, bearing in its beak the scroll with the words, "Now let the eagle scream."

All about the tables were the emblems of the thoughtfulness of the la-

Come, Bring
Can sket
Amuse the
By court
Come, Ray
Descent
You heed
But keep
Come, Ma
The good
When par
And ten
Come, La
And fro
Come, Ri
You ha
Come, Ba
Nathan
In two ch
And as
Come, R
The na
One love
And le
Come, E
If any
Come, W
Yet ac
Come, I
Of oh
Come, V
We'll
Come, U
Of go
You ha
To an
Come, I
Tho'
The Ex
And
Come,
(Rea
Who is
And
Come,
The
In the
And
Come,
You
Edwa
Def
Come
Of
With
All
Come
(Ti
This c
To act

Issue in another

dies in charge, in the form of bouquets and blossoms of rare loveliness. At every table was a souvenir of the favor of the fair sex.

The tables were arranged with system and detail and the display of plate and crystal was an exquisite feature.

Henry S. Wyer was toastmaster, and introduced Colonel H. A. Thomas, who represented Governor Greenhalge. Colonel Thomas said the commonwealth of Massachusetts is a good place to be born in, live in and die in, and Nantucket is a small part of it. The state should pay tribute to Nantucket, for the place has a history peculiar to itself; there is nothing that parallels the island in the way she has fought and overcome obstacles, and grown great in commercial industry. She owes her glory to the fact that her fathers and mothers always had their fingers pointed toward hope, and so come out of adversity, no matter how discouraging the outlook. Massachusetts tonight looks at Nantucket as one of her prosperous daughters, though she is 30

mines out to sea. Americans love character such as is justly sustained by the lives of men who made Nantucket what she was and is.

Hon. Elijah A. Morse was the next speaker. He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—As my name doesn't appear among the early proprietors and settlers that you have met to honor today, it might not be amiss for me to explain my presence and interests in this island. Twenty-four years after this town was incorporated under its present name, my father, a young man 26 years old, just from the seminary and from college, in 1819, was settled and ordained as the pastor of 'the Old North church' on this island. In his long and eventful life, which followed his pastorate here in other places, he never forgot his first love, and often referred to his residence and pastorate in his young manhood on this island. It is doubtful if there are more than one or two persons living on the island now who were members of his congregation, as children in that far-off time.

"At that time this town contained a population of 9,000, and was perhaps the most thriving town in New England, outside of Boston and Salem. The island was the home of wealth and the refinement and luxury of that far-off time. The whaling business was in its zenith, and the streets of this town were thronged with teams and drays and bustling, busy inhabitants, engaged in that great industry. Under my father's ministry one of the first Sunday schools in this country or the world was organized in the Old North church. The great work of Christian mission was just beginning.

"The first missionaries were sent to the Sandwich Islands that very year, and my father collected from the charitable people of this island the wherewith to build a house for a missionary, which was built upon this island, taken to pieces and shipped to a missionary in India, I think, and was afterwards erected in that far-off land.

The sect of Quakers was numerous on the island at that time, and an amusing incident of my father's experience in his labors among them has been told me. A certain Quaker on the island who owned a windmill, run his grist mill on the Lord's day, and the young pastor thought it his duty to go and admonish him. The disciple of Fox heard him patiently, and at the conclusion said, 'Abner, when thee stops preaching on Sunday for money I will stop my windmill.'



THE RACE OFF BRANT POINT.

"The sons and daughters of Nantucket have done well to return to this island, and to do honor to the men who settled this island, and who dared the dangers of hostile Indians and wild beasts, men who knew no fear but the fear of God. It is said that our fathers brought and founded here a church without a bishop, and a state without a king. They did more, they laid here broad and deep the foundations of education, of civil and religious liberty.

"Burke, the English statesman, says, 'He alone deserves to be remembered by posterity who treasures up and preserves the memory of his fathers.' So the men of Nantucket do well to hold this celebration and to review the events of the past, and thank God and

take courage for the future.

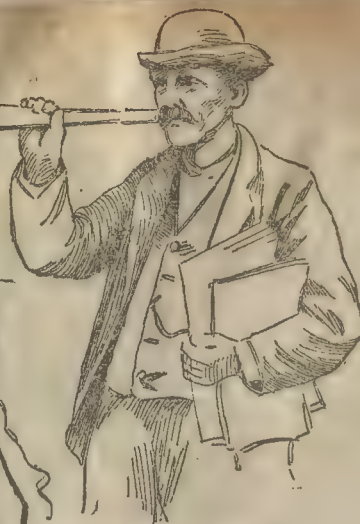
"It is said that on his voyage of discovery in the new world, as Columbus and his sailors drew near this continent, they occasionally saw driftwood in the water, and detected strange, sweet and spicy odors in the air; they were still out of sight of land, still prisoners on their little ships, but they knew the land was near. Fellow-citizens, in the reminiscences which you have enjoyed and will enjoy during this celebration, you have recalled the forms and faces of those who have long since fallen asleep, sweet memories and joyous anticipations of a reunion have been wafted to you from the heavenly land, unseen hands are beckoning us on to a higher and nobler and grander manhood and womanhood.

This old county and town of Nantucket has a military record to be proud of. In all the great struggles of the country she has poured out her blood and treasure like water. Sixteen hundred inhabitants of this island lost their lives in the war of the revolution. And the men of Nantucket bore no mean or unimportant part in the war of the rebellion, to save us a na-

tion among the nations of the earth.
"May God bless the island and ancient town of Nantucket."

Come, Bring
Can skee
Amuse the
By court
Come, Ray
Descent
You heed
But kee
Come, Ma
The go
When pai
And ter
Come, La
And in
Come, Ri
You ha
Come, B
Nathu
In two el
And a
Come, R
The m
One love
And h
Come, I
If any
Come, V
Yet no
Come, I
Of ok
Come, V
We'll
Come, I
Of
You ha
To ac
Come,
The
And
Come,
(Ret
Who in
And
Come,
The
In the
And
Come,
You
Edwa
Del
Come,
Of
With
All
Come
(T
This c
To act

"Bully" Clark The town Crier



The Sovereign Fakir

Congressman Morse was followed by William A. McElroy of New York, who spoke of the centennial's guests. He said no place on the continent has a better right to be joyous on this, Nantucket's centennial occasion. She has been the faithful shield of the slave; her career has been one of simplicity and motherly kindness. Whatever record leaps to light, she shall not be

ashamed. This celebration ought not to pass away without bearing good fruit.

The toast, "The Centennial Committee," was responded to by Wendell Macy, the chairman of the general committee. He said that the success of the celebration was due to the loyal

cooperation of citizens both on and off the island.

The speaker was Hon. W. W. Bradford, who spoke of the island, its historic and the loyalty of her people to the island home.

The closing poem by Rev. Walter D. Coffin, read by Allen Coffin:

Give the children, to your mother's

and all, the greatest and the

and years have vanished since

the salt wave which keeps her ever

Come from all shores known to the foot

of man—

New Zealand, Greenland, Chile or Japan,

Since to each strand where breaks the

restless spray

Nantucket's sons have found and shown

the way.

Yet far dispersed, at home in every

climate,

However changed by circumstance and

time,

Deep in the core of each Nantucket heart

Throbs one strong nerve which only death can part;

One loyal pulse responsive to the roar Of ocean breakers on the old South Shore,

One picture which remembrance photographed

In the blithe days when boyhood leaped and laughed,

The picture of the broad and breezy down

Stretching afar beyond the silent town;

One vision of the sea-line fixed and blue Above the mazy windings of Coatus;

One memory in the stifling city streets, The slow refrain of rhythmic waves repeats;

One thirst, the smoke and dust-died long retains

For the glad gale o'er Siasconset's plains. A longing words are weak to represent

For the remembered dear old peat-smoke scent,

While eyes from glare electric dimmed and red

Pine for the sun-burst o'er Tom Nevers Head.

This spell I own, though long ago my lot

Was ordered for a less congenial spot,

And I must grant that, save the claim of birth,

My rights among you have but slender worth.

My title but the fond ancestral pride

In those who dwelt here, nobly lived and died,

1695. Bi-Centennial. 1895.

The centennial week, anticipated for so long a time, with its fertile suggestions and comprehensive plans, has, like the two preceding centuries, become incorporated with the past. It has had its labors stupendous, its enjoyments sublime, and its disappointments few. It would have been unreasonable to suppose that so great an undertaking could have been brought to a conclusion without some mistakes, some omissions—the doing of things that might have been better left undone, and the leaving undone of many things that could well have been done—but, nevertheless, taking the celebration as a whole, it was a grand, a glorious success.

There were many pleasing features interwoven with the numerous exercises. And beside the public demonstrations which were most happily conceived and thoughtfully executed, was the gratification of old Nantucketers meeting upon their native soil, who had not met for years. Aged people who had not met since childhood's sportive days, were welcomed to the shrine of their nativity. Middle-aged ones who had long been separated by land and sea, were again made to feel the throbs of early associations rare. Kindred and loved ones, long sundered by mountain and wave, were reunited along the lines of the old homestead life, while the more youthful of life's young dream were rejoicing in the dear old isle of the sea, in its present holiday attire, fragrant with the memories of two centuries stretching back through the aisles of time.

It was a universal week of rejoicing, festivity, love and good will to all mankind, which ought to make every Nantucketer, whether still an island citizen or a self-appointed exile, sound the gladsome peans of Nantucket forever.

boom of the gun, the clang of
ll, the shriek of the whistle, and
sic by the band are silent, and
olds way in our peaceful streets.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.
NANTUCKET, July 11.

Mr. Editor:

As the carelessness and indifference of the squantum committee has been put on my shoulders in reference to the clam bake at Wauwinet, and as I have had it thrown in my ears that I was responsible for the lack of entertainment at the Wauwinet House, I beg to inform the Nantucket people and all others, that they should know just where the blame belongs. First, I had nothing to do with the squantum, only to bake a lot of clams that the committee provided. This I did. There my responsibility rested. I found that instead of a few people coming to Wauwinet, there were sixteen boat loads of people landed at my doors, beside three or four hundred people from Sconset. I had been informed that the squantum committee would amply provide for this mob. The crowd of people who had been invited by the Squantum committee to Wauwinet packed my dining room, invaded my private rooms, monopolized the regular seats of my guests, and camp near driving my entire family into the streets. Not thinking that I would be besieged by so many in one short hour, I was practically without the proper means to take care of the hundreds that sought a dinner. I gave them what I had. The crowd that was invited to Wauwinet by the squantum committee was as well entertained by me as they would be on any such occasion. The squantum committee not only neglected their guests at the "mammoth bake" of 17 bushels of clams (?) but they had not the civility to look after the invited guests. I fed them at my table. If the squantum committee had come to me and told me that I would have to entertain the crowd, and told me in time, I could have provided for them, given them enough food, and sent them home with their stomachs full of food, rather than full of complaints against me. My part of the contract was carried out to the letter, and the squantum committee failed to attend to the comfort of their guests at Wauwinet.

W. H. NORCROSS.

Mrs. Mary Coffin Johnson, secretary
of the New York Woman's Press Club,
a member of Plymouth League, of

Formed

the mem-
on High
serious

have
y of ad aliza-
second
under
ation.
to under
and not
sue

Come, Br
Can ske
Amuse th
By com
Come, R
Descen
You heed
But ke
Come, M
The go
When pa
And te
Come, I
And fi
Come, R
You h
Come, B
Natha
In two c
And a
Come, I
The u
One lov
And
Come, I
If an
Come,
Yet a
Come,
Of ol
Come,
We
Come,
Of g
You h
To a
Come,
Tho
The E
And
Come,
(Re
Who i
An
Come
The
In the
An
Come
Yo
Edw
De
Come
Of
With
Al
Com
(T
This
To be

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In the hurry and rush in preparing for the Centennial Celebration just closed many things were done that ought not to have been done, and many things left undone that ought to have been done and that there is any health left in us is undoubtedly due solely to our matchless climate. Probably the mistake to be most regretted was the omission of the name of Mr. Millard F. Freeborn from the list of committees as they appear on the ball programme. As Mr. Freeborn worked untiringly, night and day, for the success of the celebration, and the credit therefor in a large measure belongs to him, it is peculiarly unfortunate that his name, through an excusable oversight, was left off what will probably be the most cherished souvenir of the Centennial. Having made out the programme, I think this explanation is due both Mr. Freeborn and myself.

MAX WAGNER.

JULY 13, 1895.

JULY 27, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

Lovers of Nantucket—of the memory of vanished days—those who delight to wend their steps to the old mill and to the oldest house on the outskirts of the town, or to other landmarks recalling events of the long-gone past associated with the island, may not have seen the happy poetic descriptions of these and other places of interest collected in a little book recently published containing beautiful illustrations of island scenery, from the facile pen of Mrs. Caroline Parker Mills. The lines in the book are chiefly descriptive of Nantucket and its attractions. In a poem entitled "Where Billows Foam," is a fine conception of the ocean, commencing

"Hark to the thunder of the ocean's roar!
Where silvery foam leaps upward to the sky,
And with a wild embrace invades the shore,
And sweeps along the sands with Titan's cry."

There is a vivid fancy—a pictorial quality—displayed in these poems which is charming, revealing talent too long hidden, but which hereafter will not lack for appreciation and high recognition.

A. G.

Yachts

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In the hurry of getting ready for Centennial week, the demand for service in every direction was excessive. Consequently some of the work that could be sent away had to be done elsewhere. The printing of "Historic Sites" was done for the committee, through Mr. Roland B. Hussey, in New Bedford, and the time was so limited, that the work went to press without being submitted to the compiler for correction (a hazardous venture, in its result fully as annoying to the compiler as to the readers).

The following list of errata is published and a slip will be furnished, at this office, at Jernegan's Periodical store, or by the compiler.

ERRATA.

- Page 6. Lines 15 and 16. Insert period after "1719", and after "town," change period to comma, and capital "D" to small "d."
- Page 8. Line 14. In "1767," change last "7" to "5."
- Page 9. Lines 8 and 9. After "tradition," for "as to" read "that," and for "being" read "is."
- Page 9. Line 19. After "used" insert "for meetings."
- Page 10. Line 1. Insert comma after "church."
- Page 11. Line 14. Change "drooping" to "dropping."
- Page 12. Line 2. For "Marthas," read "Martha's."
- Page 14. Line 15. For "his" read "this."
- Page 15. Line 27. For "north-east" read "north west."
- Page 16. Line 16. After "or," enclose "of whose renown" in quotation marks
- Page 17. Line 20. For "north-west" read "south-west"
- Page 19. Line 2. Erase "of" after "maintaining."

M. S. D.

JULY 20, 1895.

JULY 27, 1895.

We shall next week print the interesting paper of Miss Helen B. W. Worth on the "Timothy White Papers" recently read before the Historical Association.

JULY 27, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

Well, the Centennial has come and gone, and it was wasn't it? Never a Wauwinet incident to fret about it. I say that because went up, and wh to supper time. with anyone; it sions where th and the only them philosop

For their promptness in having their collections classified the Zoölist and Botanist deserve commendation.

SOME NANTUCKET NOTES.

It is with this beautiful isle of the sea as it is with Charles Lamb you like it at all you like it very much. I never heard any one confess to liking Charles Lamb or Nantucket pretty well. You either leave them alone or you have an enthusiasm for both. In a sense Nantucket is, but is not. Her commercial power and glory declined and fell with the decline and fall of the whale fisheries. Just now, obedient to the junction, 'Forget those things which are behind,' she is seeking to regain her supremacy by becoming unique and irresistible summer resort. Next month when, as you now, she is to devote three days to celebrating her Centennial, it is to be expected that she will formally take leave of her old self and hail the new, the Nantucket that is to be. The incorporation of the county of Nantucket took place on the 22nd of June, 1895; and on the 8th of June, 1895, the town changed its name from Sherburne to Nantucket. Both of these fundamental events in her history will receive the consideration which is their due, on the 6th, 8th and 11th of July, and surely it goes without saying that no son or daughter of Nantucket, or any other person who loves her, can afford to be 'off-islanders' during that season of jubilee. The Centennial committee is hard at work preparing an and varied order of exhibition panorama of the island. There was one feature which cannot be duplicated in the United States

the antiquities displayed at the houses along the route, the portraits in the family, the portraits, the bride the copy of the Dongon patent Mr. Coffin's, and other reminders past two centuries displayed by And the ball! Yes, I was there am a back number in terpsichorean

While I was at the old home, many inquired about the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket. It is in excellent shape, and we will all meet again in November. Let those who see this announcement tell their friends, and let us see every good Nantucketer there who can get there. Miss Alice Bunker, whose address is at the State House, Boston, has copies of the constitution which will be forwarded on application, or I will answer all such requests addressed to me.

Now let me say a good word for Mowry and The Springfield. I have been a guest at many first-class hotels in all parts of the country, and for cuisine service and home comforts The Springfield holds its own with the best. A satisfied stomach and a contented mind unite in praise for Mowry.

NANTUCKET, JR.

schoolmates, I felt so as I saw their dev address of poe they all enjoy them. estion which ht to me which to adopt for u of Nantucket idants bearing t settlers, the Cof Swains, Barnar nans, Smiths, olgers each to ha when we meet, a ribbon will tell t wearer. I have an tarbucks were the fi nds their clan color y be drab. But I be n is well worth consid ed around a great de s I was on the island.

ome things looked! Walks that boyhood seemed almost interminad shrunk to a mere matter of an Streets that once seemed wide and y seemed so narrow that one could st touch houses on either side. Hills in my boyhood seemed almost rivals the mountains I read about now, appeared so dwarfed that I involuntarily ighed when I thought how they once oked. There was a sort of melancholy leasure in those rambles. Many an old landmark has been destroyed. Perhaps it was an improvement, but it makes us middle-aged fellows feel sad to miss old friends even if their successors are more up to date. As a whole one must admit the town looks thriftier than it did two decades ago. The streets are much improved, less sand, and a more substantial road bed. But, as you cherish the past, don't let the "coofs" try to obliterate the names of the streets and lanes and alleys and spots familiar to us. The Mill hills must still be the Mill hills. Step lane will always be Step lane. Stone alley is sacred as Stone alley. The march of improvement does not always improve. By the way, did you know that word "coof" occurs in Burns' poems? I came across it not long ago in the "Epitaph on Holy Willie." As Burns uses it, it means a shiftless, worthless kind of a fellow.

Come, Br
Can ske
Amuse th
By cou
Come, Ra
Descen
You heed
But kee
Come, M
The go
When pa
And te
Come, L
And fr
Come, R
You lu
Come, B
Natha
In two c
And a
Come, R
The u
One lov
And l
Come, l
If any
Come, v
Yet a
Come, ho
Of ol
Come, en
We'l
Come, ba
Of ge
You ha
Fo a
Come, ba
The E
And
Come, v
(Re
Who i
And
Come, W
The
In the
An
Come, au
You
Edw
Def
Come, bc
Of, cc
With, ac
All, W
Come, c
(T
This
To be.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In the hurry and rush in preparing for the Centennial Celebration just closed many things were done that ought not to have been done, and many things left undone that ought to have been done and that there is any health left in us is undoubtedly due solely to our matchless climate. Probably the mistake to be most regretted was the omission of the name of Mr. Millard F. Freeborn from the list of committees as they appear on the ball programme. As Mr. Freeborn worked untiringly, night and day, for the success of the celebration, and the credit therefor in a large measure belongs to him, it is peculiarly unfortunate that his name, through an excusable oversight, was left off what will probably be the most cherished souvenir of the Centennial. Having made out the programme, I think this explanation is due both Mr. Freeborn and myself.

MAX WAGNER.

JULY 13, 1895.

JULY 27, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

Lovers of Nantucket—of the memory of vanished days—those who delight to wend their steps to the old mill and to the oldest house on the outskirts of the town, or to other landmarks recalling events of the long-gone past associated with the island, may not have seen the happy poetic descriptions of these and other places of interest collected in a little book recently published containing beautiful illustrations of island scenery, from the facile pen of Mrs. Caroline Parker Mills. The lines in the book are chiefly descriptive of Nantucket and its attractions. In a poem entitled "Where Billows Foam," is a fine conception of the ocean, commencing

"Hark to the thunder of the ocean's roar!
Where silvery foam leaps upward to the sky,
And with a wild embrace invades the shore,
And sweeps along the sands with Titan's cry."

There is a vivid fancy—a pictorial quality—displayed in these poems which is charming, revealing talent too long hidden, but which hereafter will not lack for appreciation and high recognition.

A. G.

Yachts

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In the hurry of getting ready for Centennial week, the demand for service in every direction was excessive. Consequently some of the work that could be sent away had to be done elsewhere. The printing of "Historic Sites" was done for the committee, through Mr. Roland B. Hussey, in New Bedford, and the time was so limited, that the work went to press without being submitted to the compiler for correction (a hazardous venture, in its result fully as annoying to the compiler as to the readers).

The following list of errata is published and a slip will be furnished, at this office, at Jernegan's Periodical store, or by the compiler.

ERRATA.

Page 6. Lines 15 and 16. Insert period after "1719", and after "town," change period to comma, and capital "D" to small "d."

Page 8. Line 14. In "1767," change last "7" to "5."

Page 9. Lines 8 and 9. After "tradition," for "as to" read "that," and for "being" read "is."

Page 9. Line 19. After "used" insert "for meetings"

Page 10. Line 1. Insert comma after "church."

Page 11. Line 14. Change "drooping" to "dropping."

Page 12. Line 2. For "Marthas," read "Martha's."

Page 14. Line 15. For "his" read "this."

Page 15. Line 27. For "north-east" read "north west."

Page 16. Line 16. After "or," enclose "of whose renown" in quotation marks

Page 17. Line 20. For "north-west" read "south-west"

Page 19. Line 2. Erase "of" after "maintaining."

M. S. D.

JULY 20, 1895.

JULY 27, 1895.

We shall next week print the interesting paper of Miss Helen B. W. Worth on the "Timothy White Papers" recently read before the Historical Association.

JULY 27, 1895.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

Well, the Centennial has come and gone, and it was a glorious success, wasn't it? Never mind about the little Wauwinet incident—it is not worth while to fret about it. I think I have a right to say that because I was one of those who went up, and who fasted from breakfast to supper time. I have no fault to find with anyone; it was one of those occasions where the best laid plans miscarry, and the only way to do is to look on them philosophically. I enjoyed the sail up and back very much. I suppose the story of the man's finely matched pair of horses (one willing to do all the work and the other willing he should) is a chestnut, so to speak, with you, but how admirably it expresses the average condition of humanity. The Centennial committee was willing to do all the work, and there was no lack of those who were perfectly willing they should. And the work was creditably, yes, admirably, done. The wonder is that everything moved along so smoothly. If anyone imagines he or she could have done better, secure the individual's name and when another such committee is organized put that person in a conspicuous place. There is nothing like actual experience to disconcert conceit.

I enjoyed the literary portion of the exercises very much, especially that contributed by those "native ** and to the manner born." The banquet in the evening was admirable, excellently prepared, finely served, a credit to the ladies of Nantucket. And why shouldn't it have been all that could be desired, if they had charge of it? The procession! ah, that was unique, and sadly suggestive! It carried me back, back to the days of the shearings, with the tents, the edibles and drinkables, the dancing, the washing, the lines of spring carts and box wagons—I can just vaguely recall them, and the subsequent exportation of the sheep. It carried me back to the time when Nantucket's whaleships ploughed every sea and carried the American flag into every civilized port; back to the days when scores of long-bodied trucks carried huge casks of oil from place to place in the town; when infitting and outfitting crews thronged the stores and there was no chance for grass to grow in the streets. The procession was a living panorama of the island's history. And there was one feature which I believe cannot be duplicated in the United States

—the antiquities displayed at the houses along the route, the portraits in the family, the portraits, the bride, the copy of the Dongon patent Mr. Coffin's, and other reminders past two centuries displayed by

And the ball! Yes, I was there, am a back number in terpsichorean activities, and I felt so as I saw drench of my former schoolmates, women grown, paying their devotion to the shrine of the goddess of position. And I know they all enjoyed it. I enjoyed seeing them.

There is a suggestion which the Centennial has brought to me which it might be wise to adopt for our large gatherings of Nantucketers. It is for the descendants bearing the name of the original settlers, the Coffins, Husseys, Swains, Barnabucks, Colemans, Smiths, Worths and Folgers each to have a color, so that when we meet, a ribbon of colored ribbon will tell the name of the wearer. I have seen since the Starbucks were the first to come Friends their clan color inappropriately be drab. But I believe the suggestion is well worth considering.

I walked around a great deal a few days I was on the island.

How different some things looked! Walks that in my boyhood seemed almost interminable had shrunk to a mere matter of an hour. Streets that once seemed wide and roomy seemed so narrow that one could almost touch houses on either side. Hills that in my boyhood seemed almost rivals for the mountains I read about now, appeared so dwarfed that I involuntarily laughed when I thought how they once looked. There was a sort of melancholy pleasure in those rambles. Many an old landmark has been destroyed. Perhaps it was an improvement, but it makes us middle-aged fellows feel sad to miss old friends even if their successors are more up to date. As a whole one must admit the town looks thriftier than it did two decades ago. The streets are much improved, less sand, and a more substantial road bed. But, as you cherish the past, don't let the "coofs" try to obliterate the names of the streets and lanes and alleys and spots familiar to us. The Mill hills must still be the Mill hills. Step lane will always be Step lane. Stone alley is sacred as Stone alley. The march of improvement does not always improve.

By the way, did you know that word "coof" occurs in Burns' poems? I came across it not long ago in the "Epitaph on Holy Willie." As Burns uses it, it means a shiftless, worthless kind of a fellow.

While I was at the old home, many inquired about the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket. It is in excellent shape, and we will all meet again in November. Let those who see this announcement tell their friends, and let us see every good Nantucketer there who can get there. Miss Alice Bunker, whose address is at the State House, Boston, has copies of the constitution which will be forwarded on application, or I will answer all such requests addressed to me.

Now let me say a good word for Mowry and The Springfield. I have been a guest at many first-class hotels in all parts of the country, and for cuisine service and home comforts The Springfield holds its own with the best. A satisfied stomach and a contented mind unite in praise for Mowry.

NANTUCKET, JR.

For their promptness in having their collections classified the Zoölogist and Botanist deserve commendation. A. W. V.

SOME NANTUCKET NOTES.

It is with this beautiful isle of the sea as it is with Charles Lamb—if you like it at all you like it very much. I never heard any one confess to liking Charles Lamb or Nantucket pretty well. You either leave them alone or you have an enthusiasm for both. In a sense Nantucket was, but is not. Her commercial power and glory declined and fell with the decline and fall of the whale fisheries. Just now, obedient to the injunction, 'Forget those things which are behind,' she is seeking to regain her supremacy by becoming a unique and irresistible summer resort. Next month when, as you know, she is to devote three days to celebrating her Centennial, it is to be expected that she will formally take leave of her old self and hail the new, the Nantucket that is to be.

The incorporation of the county of Nantucket took place on the 22nd of June, 1695; and on the 8th of June, 1795, the town changed its name from Sherburne to Nantucket. Both of these fundamental events in her history will receive the consideration which is their due, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July, and surely it goes without saying that no son or daughter of Nantucket, or any other person who loves her, can afford to be 'off-islanders' during that season of Jubilee. The Centennial committee is hard at work preparing an interesting and varied order of exercises. "It is proposed," they said, in their preliminary circular, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale-fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness."

This has a decidedly attractive sound and its promise is more than borne out by the programme for the three Centennial days, which has just been reported. The bells are to ring out their merriest peal, cannon are to boom, whale boats are to race in the harbor and bicycles on the shore, base ball is to be played on the Agricultural grounds, brass bands are to give concerts in the square, a banquet, with postprandial speeches by well known men, will be spread in the big rink, another banquet, popularly known as an old-fashioned clambake, will also extend its hospitalities, the life saving station will give some interesting exhibitions of its ability to meet emergencies, a procession, full of 'local color,' will enliven the streets, while the celebration will culminate, on the evening of the eleventh, with a general illumination, fire-works, a promenade concert and a grand ball. In view of all this and more than all this—for the Centennial is certain to have several interesting features in addition to those which have been mentioned—I repeat that no Nantucketer, native or adopted, can afford to be off the island during the coming July jubilee. One of the valuable results of such a celebration is the interest which it stimulates in

local history. It is safe to say that, by the time the Centennial is over, every man, woman and child on the island will have acquired a large fund of information touching Nantucket, which but for the Centennial they might never have acquired at all. The oldest inhabitant and his lieutenants are industriously overhauling their own memories and the memories which have been bequeathed to them, searching for Nantucket facts which are not generally known. One of them, for example, writes that in 1835 he helped Edmund Macy build his first whale boat in his new shop which stood near about what then was called the Devil's Bridge. The same person furnishes these agreeable items:

"When Andrew Jackson was president I belonged to the revenue cutter McLane as carpenter's mate. I was in her some six months, under Lieut. Commander Josiah Sturgis. Our business was to look after disabled vessels and carry oil to light-houses and lightships. Perhaps some of your older residents will remember the first time the McLane came into Nantucket harbor. If so, they saw the first armed vessel that ever crossed the bar.

I am now seventy-nine years old. When I lived in Nantucket a man kept a meat market who had commanded a ship that was destroyed by a whale in mid-ocean, and the crew were a long time without food in their boat, and finally picked up and saved. And I remember another case of a sailor who, in an encounter with a whale, had been so badly used up that he could not wear the ordinary costume of a man."

Another writer in a letter to The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror explains why the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket.

"Sherburne on the Island of Nantucket was established a town as part of New York Colony in 1673. Sherburne, in Middlesex County, was constituted a town as part of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1674. By an act of Parliament, 1692, the Island of Nantucket was severed from New York and united to Massachusetts, so that the Province of Massachusetts started with two towns by the name of Sherburne. This irregular condition continued with inevitable perplexity and confusion, until in the spring of 1795 the people of the Nantucket Sherburne decided to request the Legislature to change the name of their town."

During the year of 1795 the General Court passed an act complying with the request.

Let me pass from the Centennial and say a word in reference to the new Nantucket. The King is dead, long live the King. But what course shall the King pursue to the end that he may live long? I am neither a Nantucketer nor the son of a Nantucketer. Yet out of my fondness for the island I shall venture to speak my mind. I think the new Nantucket will make a mistake if it endeavors to become a summer resort of the regulation pattern, a place catering to the fashionable, the sophisticated, the lovers of excitement and plenty of it. Let it not depart from the simplicity, the wholesome, vigorous simplicity which heretofore has been its distinctive charm. May the day be far distant when 'the Captain's Room' is superseded by a swell club-house and when Billy Clark and his tin trumpet are voted not up to date!

W. H. McE.

Nantucket, June, 1895.

Centennial Deficit.

Mr. Editor:

It has been circulated that the centennial committee is in arrears consequent upon the large expenditure of funds for the celebration, and that they are perplexed as to ways and means to pay the indebtedness. It may not be profitable to discuss whether all the exhibitions furnished during the three days were conducted on a business basis. The three-days' jubilee is over, and, seen from a purely disinterested standpoint, the whole affair was successfully carried out, and was to the honor and credit of the entire island. Every one having the welfare of the island at heart will desire to have this debt cancelled. It has somehow obtained belief among citizens generally that some of the committee have brought in bills for time spent in the service of perfecting arrangements for the celebration, while others who rendered equally valuable services have not so done, and that the charges for committee services have largely contributed to swell the deficit. Now if this is true, how can the sub-committee on finance ask one member of the committee who worked for the honor of the celebration without presenting a bill for services to contribute more money to help pay another committeeman for services no more valuable than his own? And with what propriety can the general public be solicited for contributions to pay for such committee service?

Then it has come to be understood that some bills for legitimate service have been rendered of an extortionate character; such as one dollar an hour for two or three hours work, just as if the occasion was one for persons to be "on the make," instead of helping to glorify the historic past with a spirit of island love and veneration.

I have an interest in the good name of Nantucket both at home and abroad, and I think I know of several others who will agree with me and join with me in saying to you, Mr. Editor, that five dollars, or ten dollars if necessary, will be contributed towards the honorable cancelling of every proper bill of reasonable charge incurred during the celebration. And I believe the necessary amount can be obtained when the public understand that only such bills are to be paid. One hundred persons subscribing ten dollars each, or two hundred subscribing five dollars each, will raise \$1,000, which would probably relieve the committee of the perplexity in which it now finds itself.

TEN DOLLARS.

WESCO HILL, Aug. 1, 1895.

AUGUST 3, 1895.

Centennial Ball.

The ball in aid of the Centennial fund will take place Monday night, August 5th, at the Rink. Gray & Sullivan's full orchestra will furnish the music, and as the programme is a good one, this will be one of the most enjoyable dances given on Nantucket this season. The tickets, \$1 each, may be obtained at the Pharmacy and door.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

Mr. Editor:

In view of some premature and erroneous statements made regarding the deficit of the Centennial Fund Ball, I wish to make the following statement:

There were fifty tickets sold, twenty at the Pharmacy, and thirty at the door, netting fifty dollars.

By the kindness of Messrs. John R. Bacon, C. H. Mowry, R. B. Hussey, C. A. Kenney, and W. C. Hill, the expenses only amounted to \$58, leaving a deficit of eight dollars, which I take upon myself.

All the bills are paid, and if the centennial deficit was not reduced by the ball, it certainly was not increased.

I will only add that the committee in charge did all in their power to make the ball a financial as well as a social success; and that their failure in the former was in some measure due to the indifference of a majority of the executive committee.

ISAAC HILLS,
Chairman Ball Committee.

For The Inquirer and Mirror.

As to the Deficit.

Mr. Editor:

Your correspondent, who conceals his identity over the (at first sight) alluring signature of "Ten Dollars," is doubtless entitled to the credit of good intentions, and it is with regret that I inform him that, in the estimation of our committee, his communication has been infinitely more a detriment than a help. He has reduced to cold type the drift of indefinite rumors that, by the process well-known to us as jumping at conclusions "have obtained belief among citizens generally." In short, he assumes, on mere hearsay evidence, that certain members of the executive committee have sent in bills for amounts to which they are not justly entitled. Hence, he asks, "with what propriety can the general public be solicited," etc? Now it is time that the facts of this matter were clearly stated by one who is in a position to know.

At certain early meetings of the committee, sub-committees were appointed for specific work in various departments. On the committees were placed several gentlemen, who for their well-known taste and skill were recognized as leaders in the movement, and to them was entrusted the work of designing, planning and supervising the work. When they first undertook this task, it was with the supposition that the work would be shared with many others. But (as we all know now to our sorrow) the work and responsibility of engineering an affair of this kind successfully devolves upon a few persons. So, what had at first seemed a comparatively easy task, grew into many weeks of arduous and varied labor, (only to be appreciated by one who has been through it). These gentlemen were unfortunately all poor, depending upon their daily labor for a living. It may be justly claimed that this fact was in itself a sufficient reason why they should have kept out of this movement. But some of us were in it before we knew it; and some were drawn in by much urging; and once in, there was no turning back. We all worked very hard to make the celebration a success, and according to the universal verdict, all were satisfied, even enthusiastic (always excepting the chronic grumblers). This before any of us dreamed that we should be confronted at last with a deficit of \$1500—a calamity that has staggered us all.

Since this discovery our committee has

held two meetings, and after vain and wearisome efforts to saddle the "extravagance" on each other (especially to find a father for that lusty, over-grown founding labelled "Miscellaneous Expenses") we have settled down to the conclusion that we are all equally responsible, and must pay the penalty. A few of the bills have seemed excessive, and these are thrown into relief by the extreme moderation of others.

Toward the last, men, horses, etc., had to be engaged in the greatest haste to fill vacancies. Some of these took advantage and charged excessively, but these were exceptions. Public spirit was not entirely absent, neither was it too conspicuous. Now, none of us crave the task of haggling over these bills. They must be paid. We must all stop talking and face our obligations squarely. It is gratifying to report, after a canvass of our committee, that money will be raised at once to pay all the bills.

To assume such an obligation is an obvious hardship to all of us, since we are all in very moderate circumstances, and naturally we look to such of our people as are in sympathy with us to help us in every way possible. Those who are not in sympathy with us should, in simple justice, refrain from criticising and prejudicing others. If they intend giving nothing, at least say nothing.

To sum up: we have had a Centennial celebration that, by outsiders competent to judge, has been pronounced a brilliant success. But unfortunately our receipts fell far short of our anticipations, and our expenses as far exceeded them. Hence this large deficit, which our committee must shoulder. It is probable that our experience is not unique. It is simply impossible to estimate results in advance.

It would be unjust in the extreme for any of our own people to cast a slur upon our committee, who have been generally actuated by public spirit and pride in our history. The several members before mentioned were justly entitled to payment for their services. Their bills for services aggregate but about \$330—a small part of the whole deficit.

Any offers of assistance that are not accompanied by conditions impossible to us, will be gratefully received. In behalf of the Centennial Committee, we appeal to fair-minded citizens for the justice that is due us.

HENRY S. WYER.

Aug. 7th, 1895.

Come, B
Can sk
Amuse t
By col
Come, B
Desce
You hee
But k
Come, M
The g
When p
And t
Come, I
And f
Come, J
You l
Come, R
Nath
In two
And
Come, T
The
One lo
And
Come, I
If a
Come, Y
Yet
Come, O
Of o
Come, e
We
Come, O
Of g
You h
To
Come, T
The
The l
An
Come, (R
Who
An
Come, Th
In th
At
Com
Ye
Edw
De
Com
Of
Wit
A
Con
(
This
To a

The Inquirer and Mirror Supplement.

NANTUCKET, MASS., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1895.

NANTUCKET

Centennial Celebration, July 9, 10 and 11, 1895.

UNDER the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events.

It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us.

The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness, the detail of which will be reduced to specific announcements in due time.

The banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged by a competent sub-committee, in which the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation. A grand ball will be given on one of the evenings. Pilgrimages to historic spots will also be arranged for on one of the days.

All Nantucketers and descendants of Nantucket in particular, and all others in general are invited to come and share in the festivities of the coming event, and help swell the trumpet-note of Nantucket's fame which has been heard around the world, as also to do homage to the fathers of the island settlement, and reverently keep our memories of them green.

If you and members of your family will be in attendance, it will aid the committee in making arrangements to be apprised thereof as soon as possible.

WENDELL MACY, Chairman Executive Committee.

ALLEN COFFIN, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1602: The Island discovered by Bartholomew Granold. Fankoty, the spot first seen.
1630: About this date, a war between the Western and Eastern Tribes; the last Indian War on the Island, and the only one of which we have knowledge. The Island covered with forest trees, mostly oaks.
1641: Deeded to Mayhew & Son by Lord Stirling.
1650: Deeded by Mayhew for 200 and two beaver hats to "THE 10 ORIGINAL PURCHASERS."

Tristram Coffin,
Richard Swain,
Peter Coffin,
Stephen Greenleaf,
William Fife,
Thomas Macy,
Thomas Barnard,
Christopher Hussey,
and John Swain;
Thomas Mayhew, retaining one tenth of the
Island, together with Maisquatuck or Quaise,
Each of the above chose an "associate" with whom to settle the Island, viz.:
Tristram Coffin, Jr.,
John Smith,
Robert Pike,
Robert Barnard,
Thomas Coleman,
Edward Starbuck,
Nathaniel Starbuck,
Thomas Look,
James Coffin,
Thomas Mayhew, Jr.

The Island was purchased subsequently of the natives, who owned it in small tracts; the boundaries thereof being defined with surprising exactness.
Thomas Macy and family, with Edward Starbuck, arrived from Salisbury.
Number of Indians on the Island about 700; the soil rich and the Island covered with oaks and other trees.
Starbuck visited Salisbury, and returned with 8 or 10 families. West end of Island bought from the Indians.
1664: Peter Foulger moved to the Island. The inhabitants, with the exception of Foulger, illiterate. Their occupation was fishing and farming. The Island, with the exception of Quaise, was divided into 27 parts.
1695: King Philip visited the Island. 1699: The 1st mill for grinding corn built on Wesko Pond.
1671: Town incorporated. 1672: Site of the mill for grinding corn built on Wesko Pond.
1673: Whaling commenced in boats from the shore.
1693: The Island (previously a part of New York) became a part of Massachusetts, in accordance with request of the proprietors of the Island.
1676: About this time Sasascha (containing about 80 houses) and Sasconset Villages were built. Also the cluster of Whalehouses at Myaconet, together with the Fishing Stages of Pende and Quidnet, and the Fishing Stage at Weweler. Sasascha Village continued in existence about 140 years; the last houses of the place having been moved to Sasconset, A. D. 1820.
1673: The Town was named Sherburne, by order of Lovelace, Governor of N. York.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

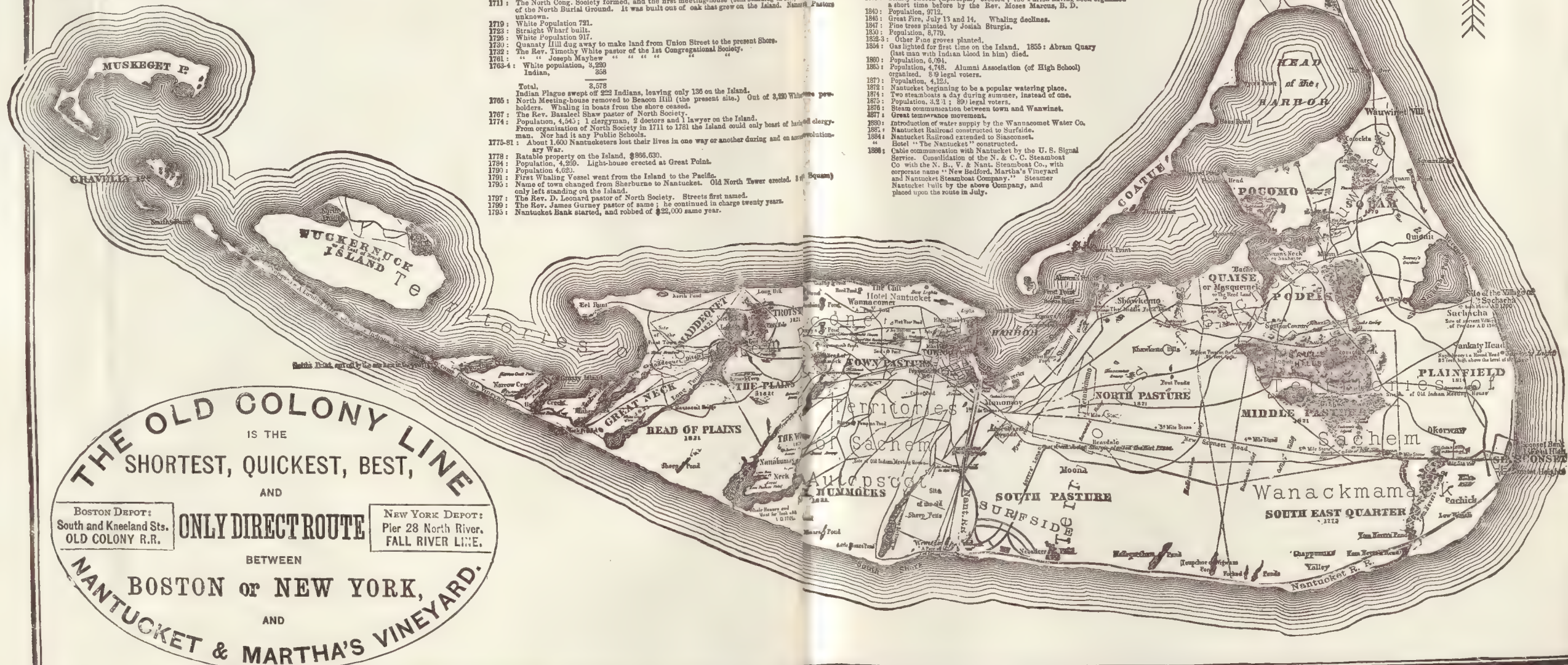
1704: Up to this date, i.e., for nearly half a century, the whites, tho' they numbered now, had had no settled religious teacher, and were without a church; probably the solitary exception in all New England. They were, and had been during the half century, mostly Baptists, a few Methodists, and one or two Quakers. The Mayhews had Christianized the Indians, and the latter few Tories, and one or two Quakers. The Mayhews had Christianized the Indians, and the latter few Tories, and one or two Quakers. The Mayhews had Christianized the Indians, and the latter few Tories, and one or two Quakers.
1711: The North Cong. Society formed, and the first meeting-house (still standing in 1869) on Westward of the North Burial Ground. It was built out of oak that grew on the Island. Nantucket Pastors unknown.
1719: White Population 731.
1723: Straight Wharf built.
1726: White Population 917.
1730: Quarry Hill dug away to make land from Union Street to the present Shore.
1732: The Rev. Timothy White pastor of the 1st Congregational Society.
1761: " " Joseph Mayhew " " "
1763-4: White population, 3,230
Indian, 358
Total, 3,578
Indian Plague swept off 222 Indians, leaving only 136 on the Island.
1765: North Meeting-house removed to Beacon Hill (the present site.) Out of 3,230 Whites were pew-holders. Whaling in boats from the shore ceased.
1767: The Rev. Basile Shaw pastor of North Society.
1774: Population, 4,543; 1 clergyman, 2 doctors and 1 lawyer on the Island.
From organization of North Society in 1711 to 1761 the Island could only boast of half-dozen clergy-men. Nor had it any Public Schools.
1775-81: About 1,600 Nantucketers lost their lives in one way or another during and on an revolution-ary War.
1778: Ratable property on the Island, \$896,030.
1784: Population, 4,260. Light-house erected at Great Point.
1790: Population 4,620.
1791: First Whaling Vessel went from the Island to the Pacific.
1793: Name of town changed from Sherburne to Nantucket. Old North Tower erected. 8 ft square, only left standing on the Island.
1797: The Rev. D. Leonard pastor of North Society. Streets first named.
1799: The Rev. James Gurney pastor of same; he continued in charge twenty years.
1795: Nantucket Bank started, and robbed of \$22,000 same year.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1800: The Academy incorporated, and the building erected. It was not a Public School.
" Bell (weighing 1,000 lbs.) placed in North Tower.
" The Methodist Society organized.
" Population, 5,017.
1804: Pacific Bank and two Insurance Offices established.
1809: The Unitarian Society formed, the Rev. Seth F. Swift, Pastor. The North Society languishing on account of losing members to the Methodist and the Unitarian.
1810: Population, 6,337.
1813: Social Library instituted: Josiah Hussey, Esq., President.
1816: The Nantucket Gazette issued. It had but a brief existence.
1820: The Rev. Abner Morse, pastor at the North. The Mechanics' Association, a literary society, was formed.
" Population, 7,556. 72 ships (21,600 tons) engaged in Whale Fishery.
1822: The last Indian died.
1824: Columbia Library Association formed.
1827: Two Public Schools established, and the Coffin School opened.
1841: Population, 7,972.
1844: The new North Meeting-house erected. Athenaeum incorporated.
1830: Great Fire.
1838: High School opened. Great Fire in the town; loss \$300,000.
1839: Trinity Church (Episcopal) erected; the Parish having been organized a short time before by the Rev. Moses Marston, D. D.
1840: Population, 9,712.
1844: Great Fire, July 13 and 14. Whaling declines.
1847: Fine trees planted by Josiah Burgin.
1850: Population, 8,770.
1852-3: Other Fine groves planted.
1854: Gas lighted for first time on the Island. 1855: Abram Quarry (last man with Indian blood in him) died.
1860: Population, 6,094.
1863: Population, 4,745. Alumni Association (of High School) organized. 89 legal voters.
1877: Population, 4,123.
1878: Nantucket beginning to be a popular watering place.
1874: Two steamboats a day during summer, instead of one.
1875: Population, 3,231; 89 legal voters.
1876: Steam communication between town and Wauwinet.
1877: Great temperance movement.
1880: Introduction of water supply by the Wannacommet Water Co.
1881: Nantucket Railroad constructed to Surfside.
1884: Nantucket Railroad extended to Sasconset.
" Hotel "The Nantucket" constructed.
1886: Cable communication with Nantucket by the U. S. Signal Service. Consolidation of the N. & C. C. Steamboat Co. with the N. B., V. & Nant. Steamboat Co., with corporate name "New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company." Steamer Nantucket built by the above Company, and placed upon the route in July.

SCALE OF MILES.

1 2 3
Roads.
Boundaries of Surveyed Sections. The Date of original survey being under the name of the Section.
Boundaries of the Ancient Sachem Rights.



THE OLD COLONY LINE
IS THE
SHORTEST, QUICKEST, BEST,
AND
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN
BOSTON or NEW YORK,
AND
NANTUCKET & MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

BOSTON DEPOT:
South and Kneeland Sts.
OLD COLONY R.R.

NEW YORK DEPOT:
Pier 28 North River.
FALL RIVER LINE.

❖Officers❖and❖Committees❖

President,
WENDELL MACY.

Secretary,
ALLEN COFFIN.

Treasurer,
STANLEY E. JOHNSON.

Committees,

CIRCULARS.—Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Allen Coffin.

FINANCE.—Allen Coffin, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL.—Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Allen Coffin.

RECEPTION.—Albert G. Brock, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. Myron S. Dudley.

BANQUET.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Henry S. Wyer, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Rev. Myron S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

PROCESSION, DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.—Alexander H. Seaverns, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, Miss Marianna Hussey.

SQUANTUM.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Arthur H. Gardner, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

MUSIC, RACES, GAMES, BELLS, GUNS, BALL AND FIREWORKS.—John C. Ring, C. W. Austin, Max Wagner, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Henry P. Brown.

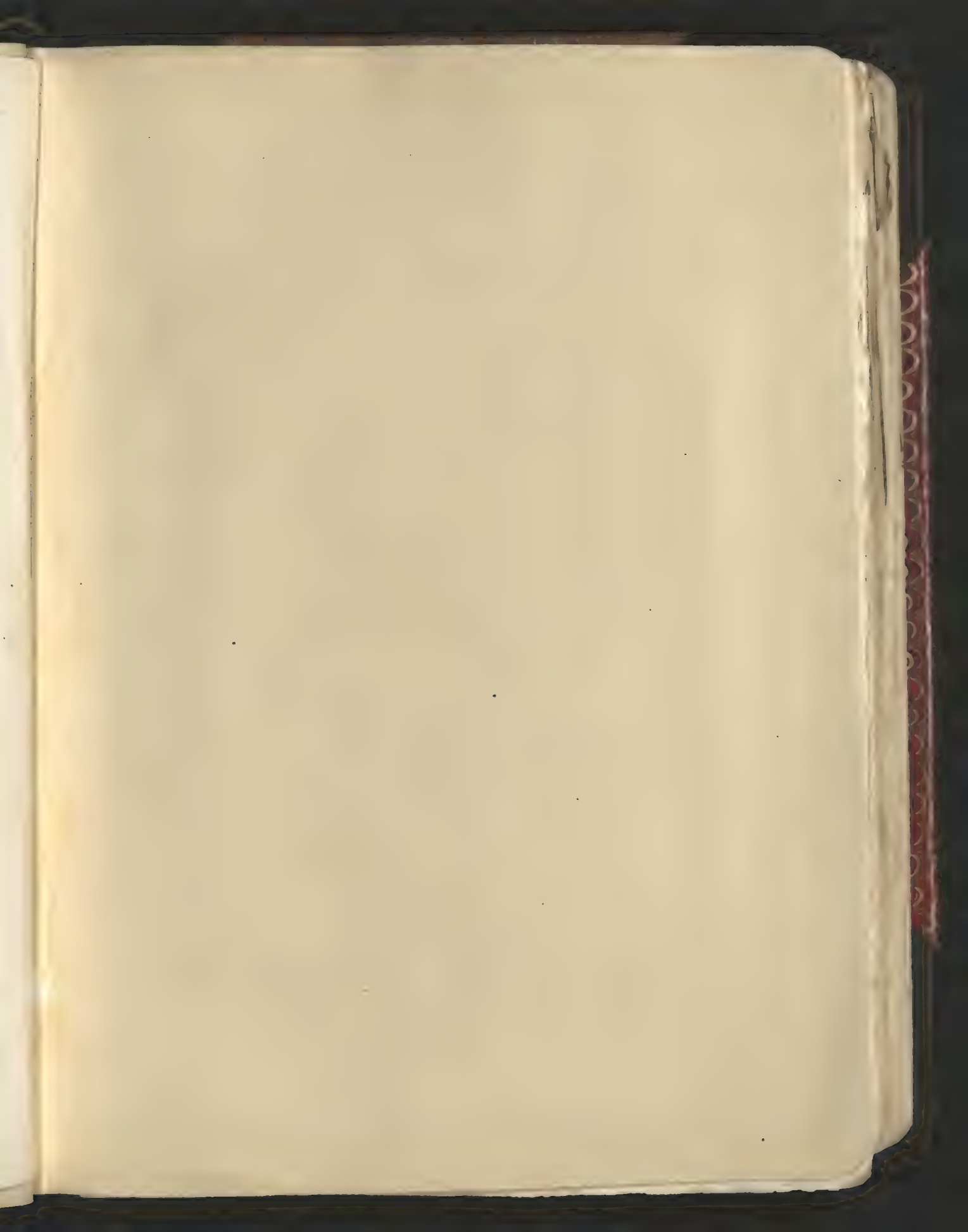
Financial Appeal.

THE Committee of Finance hereby solicit contributions in aid of the successful furtherance of the plans announced. All subscriptions should be forwarded to STANLEY E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, Nantucket, Mass.

ALLEN COFFIN,
ALBERT G. BROCK,
MRS. BENJ. CARTWRIGHT,
ROLAND B. HUSSEY,
C. WARREN AUSTIN,

} Finance
Committee.

NANTUCKET, May 17, 1895.



NANTUCKET CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

July 9, 10 and 11, 1895.

Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events.

It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us.

The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale-fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness, the detail of which will be reduced to specific announcements in due time.

The banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged by a competent sub-committee, in which the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation. A grand ball will be given on one of the evenings. Pilgrimages to historic spots will also be arranged for on one of the days.

All Nantucketers, descendants of Nantucket and the public generally are invited to come and share in the festivities of the coming event, and help swell the trumpet-note of Nantucket's fame which has been heard around the world, as also to do homage to the fathers of the island settlement, and reverently keep our memories of them green.

If you and members of your family will be in attendance, it will aid the committee in making arrangements to be apprised thereof as soon as possible.

WENDELL MACY, Chairman Executive Com.

ALLEN COFFIN, Secretary.

The Committee of Finance hereby solicit contributions in aid of the successful furtherance of the plans announced. All subscriptions should be forwarded to STANLEY E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, Nantucket, Mass.

ALLEN COFFIN
ALBERT G. BROCK,
MRS. BENJ. CARTWRIGHT,
ROLAND B. HUSSEY,
C. WARREN AUSTIN,

Finance
Committee.

NANTUCKET, May 17, 1895.



Point Breeze,

W. T. SWAIN, Proprietor.

Fifth Season.

=

=

=

=

=

A First-class Family House.

Send for Circular.



The Springfield.

ONLY HOUSE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per Day.

Fifth Season.

Point Breeze,
W. T. SWAIN, Proprietor.
A First-class Family House.
Send for Circular.



TO LET—At Monomoy Heights, Nantucket, Mass., Cottage "Ravenna;" has eight rooms, including servant's room. Completely furnished. Situated on the bluff with unobstructed view of the harbor and sound. Apply to ALMON T. MOWRY, Nantucket, Mass., or to FRED. A. RUSSELL, Vandergrift Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALBERT G. BROCK, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

NANTUCKET, . . . MASS.

Companies Represented

ÆTNA, Hartford;

HOME, New York;

NATIONAL, Hartford;

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE, London;

PENNSYLVANIA, Pa.;

PHENIX, New York;

ABINGTON MUTUAL, Mass.;

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., New York.

BICYCLE HEADQUARTERS. WHEELS

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

SODA—All Flavors.

Drawn from Tufts' best "Matchless Crusader."

Hiram Wheaton & Sons' Bottled Temperance Drinks.

Hires' Root Beer.

Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate.

Orange Sugar—Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit of All Kinds in their Season.

BEST LINE OF CIGARS.

EUGENE S. BURGESS, Federal St.

The Sea Cliff Inn,

NAMED from its location, and commanding water view, is not surpassed (if equalled) by any house on the New England Sea Coast for its appointments and furnishings for the comfort and enjoyment of its guests. It has won its way to public favor by its liberal management and personal attention to the wants of its guests, making a complete departure from the accepted public hotel, and established what might be properly termed

A HOME HOTEL.

This House has accommodations for Two Hundred Guests.

Terms: Three Dollars per day Special rates to families.

MRS. C. W. PETTEE, Proprietor.

NANTUCKET, June 1st, 1895.

THE OLD COLONY LINE

IS THE

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, BEST,

AND

BOSTON DEPOT:
South and Kneeland Sts.
OLD COLONY R.R.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

NEW YORK DEPOT:
Pier 28 North River.
FALL RIVER LINE.

BETWEEN

BOSTON to NEW YORK,

AND

NANTUCKET & MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

NANTUCKET

Centennial Celebration,

July 9, 10 and 11, 1895.

UNDER the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events.

It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us.

The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness, the detail of which will be reduced to specific announcements in due time.

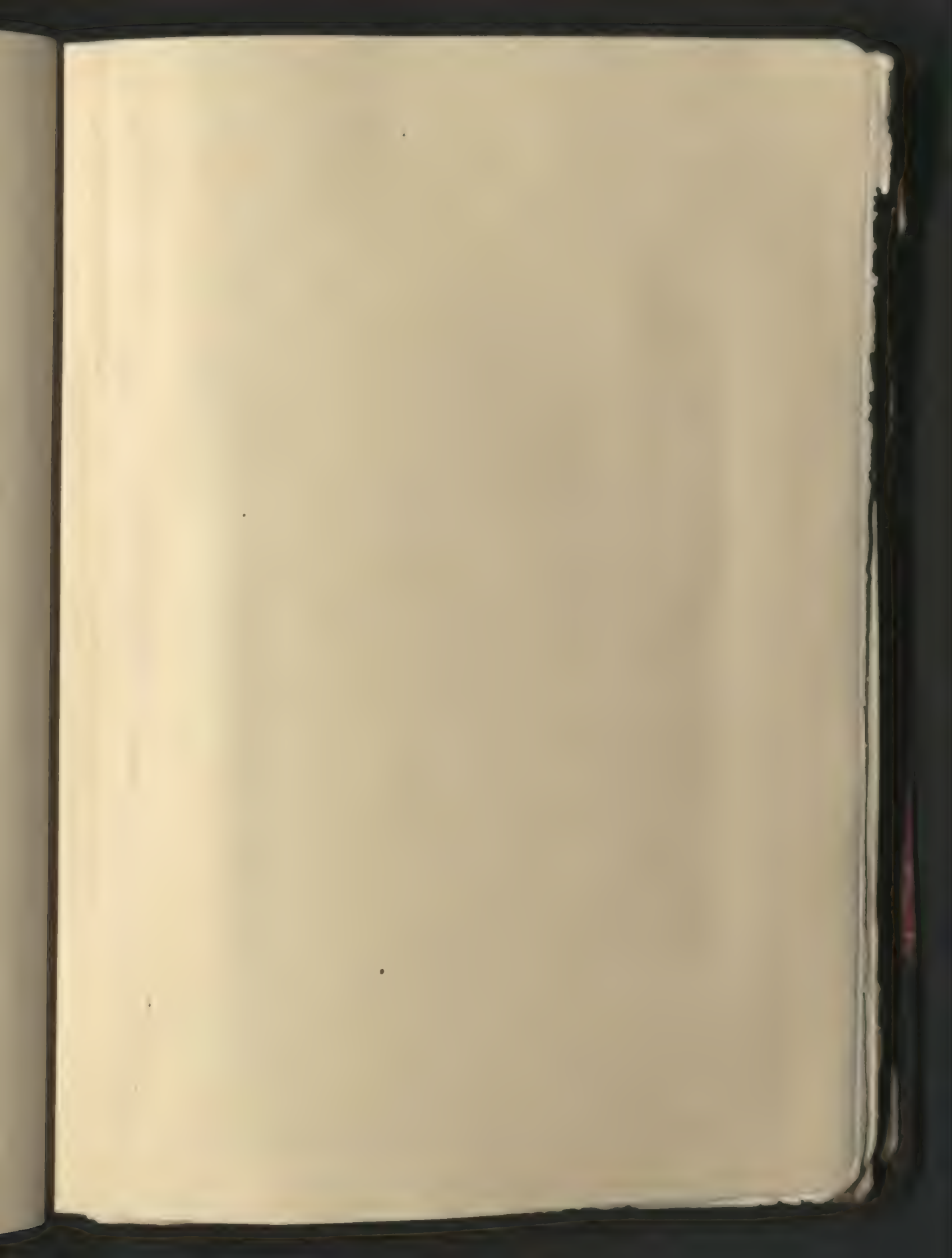
The banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged by a competent sub-committee, in which the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation. A grand ball will be given on one of the evenings. Pilgrimages to historic spots will also be arranged for on one of the days.

All Nantucketers and descendants of Nantucket in particular, and all others in general are invited to come and share in the festivities of the coming event, and help swell the trumpet-note of Nantucket's fame which has been heard around the world, as also to do homage to the fathers of the island settlement, and reverently keep our memories of them green.

If you and members of your family will be in attendance, it will aid the committee in making arrangements to be apprised thereof as soon as possible.

WENDELL MACY, Chairman Executive Committee.

ALLEN COFFIN, Secretary.



Officers and Committees.

President,
WENDELL MACY.

Secretary,
ALLEN COFFIN.

Treasurer,
STANLEY E. JOHNSON.

Committees,
CIRCULARS.—Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Allen Coffin.

FINANCE.—Allen Coffin, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey
LITERARY AND HISTORICAL.—Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss
Mariana Hussey, Allen Coffin.

RECEPTION.—Albert G. Brock, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. Myron S. Dudley.

BANQUET.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Henry S. Wyer, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Rev. Myron S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

PROCESSION, DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.—Alexander H. Seaverns, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, Miss Mariana Hussey.

SQUANTUM.—Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Arthur H. Gardner, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

MUSIC, RACES, GAMES, BELLS, GUNS, BALL AND FIREWORKS.—John C. Ring, C. W. Austin, Max Wagner, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Henry P. Brown.

Financial Appeal.

THE Committee of Finance hereby solicit contributions in aid of the successful furtherance of the plans announced. All subscriptions should be forwarded to STANLEY E. JOHNSON, Treasurer, Nantucket, Mass.

ALLEN COFFIN,
ALBERT G. BROCK,
MRS. BENJ. CARTWRIGHT,
ROLAND B. HUSSEY,
C. WARREN AUSTIN,

Finance
Committee.

NANTUCKET, May 17, 1895.

1695.

1795.

1895.

Nantucket Centennial CELEBRATION, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, July 9, 10 and 11, 1895.

✻ Programme. ✻

The following programme is subject to alterations, but is in the main substantially correct:

Tuesday, July 9.

Ringling of bells and salutes to be at the discretion of the amusement committee as to time.

8 to 9 a. m., Band Concert.

9.30 Whaleboat and other Races in the harbor, to conclude by 1 p. m.

The Literary and Historical Exercises in the M. E. Church to commence at 1.30.

Base Ball Games at the Agricultural grounds to commence at 3.30, at which both bands will be present.

A 7 p. m. Band Concert on the Square.

At the same hour the Banquet at the Rink will commence.

(Continued on last page.)

Visitors' Guide.

Hotels.

THE SPRINGFIELD, No. Water st. C. H. Mowry, Prop'r. Open all the year. Rates: \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. Special rates for the season and for June and September.

THE NANTUCKET, Brant Point. A. R. Sturgis, Prop'r. Rates \$3 to \$4 per day. Special rates by the week or season.

SEA CLIFF INN, Cliff road. Mrs. C. W. Pettee, Prop'r. Rates: \$3 per day; special rates for season.

THE SHERBURNE AND BAY VIEW, Orange st. James Patterson, Manager. Rates: \$2 to \$2.25 per day; \$10 to \$12 per week.

VERANDA HOUSE, Chapman ave. Mrs. S. G. Davenport, Prop'r. Rates: \$3 per day; \$10 to \$20 per week.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Siasconset. Levi S. Coffin, Prop'r. Rates: \$3 per day; \$10 to \$20 per week.

Boarding Houses.

G. G. Fish, Broad street.
J. D. Nesbitt, " "
Point Breeze, Easton "
Mary L. Ayers, Pearl "
Caroline Swain, Summer street.
Mrs. Ella Harps, Cliff road.
Wallace Cathcart, Liberty street.
Calvert Handy, Centre "
T. C. Pitman, " "

Rooms to Let.

Prices per Week.

B. B. Gardner, 132 Main st., P. O. Box 335. 3 large rooms at \$4; 2 small at \$3.

John Roberts, 62 Union st., 4 large rooms at \$3.50; restaurant on Main st.

William S. Whippey, 67 Centre st., P. O. Box 311. 4 large rooms at \$5; 1 small at \$3.

Albert I. Tobey, P. O. Box 147. 3 large rooms at \$5.

N. P. Appleton, Fair street. P. O. Box 202. 5 large rooms. Central location.

Albert Easton, 25 No. Water st. P. O. Box 606. 4 large rooms at \$5.

Mrs. E. B. Cottle, P. O. Box 621. 2 large rooms at \$4; 2 small \$3.

F. B. Smith, 18 Orange st., P. O. Box 555. 3 large rooms at \$5. No Children.

Mrs. L. M. Wing, cor. Pearl and Liberty, 1 large room at \$5.

W. T. Devlan, P. O. Box G., Darling st., suite of rooms, bath, and other conveniences, and use of piano.

Mrs. E. H. Parker, P. O. Box 102, 3 large rooms, \$5 per week; single room \$3.

Eliza A. Bates, 65 Centre st. One large room, \$5; one \$4; one \$3.

Mrs. Bailey F. Cornish, 44 Centre st. 2 large rooms, \$5 each; one \$4; one \$3.

Mrs. Avis M. Enas, 35 Union st. P. O. Box 454. 12 rooms from \$4 to \$5.

Mrs. Susan C. Folger, 7 Fair st. P. O. Box 525. 4 large rooms at \$5; 3 at \$3.

Mrs. Susan B. Clisby, 120 Union st. Near the water. 3 large rooms from \$4 to \$5.

W. W. McCleave, 133 Orange st. P. O. Box 254. 4 large rooms at \$5; one at \$3.

Mrs. E. A. Waitt, 76 Pearl st. P. O. Box 315. Rooms and board.

Mrs. William Bates, 91 Orange st. 2 large rooms at \$5; one small at \$3.

Robert Mooney, Pleasant street. P. O. Box 475. 3 large rooms at \$5; one small at \$3.

Peter Cushman, Fayette street. One large room at \$5; one small at \$3. Near the water.

Mrs. Mary E. Coffin, Martin's Lane. P. O. Box 652. 2 large rooms at \$5; 2 small at \$2. Suite of 6 rooms at \$25 per month. Central.

Mrs. Mary A. Weeks, 186 Main st. Large front room, first floor, \$5.

Mrs. Mary H. Nye, 20 Hussey st. Four nice rooms: 2 large (connecting) at \$4; 2 small at \$3. Quiet neighborhood. P. O. Box 384.

Mrs. Alfred Folger, 3 Cliff Road. P. O. Box 515. 6 large rooms, at \$1 per day.

Benjamin A. Gardner, Chester st. Ivy Lodge. 2 large rooms at \$5; one small at \$3.

Of Interest About Nantucket.

Places of Interest.

A FINE LIBRARY, corner Federal and Pearl streets. About 7000 volumes.

MUSEUM.—A collection of marine and local curiosities. Incorporated 1834.

BATHING UNEXCELLED.—Surf, still water, and hot salt water baths. Also bathing at North Beach.

'SCONSET is a small village at the east end of the island and can be reached by rail or carriage.

WAUWINET is a small village where shore dinners are served. Sail and steam yachts make frequent trips.

THE LIGHTHOUSES are Sankaty, Great Point and Brant Point. Sankaty is on the highest bluff of the island. Brant Point light, originally a beacon maintained by private subscription, was the first marine guiding signal in the United States.

BLUEFISHING, SHARKING, SAILING, and MOONLIGHT PARTIES can be arranged at any hour; rowboats and safe water for rowing.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS, of which there are a number, one at Great Point, one at South Shore and another at Madaket, are of special interest to visitors.

DRIVES worthy of special mention are to 'Sconset, Sankaty Light, Wauwinet, Sesachacha Pond and Surfside. Other pleasant drives are to Madaket and Monomoy.

FRESH WATER FISHING.—There are several large ponds—Long, Miacomet and Hummock—where there is perch fishing. These ponds are separated from the ocean by a strip of sand. At high tide the ocean often flows into them.

THE OLDEST HOUSE on the island, built in 1672; another, built in 1689. The old windmill built in 1746. The old south tower—a favorite look-out—contains an ancient Spanish bell of great sweetness. Open daily. The County Jail is undoubtedly the greatest curiosity of its class in the Western Hemisphere.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS, Fair st. A small admission fee.

Ancient Sites.

Among historic spots that will be marked by appropriate signs (and also catalogued) will be the following:—

Sites of Ancient dwellings.

Site of Friends' Meetinghouse.

Site of First Congregational Church, Town House and Jail, which stood together.

Site of the home of Abiah Folger (mother of Benjamin Franklin). Also house spring.

Old North Vestry.

Birthplace of Lucretia Mott.

A typical Sherburne house.

Jethro Coffin house (oldest on the Island), erected in 1686.

(Continued from first page.)

Wednesday, July 10.

Ringling of Bells and Salutes in the morning.

8 to 9 Band Concert on the Square.

Squantum will start at 9 a. m. for Wauwinet, by boats and carriages.

A Bicycle Race on the road will begin at a convenient time after the Squantum starts.

The Clambake will be at 1 p. m.

Life Saving Exhibitions at 3 p. m.

It is expected that some Literary and Musical Exercises may be presented during the day, as also several games, the nature of which is not yet public property.

At 7.30 a reception and band concert at the Rink and on the Square.

Thursday, July 11.

Ringling of Bells and Salute in the morning.

8 to 9 Band Concert on the Square.

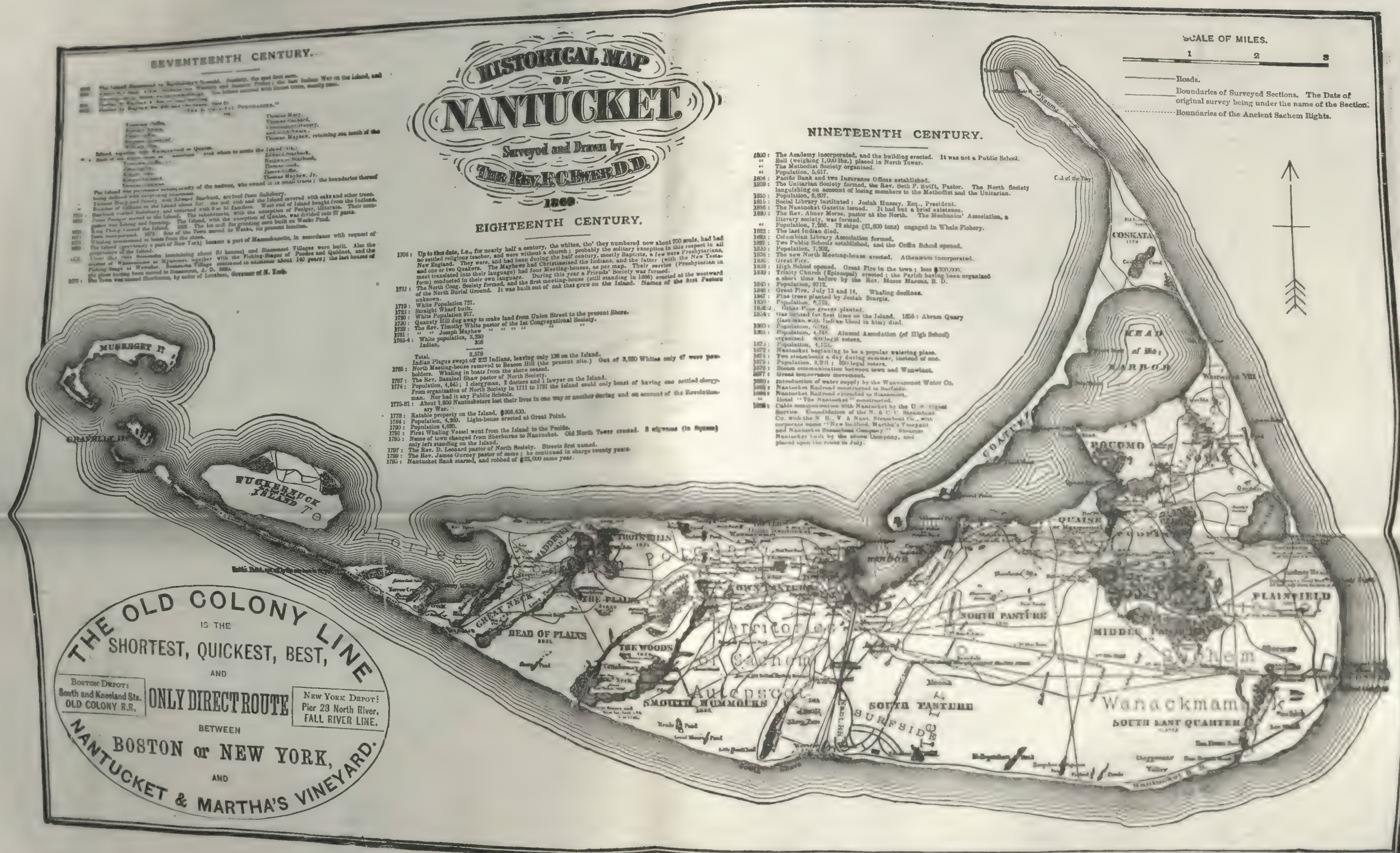
9.30 to 12, Bicycle Races.

The Grand Procession will start at 1 p. m. and will form the principal general attraction of the day.

The evening will be one of grand pyrotechnic and illumination displays until the hour of the ball.

A Promenade Concert at the Rink from 9 to 10 p. m., the Ball following.



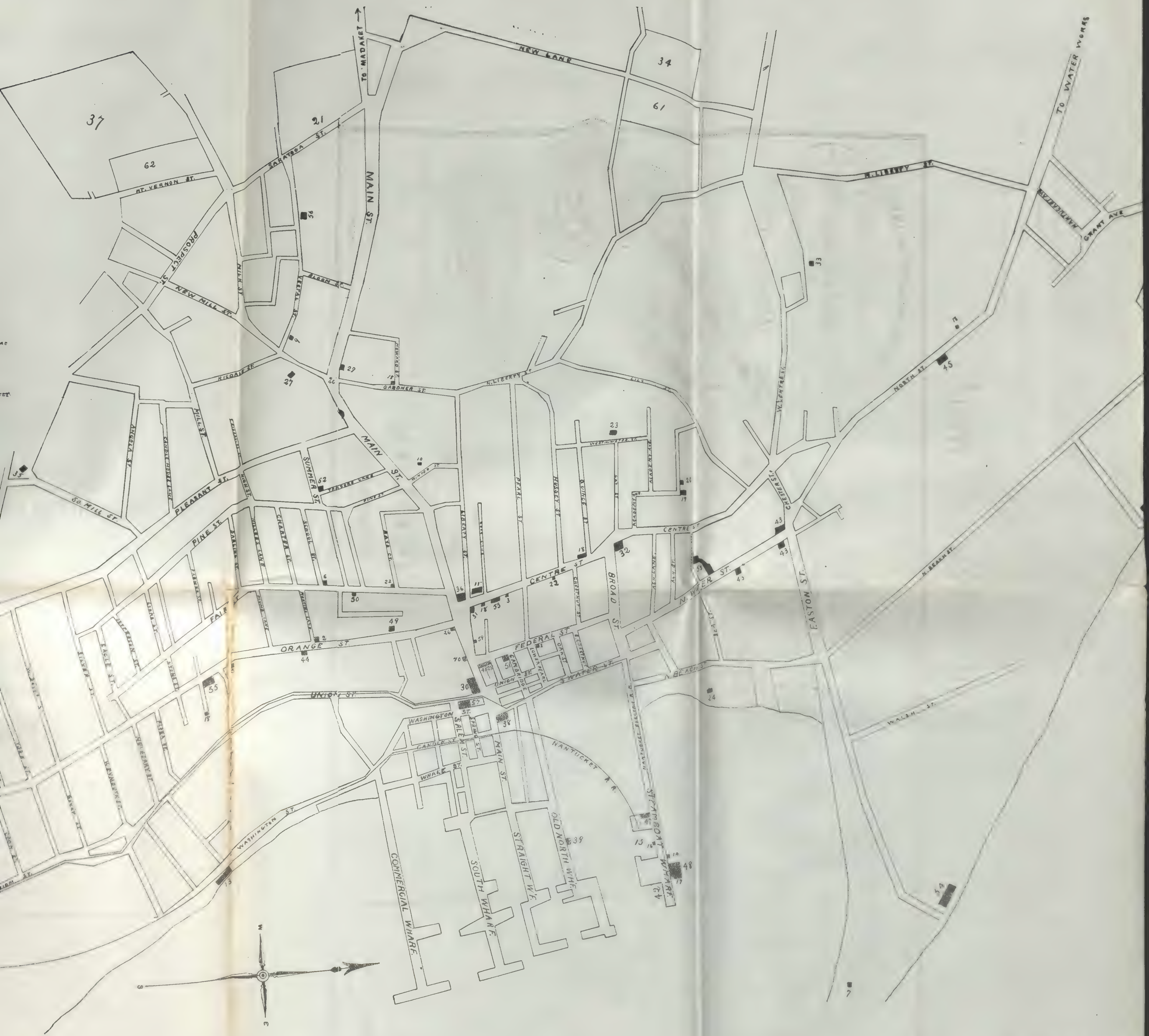


How to Reach Nantucket.

Passengers from the South and West, arriving in New York, should take Fall River Line Steamers leaving Pier 18, (formerly 28) New York, daily, at 5.30 P. M., connecting at Fall River with trains for New Bedford, and there with Nantucket steamers, due at the island at 11.30 A. M.

Those who prefer an all-rail route, should take Shore Line Express from Grand Central Station.

Passengers arriving in Boston from North and West, should take the 1 P. M. train from the Kneeland Street Station, connecting at Woods Hole with Nantucket steamers



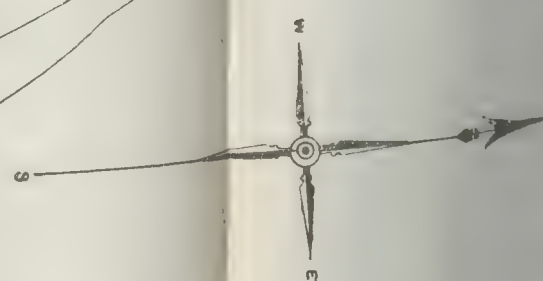
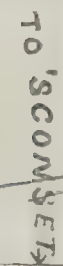
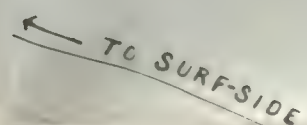
REFERENCES TO MAP.

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| ms. Warm salt | 34 Old North Cemetery. | 54 Nantucket Hotel. |
| | 35 Old Mill. Built in 1746. | 55 Town Hall. |
| | 36 Pacific National Bank. | 56 County Jail. |
| | 37 Prospect Hill Cemetery. | 57 Town and County Offices. |
| blie. | 38 Pacific Club (Captains' Room), Custom House, Signal Service, Telegraph Office, and G. A. R. | 58 Veranda House. |
| | 39 Ferry-boat for Cliff bathing beach. | 59 Wendell Macy's Art Exhibition Studio. Free. Open evenings. |
| | 40 Post Office. | 60 York Street Baptist Church (colored). No services are now held. |
| | 41 Periodical Depot. | 61 New North Cemetery. |
| | 42 Steamboat Landing. | 62 Mt. Vernon Cemetery. |
| | 43 : 43 Springfield House and Annexes. | |
| | 44 Sherburne House. | |
| | 45 Sea Cliff Inn. | |
| | 46 Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. | |
| | 47 Station of Central Railroad Co. | |
| | 48 Station of proposed electric street railway. | |
| | 49 Second Congregational Church (Unitarian). | |
| | 50 St. Paul's Episcopal Church. | |
| | 51 St. Mary's Catholic Church. | |
| | 52 First Baptist Church. | |
| | 53 Sherburne Hall--Meeting place of Nantucket Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., and other branches of the order. | |

63 On corner diagonally opposite S. E. corner N. E. corner located depot of Central R. R.
 *No. 22, Fair street, is now the property of the Nantucket Historical Association. Open to the public. Small admission fee.

MAP
or
NANTUCKET.

Scale 1.2 miles to 1 in.



REFERENCES TO MAP.

- 1 Athenaeum - Polson Hall, Museum, gas House
- 2 Arcadium Hall, Centre street
- 3 Almshouse.
- 5 Bay View House.
- 6 Birthplace of Lucretia Mott
- 7 Brant Point lighthouse.
- 8 Burdick's Ocean Bathing Room.
- 9 Birthplace of Maria Mitchell.
- 10 Coffin School. Founded by Anna S. Jones
1824.
- 11 Centre Street M. E. Church.

1. *Call. Borealis*.
2. *Call. Borealis*.
3. *Call. Borealis*.
4. *Call. Borealis*.
5. *Call. Borealis*.
6. *Call. Borealis*.
7. *Call. Borealis*.
8. *Call. Borealis*.
9. *Call. Borealis*.
10. *Call. Borealis*.
11. *Call. Borealis*.
12. *Call. Borealis*.
13. *Call. Borealis*.
14. *Call. Borealis*.
15. *Call. Borealis*.
16. *Call. Borealis*.
17. *Call. Borealis*.
18. *Call. Borealis*.
19. *Call. Borealis*.
20. *Call. Borealis*.
21. *Call. Borealis*.
22. *Call. Borealis*.
23. *Call. Borealis*.
24. *Call. Borealis*.
25. *Call. Borealis*.
26. *Call. Borealis*.
27. *Call. Borealis*.
28. *Call. Borealis*.
29. *Call. Borealis*.
30. *Call. Borealis*.
31. *Call. Borealis*.
32. *Call. Borealis*.
33. *Call. Borealis*.
34. *Call. Borealis*.
35. *Call. Borealis*.
36. *Call. Borealis*.
37. *Call. Borealis*.
38. *Call. Borealis*.
39. *Call. Borealis*.
40. *Call. Borealis*.
41. *Call. Borealis*.
42. *Call. Borealis*.
43. *Call. Borealis*.
44. *Call. Borealis*.
45. *Call. Borealis*.
46. *Call. Borealis*.
47. *Call. Borealis*.
48. *Call. Borealis*.
49. *Call. Borealis*.
50. *Call. Borealis*.
51. *Call. Borealis*.
52. *Call. Borealis*.
53. *Call. Borealis*.
54. *Call. Borealis*.
55. *Call. Borealis*.
56. *Call. Borealis*.
57. *Call. Borealis*.
58. *Call. Borealis*.
59. *Call. Borealis*.
60. *Call. Borealis*.
61. *Call. Borealis*.
62. *Call. Borealis*.
63. *Call. Borealis*.
64. *Call. Borealis*.
65. *Call. Borealis*.
66. *Call. Borealis*.
67. *Call. Borealis*.
68. *Call. Borealis*.
69. *Call. Borealis*.
70. *Call. Borealis*.
71. *Call. Borealis*.
72. *Call. Borealis*.
73. *Call. Borealis*.
74. *Call. Borealis*.
75. *Call. Borealis*.
76. *Call. Borealis*.
77. *Call. Borealis*.
78. *Call. Borealis*.
79. *Call. Borealis*.
80. *Call. Borealis*.
81. *Call. Borealis*.
82. *Call. Borealis*.
83. *Call. Borealis*.
84. *Call. Borealis*.
85. *Call. Borealis*.
86. *Call. Borealis*.
87. *Call. Borealis*.
88. *Call. Borealis*.
89. *Call. Borealis*.
90. *Call. Borealis*.
91. *Call. Borealis*.
92. *Call. Borealis*.
93. *Call. Borealis*.
94. *Call. Borealis*.
95. *Call. Borealis*.
96. *Call. Borealis*.
97. *Call. Borealis*.
98. *Call. Borealis*.
99. *Call. Borealis*.
100. *Call. Borealis*.

20. High School building.
21. Hayden's Clean Shore Bathing Rooms. Warm salt
water baths.
22. Hayden's Cliff Bathing Rooms.
23. Inquirer and Mirror Printing House.
24. Journal Office.
25. Mrs. McCleave's Museum. Not public.
26. Masonic Building.
27. Nantucket Institution for Savings.
28. Ocean House.
29. Oldest House.

- 34 Old North Cemetery.
35 Old Mill. Built in 1746.
36 Pacific National Bank.
37 Prospect Hill Cemetery.
38 Pacific Club (Captains' Room), Custom House, Signal Service, Telegraph Office, and G. A. R.
39 Ferry-boat for Cliff bathing beach.
40 Post Office.
41 Periodical Depot.
42 Steamboat Landing.
43 43 - 43 Springfield House and Annexes.

14. Sherburne House
 15. Sea Cliff Inn
 16. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home
 17. Station of Central Railroad
 18. Station of Long Island Railroad
 19. Second Congregational Church
 20. St. Paul's Episcopal
 21. St. Mary's Catholic Church
 22. First Baptist Church
 23. St. James' Methodist Church of Queens
- No. 66, I. O. O. F.

ATHENEUM HALL,
Monday Evening, July 8th, 1895.

CONCERT.

Harmonic Male Quartette.

LOUIS B. WALKER, 1st Tenor. FRED S. SPRAGUE, 1st Bass.
CHAS. F. CHADWICK, 2d Tenor. GEO. M. HAYWARD, 2d Bass.

Assisted by

MISS ANNIE COFFIN, Reader.

- 1.—QUARTETTE, "The Storm" *Buck*
- 2.—BASS SOLO, "My Little Woman" *Osgood*
MR. HAYWARD.
- 3.—READING, "The Cyclopedy" *Eugene Field*
MISS COFFIN.
- 4.—QUARTETTE, "Man of Thessaly" *MacDougal*
- 5.—TENOR SOLO, "Meditation" *Chenery*
MR. WALKER.
- 6.—READING, "Tempest" *Charles Dickens*
MISS COFFIN.
- 7.—QUARTETTE, "Lead Kindly Light" *Buck*
- 8.—DUET, "The Fisherman" *Gabussi*
MESSRS. WALKER AND SPRAGUE.
- 9.—READING, "The Defeat of the Widows."
MISS COFFIN.
- 10.—BARYTONE SOLO, "Three Horsemen" *Stearns*
MR. SPRAGUE.
- 11.—QUARTETTE, "To Arms Ye Brave" *Adam*

Tickets on Sale at the Pharmacy and at the Door.

RESERVED SEATS 25 AND 35 CENTS.

Doors Open at 7.30.

Concert Begins at 8.

We severally contribute the amounts opposite our names in aid of the

NANTUCKET
Centennial Celebration,

to be held July 9th, 10th and 11th, 1895, commemorative of the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of Nantucket County and the 100th anniversary of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket:

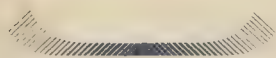
In another

in another

1695.

1795.

1895.



NANTUCKET'S

Centennial Celebration

July 9th, 10th and 11th,

✦1895.✦



Official Programme.

Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, July 9th.

Bell-ringing and Artillery Salute.....7 A. M.
 Band Concert.....On the Square, 8 to 9 A. M.
 Nantucket Band

Boat Races.....9 A. M.
 Catboats, Whaleboats and Dories.

Brant Point and Monomoy Shores will afford best opportunities for witnessing the contests.

Literary Exercises.....North Congregational Church
 9.30 A. M.

Music by Nantucket Band.
 Address of welcome by Wendell Macy, President.
 Rev. C. C. Hussey, "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days."
 Music by Harmonic Quartette.
 Rev. Louise S. Baker, Poem, "Our Island Home." Read by Miss L. Nickerson.
 Miss Anna Gardner, "Anti-slavery History of the Island."
 Mr. Alexander Starbuck, "Historical Matters leading up to both the Centennial and the duo-Centennial."
 Music by Harmonic Quartette.
 Rev. Walter Mitchell, Poem.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck, Poem, "Centennial Ode."
 Music by Harmonic Quartette.

Literary Exercises.....North Congregational Church
 1.30 P. M.

Music by Martland's Band, of Brockton.
 Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, "Nantucket's Place in the History of the Country."
 Mrs. Caroline Earle White, "The Physical Characteristics of the Island."
 Music by Harmonic Quartette.
 Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks, "The Energy and Hardihood of the Nantucketers," illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of their Descendants." Read by Miss Mae Coffin.
 Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell, "Nantucket Abroad."
 Music by Harmonic Quartette.
 George H. Cary, Esq., "The Whaling Industry."

Band Concert and Base Ball.....Fair Grounds, 3.30 P. M.
 Take trains foot of Main street.

BanquetAt the Rink, 7.30 P. M.

Wednesday, July 10.

Bell-ringing and Artillery Salute.....7 A. M.

Band Concert.On the Square.....8 to 9 A. M.
 Martland's Band of Brockton.

Squantum at Wauwinet
 Leave Nantucket by boat or carriage at 9.30 A. M.

Road Bicycle Race11 A. M.

Leave Weather Bureau Office and finish at Wauwinet. Followed by Swimming Match—100-yards dash—greased pig, and other sports. Life-saving drill at 3 P. M. The Humane Society's apparatus will be used, and men will be landed from schooner W. O. Nettleton.

Reception.....At the Rink.....7.30 to 9 P. M.

Band Concert.....On the Square.....9 P. M.

Thursday, July 11.

Bell-ringing and Artillery Salute.....7 A. M.

Band Concert.....8 to 9 A. M.

Bicycle Races.....At Centennial Park, 9.30 A. M.

Grand Procession1.30 P. M.

Route: Form at head of Main street, and pass through Main, Pleasant (countermarching at York), Main, Federal, Broad, North Water, Cliff Road, North Liberty, West Centre, Centre, Main, Orange, Union, Main, Federal to Broad and South Water streets, where the parade will be dispersed.

Fireworks.....7.30 P. M.

The best point of view will be on Steamboat wharf.

Promenade Concert.....At Rink.....9 to 10 P. M.

Grand Ball.....Following Promenade Concert

Grand Ball



Nantucket Centennial Celebration
July 11th 1895



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dark Blue Badge.

PRESIDENT.

WINNIE L. MARY

SECRETARY.

ALLEN COFFIN.

TREASURER.

STANLEY E. JOHNSON.

MEMBERS.

Wendell H. Hall,
Allen Coffin,
C. W. Austin,
Roland B. Hussey,
Arthur H. Gardner,
Thomas W. King,
John C. King,
Mrs. Harrison Gardner,
Alexander H. Mowry,
William H. H. Smith,
Max Warner,
Leaue Hills.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Gardner,
Albert G. Brock,
Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright,
Henry S. Wyer,
Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson,
Miss Martha A. Hussey,
Rev. Myron E. Dudley,
Mrs. Mary W. Valentine,
Miss Mary Foster Coffin,
John R. Bacon,
Henry P. Brown,
Charles G. Coffin, and

C. H. Mowry.

c o c

BANQUET COMMITTEE.

White Badge.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Gardner,
Henry S. Wyer.

Rev. Myron E. Dudley.

Mrs. Mary W. Valentine.

Mr. Stanley E. Johnson.

Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright.

Mrs. Harrison Gardner.

C. H. Mowry.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Chairman

Members

BALL COMMITTEE.

Chairman

Members

Chairman

Members

Chairman

Members

Members

PROCESSIONS, DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman

Members

Chairman

Members

Members

Order of Opening Exercises.

JANUARY 11.

THE MARTLAND BAND, OF BROCKTON.

MACE GAY, Director.

AND PORTER'S ORCHESTRA.

MACE GAY, Director.

❧ Promenade Concert. ❧

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. OVERTURE. | "Lure of Gold." | H. W. H. |
| 2. MARCH, | "Directorate." | H. W. H. |
| 3. SELECTION, | "Martha." | H. W. H. |
| 4. WALTZ, | "Estudentina." | H. W. H. |
| 5. OVERTURE, | "Around the Metropolis." | H. W. H. |
| 6. COLLOCATION, | "At the Fair." | H. W. H. |

Order of Prayer.

1. The Lord's Prayer.	—
2. Verses.	—
3. Psalm.	—
4. Gospel.	—
5. Epistle.	—
6. Homily.	—
7. Manhood.	—
8. Creed.	—
9. The Lord's Prayer.	—
10. The Lord's Prayer.	—
11. The Lord's Prayer.	—
12. The Lord's Prayer.	—

Order of the Day

12. Wells

12. Wells

13. Portland, Me., 1864

14. Peter Reilly

14. Peter Reilly

15. Dr. J. M.

15. Dr. J. M.

16. J. A. D.

16. J. A. D.

17. J. A. D.

17. J. A. D.

18. New York

18. New York

19. J. A. D.

19. J. A. D.

20. Captain

20. Captain

21. J. A. D.

21. J. A. D.

22. Wells

22. Wells

THOMAS H. B. 1864



Floor Director.



JOHN C. RING.

AIDS.

WARREN BROWN

H. BROWN.

JOHN HILL

CHARLES H. DUPRE, SR.

JOHN S. BATON.

W. WATSON.

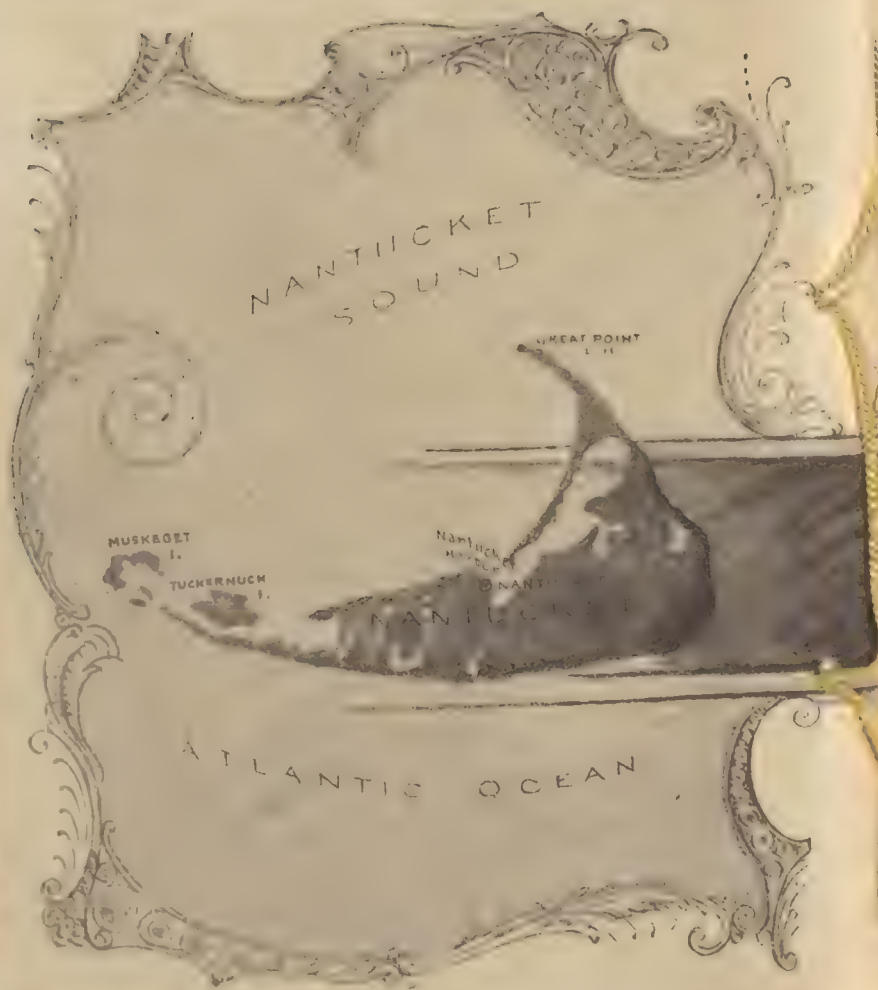
OWN.

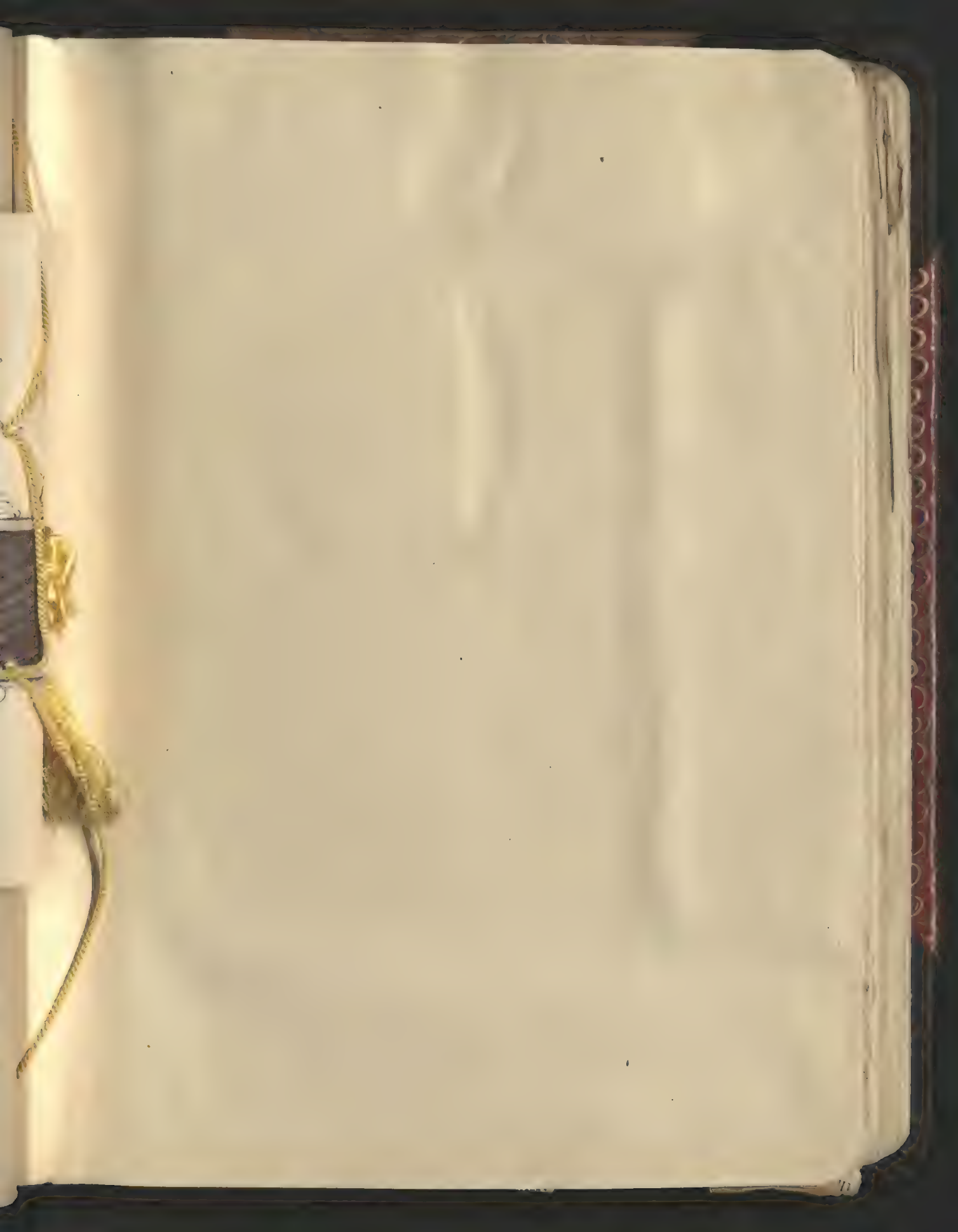
ACUIN.





issued to the
in another com





Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

Date,.....

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUAINT AND ANCIENT NANTUCKET.

Arrangements For a Big Celebration of Its Bi-Centenary—Peculiar Characteristics of the Island That Will Be Made Prominent—Orators, Poets and Historians to Have Their Say—The Program of the Three Days' Observances—Exercises In Keeping With the Occasion—Whaleboat and Dory Races—Literary Exercises—Bicycle Contests—Distinguished Officials Invited—Interesting Facts About Nantucket.

Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

Nantucket, July 6.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning July 9 and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and the historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

The Program.

Here is the program of the centenary: The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whale boat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers; the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor; the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist church literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speak-

ers first at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the bank in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The Third Day.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and a ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

Nantucket County.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget, and is the only town in the state of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles south-east of Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level noors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3,500. In 1840 it was nearly 5,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the gulf stream, and in winter its temperature is ten degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is that much cooler.

Origin and History.

No town in the country probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe

upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695 the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule, as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of to-day. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' church.

The Oldest House.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1636 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brick work, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET.

Ancient Grist Mill.

The oldest grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The mill of Nantucket was built in 1794 and has a history, and also the revolutionary war. It was built from a man-of-war entered the harbor on the east side and passed on the west, within a foot of the mill, about 1848 a young girl, Caroline T. Duzenberry, was moving vanes, when she was one of them and clung

three revolutions. The girl was surprised of the act by the miller, he suddenly stopped the mill and the girl to the ground with her limbs.

Once a Week.

The place where the celebration will be held is the Methodist church, near the Pacific national, banks once counted for at one time ranked for Massachusetts, and in per capita was the richest state. The island was a whale fishery, and he globe-trotters of the time has the Second Congress which was built in 1800 on old street, such a one resounded to the treat of Holmes's "Last Leaf."

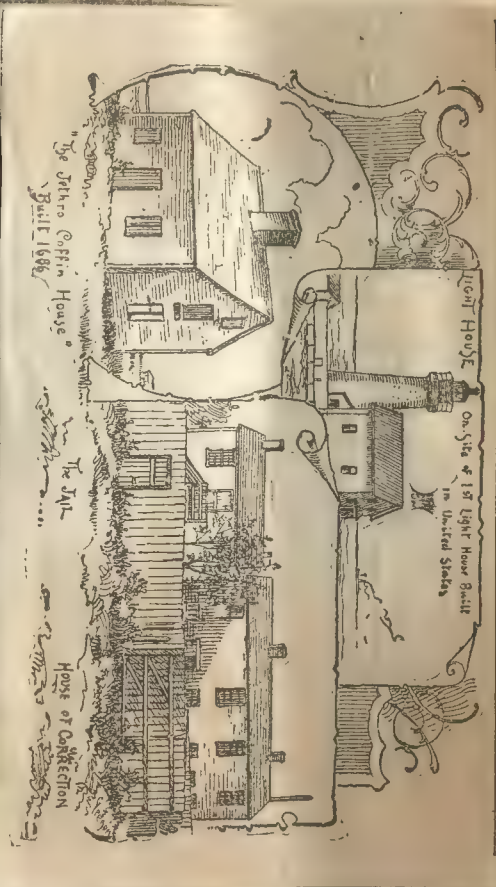
The pavement is
As he totters on

Laughable and

At once the most pathetic sight of the jail and the house of correction side, the jail the same ways untenanted. The jail now contains two of these institutions have been a source of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail, he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:
Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!

This gem from Lowell has never been published, and is kept a treasure by a well known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the state, and now by the United States.



upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695 the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule, as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants to-day. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' church.

The Oldest House.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1636 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brick work, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.



ON THE BEACH T NANTUCKET.

Ancient Grist Mill.

The oldest grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and has a history, and also a tradition. In the revolutionary war a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the north-east side and passed out at the north-west, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl, named Caroline T. Duzenberry, was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making

three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

Once a Wealthy Port.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the Methodist church, next door to the Pacific national bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the state. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe-trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Last Leaf," for whom

The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground.

Laughable and Pathetic.

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the house of correction, side by side, the jail the smaller and nearly always untenanted. The house of correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail, he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller
grow
As toward success her widening footsteps
go!

This gem from Lowell has never been published, and is kept a treasure by a well known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the state, and now by the United States.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL.
FRANK C. CURTIS,
GEORGE A. MOSHER,
MOSHEE & CURTIS,
Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors of
PATENTS.

A
POT

JEP

Table *4* No. *16*

1695.

1795.

1895.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET,

At the Rink,
Nantucket, Mass.,
Tuesday, July 9th, 1895.


 *Mrs. Starbuck Hyer*

Table *X* No. *15*

1695.

1795.

1895.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET,

At the Rink,
Nantucket, Mass.,
Tuesday, July 9th, 1895.

 *Miss M. E. Starbuck*

1895

Centennial

Promenade Concert and Ball,

Thursday Evening, July 11th, 1895,

HARTFORD, MASS.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

1895

Centennial

Promenade Concert and Ball,

Thursday Evening, July 11th, 1895,

HARTFORD, MASS.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

Sec.....

No.....

ATHENEUM HALL,

⌘ Harmonic ⌘ Quartette, ⌘

OF TAUNTON,

Assisted by Miss Annie Coffin, Reader,

Monday Evening, July 8, 1895.

ADMIT ONE.

JOURNAL

Cutting from

BOSTON. MASS.

Address of Paper

MAY 21 1895

Date,

NANTUCKET'S CENTEN

Preparations for the Celebration Going Forward—Gov. Greenhalge Present.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal, Nantucket, Mass., May 20.)—and preparations for the celebration town of Nantucket's centennial are progressing rapidly, and the committee at work upon the numerous departments which will constitute the celebration. Much interest is manifested by non-residents, as well as residents, and it is thought that the centennial will bring a large number of people here, as the hotels are constantly having demands for rooms at that time. The date for the celebration is July 9, 10 and 11.

The industries of the island during the past two centuries will all be shown in their different stages, and, of course, the whaling industry will be the chief one. Among the events will be a race between two fully-equipped whaleboats, manned by Nantucket's oldest whaling captains.

The grand procession the third day will probably be the chief event of the celebration, as it will consist of the Riflemen, the Grand Army Post, Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, etc., and in it will be represented the different stages of the island's history, such as the purchasing of the island for 30 pieces of silver and two beaver hats, the Indians, Quakers, etc.

The following is the program as announced by the committee:

July 9—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 9.30 A. M., boat races; 1 P. M., literary and historical exercises in Methodist Church; 3.30 P. M., races and games; 7.30 P. M., banquet.

July 10—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 9.30 A. M., Squantum, and pilgrimages to Indian wigwams; 7.30 to 9 P. M., reception; 9 P. M., band concert and grand fireworks.

July 11—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 1 P. M., grand procession and review; evening, grand illumination; 9 P. M., grand ball.

At convenient times pilgrimages can be made to points of interest, among which are Maria Mitchell's birthplace, Lucretia Mott's early home, Old Mill, Historical Rooms, Athenaeum, Old North Vestry, etc. Invitations to attend have been accepted by Gov. Greenhalge, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, and Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, who is of Nantucket origin. It is hoped by the promoters that President Cleveland will be able to attend also.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

MAY 25 1895

NANTUCKET'S JULY CELEBRATION.

Will Recall Memories of the Early Days of the County and Town—July 9, 10 and 11 Given Up.

NANTUCKET, May 24—On July 9, 10 and 11, Nantucket will celebrate two important events in the island's history. First comes the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and then the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which took place June 8, 1795.

The anniversary will take place a month or so late, but Nantucket does not mind a little thing like that, and indeed is only following the fashion set by Chicago a couple of years ago.

To quote the circular that is now being circulated among Nantucketers and their descendants in every quarter of the globe, "It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration such that the peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us."

The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of green corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanism, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness, the details of which will be announced in due time.

"The banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged by a competent sub committee in which the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation. A grand ball, a parade, speeches by the governors of several states, and possibly by the president himself or one of his cabinet, will be some of the attractions."

"Pilgrimages to some of the historic spots will also be arranged for on one of the days."

July 9th, 10th and 11th, Nantucket, Mass., will celebrate two important events in the island's history, the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the centennial of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8th, 1795.

COMMERCIAL

MAY 25 1895

Cutting from **TIMES**

Address of Paper **LOWELL, MASS.**

Date, **MAY 25 1895**

Nantucket's Bicentennial,
Nantucket, 24. On July 9, 10 and 11, Nantucket will celebrate two important events in the island's history. First there is the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and then there is the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, 881;

RECORD.

Cutting from

Address of Paper **PHILADELPHIA PA**

Date, **MAY 27 1895**

Nantucket's Three-Days' Celebration.
On July 9, 10 and 11 Nantucket will celebrate two important events in the island's history. First the centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, June 22, 1695, and then the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795. The anniversary will take place late, but Nantucket does the thing like that, after following the fashion of a couple of years ago.



JOURNAL.
 Cutting from
BOSTON. MASS.
 Address of Paper
 Date, **MAY 21 1895**

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

Preparations for the Celebration Are Going Forward—Gov. Greenhalge to Be Present.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.)

Nantucket, Mass., May 20.—The plans and preparations for the celebration of the town of Nantucket's centennial are progressing rapidly, and the committees are at work upon the numerous departments which will constitute the celebration. Much interest is manifested by non-residents, as well as residents, and it is thought that the centennial will bring a large number of people here, as the hotels are constantly having demands for rooms at that time. The date for the celebration is July 9, 10 and 11.

The industries of the island during the past two centuries will all be shown in their different stages, and, of course, the whaling industry will be the chief one. Among the events will be a race between two fully-equipped whaling boats, manned by Nantucket's oldest whaling captains.

The grand procession the third day will probably be the chief event of the celebration, as it will consist of the Riflemen, the Grand Army Post, Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, etc., and in it will be represented the different stages of the island's history, such as the purchasing of the island for 30 pieces of silver and two beaver hats, the Indians, Quakers, etc.

The following is the program as announced by the committee:

July 9—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 9:30 A. M., exercises in Methodist Church; 3:30 P. M., races and games; 7:30 P. M., banquet.

July 10—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 9:30 A. M., Squantum, and pilgrimages to Indian wigwams; 7:30 to 9 P. M., reception; 9 P. M., band concert and grand fireworks.

July 11—7 to 8 A. M., ringing of bells and firing of cannon; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 1 P. M., grand procession and review; evening, grand illumination; 9 P. M., grand ball.

At convenient times pilgrimages can be made to points of interest, among which are Maria Mitchell's birthplace, Lucretia Mott's early home, Old Mill, Historical Rooms, Atheneum, Old North Vestry, etc.

Invitations to attend have been accepted by C. J. Greenhalge, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, and Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, who is of Nantucket origin. It is hoped by the promoters that President Cleveland will be able to attend also.

BOSTON, MASS.

MAY 25 1895

NANTUCKET'S JULY CELEBRATION.

Will Recall Memories of the Early Days of the County and Town—July 9, 10 and 11 Given Up.

NANTUCKET, May 24.—On July 9, 10 and 11, Nantucket will celebrate two important events in the island's history. First comes the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and then the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which took place June 8, 1795.

The anniversary will take place a month or so late, but Nantucket does not mind a little thing like that, and indeed is only following the fashion set by Chicago a couple of years ago.

To quote the circular that is now being circulated among Nantucketers and their descendants in every quarter of the globe, "It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration such that the peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us."

"The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of green corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanism, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness, the details of which will be announced in due time."

"The banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged by a competent sub-committee in which the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation. A grand ball, a parade, speeches by the governors of several states, and possibly by the president himself or one of his cabinet, will be some of the attractions."

"Pilgrimages to some of the historic spots will also be arranged for on one of the days."

July 9th, 10th and 11th, Nantucket, Mass., will celebrate two important events in the island's history, the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the centennial of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8th, 1795.

COMMERCIAL.

MAY 25 1895

Cutting from JOURNAL
 Address of Paper BOSTON, MASS.
 Date, JUN 1 1895

laws.

NANTUCKET'S PHENOMENAL MARK.

Nantucket, Mass., May 31.—The temperature reached 86 degrees here today, which is within one degree of the highest ever recorded on Nantucket. 881;

NEW YORK, 1895

7/7
TIMES

Cutting from TROY, N. Y.
 Address of Paper JUN 1 1895
 Date, _____

Glorious Nantucket!—Thirty miles from the Massachusetts coast, fanned from every quarter by saline breezes, bathed by the ocean on three sides and by the waters of Vineyard sound on the other, the island of Nantucket affords a rare retreat from the debilitating humidity of the summer solstice. On every breath that flows over the surrounding waters, come refreshing coolness, renewed life and healthful ozone. With a mean July temperature of sixty-seven degrees, blankets are a nightly demand, and a stay here during the season is an ocean voyage without sickness or danger, and all the time, both night and day, safe in a snug harbor. To the visitor here the Springfield Hotel will supply the most fastidious with all that reasonable moderation may require. With three annexes and three cottages, it can comfortably accommodate two hundred guests, fully supplied with all modern improvements. It is five minutes' walk from the postoffice, telegraph cable office, bathing beach and hot salt baths, with street cars passing the doors and the steamboat wharf close by. A town crier quavers through the streets, with fish horn or bell, and many other old-time customs flavor Nantucket with historic interest. For terms, etc., address Charles H. Mowry, proprietor of the Springfield, Nantucket, Mass. 84.

77 T
TIMES.

Cutting from

TROY, N. Y.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUN 1 1895

No section of New England appeals more strongly to the consideration of the summer tourist than the island of Nantucket, thirty miles at sea, which is every year increasing in popularity as a summer and sanitary resort. Nantucket is a delightful spot. Its queer people and quaint old architecture are a constant source of pleasure, while its bracing air brings renewed health and strength. The boating is superb and its enjoyment can be had to the very full. Nantucket is provided with most excellent accommodations for summer guests, and one of the leading houses is the Nantucket, which can conveniently and comfortably care for two hundred guests. The Nantucket is directly upon the beach at Brant Point, near the lighthouse, and receives the sea breezes from every quarter. Nearly every room has an ocean outlook. The beach at Nantucket is sandy, with no undercurrents, and perfectly safe for children. Boating and fishing are right at the doors, while a handsome tennis court will please the lovers of this sport. Telegraph office in the hotel and mails twice daily. Special rates for the season. The proprietor of the Nantucket is Mr. A. R. Sturgis, for twelve years at Nantasket Beach, and a thorough hotel man in every way. Write early in order to secure the choicest rooms.

Nantucket, Mass., that section of the country known to irreverent people as "Down East," is to indulge in a grand "blow out" on July 9, 10 and 11. The event is to include the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and the change of the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795.

The citizens of the old Massachusetts town are making great preparations for the affair, and as the most interesting features of New England life are the fairs and celebrations that take place from time to time, the Nantucket centennial is sure to be attractive.

This is what the committee, in its circular, is saying to Nantucketers all over the globe: "It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration such that the peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us.

The Hotel Nantucket is to be the headquarters of the prominent visitors during the ceremonies. A. R. Sturgis, the proprietor, is to be one of the moving spirits of the affair. It has been arranged that President Cleveland, with Mrs. Cleveland and the two children, who are to come over from Gray Gables to take part in the ceremonies, will reside at the Hotel Nantucket during their stay.

Altogether, it's going to be a great time for Nantucket, and no doubt the town will be swarmed with visitors from all sections of the country. CHARLES T. CUNNINGHAM.

RECORD.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 5-1895

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE.

Nantucket, June 4.—Nantucket is not a very large place, but it has a history extending back far enough to furnish plenty of material for the centennial celebration which is to be held on the island June 9, 10 and 11 of this year. On June 8, 1795, the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and nearly 100 years earlier, on June 22, 1695, the county of Nantucket was incorporated; so both events will be celebrated together. All Nantucketers are expected to be present, and people in general are invited to share in the festivities, and the announcement says, "help swell the trumpet note of Nantucket's fame, which has been heard around the world."

A banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged, and much of the unwritten history of the island may be unfolded. A grand ball will be given. Pilgrimages to noted spots will be made. The wigwams of the aborigines—only three were standing in 1795, and the last Indian died in 1822—will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. Clam bakes and corn roasts will be arranged as in olden times. The whale fishery, in which the old Nantucketers were once in the lead, will be exemplified, and there will be an ancient sheep-shearing festival.

Wendell Macy is chairman of the executive committee, and Allen Coffin is the secretary. Their names give them a right to a leading place in the celebration, for both a Macy and a Coffin were among "the ten original purchasers" who in 1659, 57 years after Gosnold discovered the island, bought it for £30 and two beaver hats.

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE

A Three Days' Centennial Festival to Commemorate Historical Events.

Nantucket is not a very large place, but it has a history extending back far enough to furnish plenty of material for the centennial celebration which is to be held on the island June 9, 10, and 11 of this year. On June 8, 1795, the name of the town

to Nantucket, on June 22, it was incorporated. Both events are expected to be commemorated in general are invited to share in the festivities, and the well the trumpet note, which has

DAILY MERCURY
New York City

from

of Paper

JUN 2 1895

A banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged, and much of the unwritten history of the island may be unfolded. A grand ball will be given. Pilgrimages to noted spots will be made. The wigwams of the aborigines—only three were standing in 1795, and the last Indian died in 1822—will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. Clam bakes and corn roasts will be arranged as in olden times. The whale fishery, in which the old Nantucketers were once in the lead, will be exemplified, and there will be an ancient sheep-shearing festival.

Wendell Macy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Allen Coffin is the Secretary. Their names give them a right to a leading place in the celebration, for both a Macy and a Coffin were among "the ten original purchasers" who in 1659, fifty-seven years after Gosnold discovered the island, bought it for £30 and two beaver hats.

NEW YORK

JUN 3

paper

7/7
TIMES.

Cutting from

TROY, N. Y.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUN 1 1895

No section of New England appeals more strongly to the consideration of the summer tourist than the island of Nantucket, thirty miles at sea, which is every year increasing in popularity as a summer and sanitary resort. Nantucket is a delightful spot. Its queer people and quaint old architecture are a constant source of pleasure, while its bracing air brings renewed health and strength. The boating is superb and its enjoyment can be had to the very full. Nantucket is provided with most excellent accommodations for summer guests, and one of the leading houses is the Nantucket, which can conveniently and comfortably care for two hundred guests. The Nantucket is directly upon the beach at Brant Point, near the lighthouse, and receives the sea breezes from every quarter. Nearly every room has an ocean outlook. The beach at Nantucket is sandy, with no undercurrents, and perfectly safe for children. Boating and fishing are right at the doors, while a handsome tennis court will please the lovers of this sport. Telegraph office in the hotel and mails twice daily. Special rates for the season. The proprietor of the Nantucket is Mr. A. R. Sturgis, for twelve years at Nantasket Beach, and a thorough hotel man in every way. Write early in order to secure the choicest rooms.

Nantucket, Mass., that section of the country known to irreverent people as "Down East," is to indulge in a grand "blow out" on July 9, 10 and 11. The event is to include the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and the change of the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795.

The citizens of the old Massachusetts town are making great preparations for the affair, and as the most interesting features of New England life are the fairs and celebrations that take place from time to time, the Nantucket centennial is sure to be attractive.

This is what the committee, in its circular, is saying to Nantucketers all over the globe: "It is proposed to make the celebration of three days' duration such that the peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the first, second and third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us."

The Hotel Nantucket is to be the headquarters of the prominent visitors during the ceremonies. A. R. Sturgis, the proprietor, is to be one of the moving spirits of the affair. It has been arranged that President Cleveland, with Mrs. Cleveland and the two children, who are to come over from Gray Gables to take part in the ceremonies, will reside at the Hotel Nantucket during their stay.

Altogether, it's going to be a great time for Nantucket, and no doubt the town will be filled with visitors from all sections of the country. CHARLES T. CUNNINGHAM

RECORD.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 5-1895

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE.

Nantucket, June 4.—Nantucket is not a very large place, but it has a history extending back far enough to furnish plenty of material for the centennial celebration which is to be held on the island June 9, 10 and 11 of this year. On June 8, 1795, the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and nearly 100 years earlier, on June 22, 1695, the county of Nantucket was incorporated; so both events will be celebrated together. All Nantucketers are expected to be present, and people in general are invited to share in the festivities, and the announcement says, "help swell the trumpet note of Nantucket's fame, which has been heard around the world."

A banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged, and much of the unwritten history of the island may be unfolded. A grand ball will be given. Pilgrimages to noted spots will be made. The wigwams of the aborigines—only three were standing in 1795, and the last Indian died in 1822—will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. Clam bakes and corn roasts will be arranged as in olden times. The whale fishery, in which the old Nantucketers were once in the lead, will be exemplified, and there will be an ancient sheep-shearing festival.

Wendell Macy is chairman of the executive committee, and Allen Coffin is the secretary. Their names give them a right to a leading place in the celebration, for both a Macy and a Coffin were among "the ten original purchasers" who in 1659, 57 years after Gosnold discovered the island, bought it for £30 and two beaver hats.

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE

A Three Days' Centennial Festival to Commemorate Historical Events.

Nantucket is not a very large place, but it has a history extending back far enough to furnish plenty of material for the centennial celebration which is to be held on the island June 9, 10, and 11 of this year. On June 8, 1795, the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and nearly 100 years earlier, on June 22, 1695, the county of Nantucket was incorporated; so both events will be commemorated together. All Nantucketers are expected to be present, and people in general are invited to share in the festivities, and the announcement says, "help swell the trumpet note of Nantucket's fame, which has been heard around the world."

A banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged, and much of the unwritten history of the island may be unfolded. A grand ball will be given. Pilgrimages to noted spots will be made. The wigwams of the aborigines—only three were standing in 1795, and the last Indian died in 1822—will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. Clam bakes and corn roasts will be arranged as in olden times. The whale fishery, in which the old Nantucketers were once in the lead, will be exemplified, and there will be an ancient sheep-shearing festival.

Wendell Macy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Allen Coffin is the Secretary. Their names give them a right to a leading place in the celebration, for both a Macy and a Coffin were among "the ten original purchasers" who in 1659, fifty-seven years after Gosnold discovered the island, bought it for £30 and two beaver hats.

paper JUN 3

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 7-1895

NANTUCKET'S GREAT DAYS

Program of Centennial and Bicentennial Week.

July 9, 10 and 11 Will Bring Thousands of People Into the Island.

Races of Whalers, Yachtsmen, Bicyclists and Athletic Sports.

NANTUCKET, June 6—The program for Nantucket's centennial and bi-centennial, which will be celebrated July 9, 10 and 11, is rapidly assuming shape. At a meeting of the executive committee the following program was adopted:

The celebration will begin Tuesday, July 9, at 7 a. m., with the firing of guns and ringing of bells. On the square, from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. will be a band concert. From 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. will be a cat boat race, in which Nantucket's mosquito fleet will be out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given.

At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will take place, a whale boat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers. The crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor. The finish will be near one of the wharves, where something will be moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize.

At 1 p. m. in the Methodist church, literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been secured. At 3.30 p. m. will be a baseball game. Every effort is being made to secure two professional nines. If it is impossible to get these, two good amateur college teams will play.

At 7 p. m. a grand banquet will take place at the rink. Arrangements are being made to provide for 1000 people. Each table will be presided over by two women, who will be assisted by two young women. From 8 to 9 p. m. a band concert and illumination will be the attractions.

The second day of the centennial will be opened by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells at 7 a. m.; band concert from 8 to 9 a. m.; at 9 a. m. the start will be made for the Squantum at Wauwinet. This will be one of the jolliest times of the whole celebration. The choice of conveyance will be given, either boat or carriage. At the same time will start the nine-mile road race to Wauwinet. Prizes will be given of \$8, \$5 and \$2.

At 11 a. m. when all are supposed to have arrived at Wauwinet, various

amusing games will take place, including a 100-yard dash, prizes \$15, \$7 and \$3; a three-legged race, sack race, tub race, swimming race, greased pig and possibly others, all with suitable prizes. At 1 p. m. will be served a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. At 3 p. m., at Wauwinet, will be an exhibition of two crack life-saving crews. After this the start will be made for town. From 8 to 9 p. m. will be a band concert, and from 7.30 to 9 p. m. a reception at the rink.

The third day will be begun like the others. From 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. will be devoted to bicycle races at the quarter-mile track now being built by Eugene Burgess, which will be used by the Weweeder cycle club in all its races.

The races will be as follows: One-mile novice, prizes \$8, \$5 and \$2 in value; half-mile local, prizes \$8, \$5 and \$2; one-mile open, time limit, prizes \$15, \$7 and \$3; one-mile local, handicap, \$8, \$5 and \$2; one-mile, boys under 15, \$8, \$5 and \$2; two miles, open, time limit, \$15, \$7 and \$3.

At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket, with many unique features. Residences will be decorated, and in the principal streets arches will be erected. At 7.30 p. m. will be fireworks, at 9 p. m. a promenade concert at the rink, at 10 p. m. a grand march and ball. The ball program will be a unique and striking souvenir of Nantucket's centennial celebration.

While it seems impossible at present for Pres Cleveland to come, it is hoped that two of his cabinet, Secs Olney and Morton, and Gov Morton of New York, to which state Nantucket formerly belonged, will attend.

EVENING BULLETIN

from

of Paper

Elaborate Preparations for the Bi-Centennial Celebration.

Nantucket is to celebrate its centennial and bi-centennial right royally on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July. There will be athletic sports, whaleboat races, literary exercises, banquets and a grand ball.

While it seems impossible at present for President Cleveland to come, it is hoped that two of his Cabinet, Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Gov. Morton of New York, to which State Nantucket formerly belonged, will attend.

JOURNAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JUN 7-1895

FREE AND

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 7-1895

OLD NANTUCKET WILL BE GAY.

Will Celebrate Centennial
July 9, 10 and 11.

Guns Will Boom, Bands Will Play
and Bells Will Ring—Boat Races,
Bicycle Races and Games—Banquet,
Historical Exercises, Shore Dinner,
Procession and Ball.

NANTUCKET, June 6, 1895. The programme for Nantucket's centennial and bi-centennial, which will be celebrated July 9, 10 and 11, has been adopted by the executive committee.

The celebration will begin Tuesday morning, July 9, at 7 o'clock, with the firing of guns and ringing of bells.

On "the square" from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. will be a band concert.

From 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. there will be a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "mosquito fleet" will be out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given.

At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur, a whaleboat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former, one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize.

At 1 P. M. in the Methodist Church literary and historical exercises will be held.

At 3:30 P. M. there will be a base ball game.

At 7 P. M. there will be a grand banquet at the rink. Arrangements are being made to provide for a thousand people.

From 8 to 9 P. M. there will be a band concert and illumination.

The second day of the centennial will be opened by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells at 7 o'clock, and a band concert from 8 to 9 A. M.

At 9 A. M. the start will be made for the Squantum at Wauwinet. This will be one of the jolliest times of the whole celebration. It will carry one back to the days of calashes, tipcarts and shearing. The choice of conveyance will be given, either boat or carriage.

At the same time will start the nine mile road race to Wauwinet. Prizes will be given of \$8, \$5 and \$2.

At 11 A. M., at Wauwinet, there will be various games.

At 1 P. M. will be served a regular "shore" dinner—clambake, chowder, etc.

At 3 P. M., at Wauwinet, will be an exhibition of two crack life-saving crews. After this the start will be made for town.

From 8 to 9 P. M. there will be a band concert and from 7:30 to 9 P. M., a reception at the rink.

The third day will be begun with the firing of guns and the ringing of bells at 7 A. M., and band concert from 8 to 9 A. M.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M. will be devoted to bicycle races, which will be given at the quarter-mile track now being built by Eugene Burgess, which will be used by the Weweeder Cycle Club in all its races. The races will be as follows: One mile novice, prizes \$8, \$5 and \$2 in value; one-half mile local, prizes \$8, \$5 and \$2; one mile open, time limit, prizes \$15, \$7 and \$3; one mile local, handicap, \$8, \$5 and \$2; one mile open, time limit, boys under 15, \$8, \$5 and \$2; two miles, open, time limit, \$15, \$7 and \$3.

At 1 P. M. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected.

At 7:30 P. M. there will be fireworks; at 9 P. M., a promenade concert at the rink; at 10 P. M., a grand march and ball. The ball programme will be a unique and striking souvenir of Nantucket's centennial celebration.

While it seems impossible at present for President Cleveland to come, it is hoped that two of his cabinet, Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Gov. Morton of New York, to which state Nantucket formerly belonged, will attend.

TRANSCRIPT.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUN 8 1895

be pleased to give further details.

It is like going to another world from the stifling city in summer to Nantucket, that queer, yet always interesting little bit of Massachusetts. The Nantucket will open July 1, under the management of A. R. Sturgis, who for many years was known so well to sojourners at Nantasket. Under his direction the house is certain to become more popular than it has ever been before. The bathing, sailing and fishing are, of course, well known.

Manomet Bluffs, Plymouth, Mass., is a glorious place to spend not only one, but many

1881;

THE TIMES.

Cutting from

BROCKTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUN 8-1895

Nantucket will next month array herself in all the finery of patriotic bunting, and all the glory of holiday attractiveness in honor of her centennial and bi-centennial, and the observance will no doubt be as quaintly and uniquely interesting as is everything associated with this charming sea-girt isle.

TIMES.

TIMES.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 16 1895

CHICAGO, ILL.

per JUN 16 1895

In connection with Nantucket's celebration noticed elsewhere in this paper it would be well to bear in mind that one of the best hotels there is the Nantucket, and that Mr. A.R. Sturgis of Boston is the proprietor.

TIMES.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 16 1895

NANTUCKET'S GREAT DAY.

The greatest and most interesting event Nantucket has ever known will take place July 9, 10 and 11, and thousands of people will visit the island on that occasion for on those dates the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket will be celebrated and also the change of the name from Sherburne to Nantucket. A fine programme has been arranged which will include the firing of cannons, ringing of bells, band concerts, boat races, historical exercises, a grand banquet, running races, bicycle races, horse races, fireworks, a grand concert and ball and many other events.

Governor Greenhalge, Lieut-Governor Wocott, Governor Coffin, of Connecticut, who is a native of Nantucket, and many other dignitaries will be present. Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell of Chicago will deliver a history of Nantucket.

Residents of this city who intend to visit Nantucket on this occasion will find it advantageous to secure their rooms at an early date, as there are already indications that rooms will be at a premium at that time.

Nantucket, Mass., in that section of the country known to irreverent people as "down east," is to indulge in a grand "blow out" on July 9, 10 and 11. It has been arranged that President Cleveland, with Mrs. Cleveland and the two children, will go over from Gray Gables and take part in the festivities. The event is to include the bicentennial of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and the change of the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

per JUN 16 1895

ing him to do so.

Nantucket is making extensive preparations for the centennial celebration which takes place next month. Already

the Springfield House is well filled, and the only glimpse which can be had of Landlord Mowry is of his coat-tails flying around a corner as he is busy looking after those little details which tend so much to the comfort of his guests. Mr. Mack, who has charge of the front of the house, is indefatigable in his attentions to guests, and makes them feel at home at once.

BOSTON, MASS.
JUN 22 1895

SOME NANTUCKET NOTES.

IT is with this beautiful isle of the sea as it is with Charles Lamb—if you like it at all you like it very much. I never heard any one confess to liking Charles Lamb or Nantucket pretty well. You either leave them alone or you have an enthusiasm for both. In a sense Nantucket was, but is not. Her commercial power and glory declined and fell with the decline and fall of the whale fisheries. Just now, obedient to the injunction, 'Forget those things which are behind,' she is seeking to regain her supremacy by becoming a unique and irresistible summer resort. Next month when, as you know, she is to devote three days to celebrating her Centennial, it is to be expected that she will formally take leave of her old self and hail the new, the Nantucket that is to be.

The incorporation of the county of Nantucket took place on the 22nd of June, 1695; and on the 8th of June, 1795, the town changed its name from Sherburne to Nantucket. Both of these fundamental events in her history will receive the consideration which is their due, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July, and surely it goes without saying that no son or daughter of Nantucket, or any other person who loves her, can afford to be 'off-islanders' during that season of Jubilee. The Centennial committee is hard at work preparing an interesting and varied order of exercises. "It is proposed," they said, in their preliminary circular, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed unto us. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale-fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will

be reproduced in miniature attractiveness."

This has a decidedly attractive sound and its promise is more than borne out by the programme for the three Centennial days, which has just been reported. The bells are to ring out their merriest peal, cannon are to boom, whale boats are to race in the harbor and bicycles on the shore, base ball is to be played on the Agricultural grounds, brass bands are to give concerts in the square, a banquet, with postprandial speeches by well known men, will be spread in the big rink, another banquet, popularly known as an old-fashioned clambake, will also extend its hospitalities, the life saving station will give some interesting exhibitions of its ability to meet emergencies, a procession, full of 'local color,' will enliven the streets, while the celebration will culminate, on the evening of the eleventh, with a general illumination, fire-works, a promenade concert and a grand ball. In view of all this and more than all this—for the Centennial is certain to have several interesting features in addition to those which have been mentioned—I repeat that no Nantucketer, native or adopted, can afford to be off the island during the coming July jubilee. One of the valuable results of such a celebration is the interest which it stimulates in local history. It is safe to say that, by the time the Centennial is over, every man, woman and child on the island will have acquired a large fund of information touching Nantucket, which but for the Centennial they might never have acquired at all. The oldest inhabitant and his lieutenants are industriously overhauling their own memories and the memories which have been bequeathed to them, searching for Nantucket facts which are not generally known. One of them, for example, writes that in 1835 he helped Edmund Macy build his first whale boat in his new shop which stood near about what then was called the Devil's Bridge. The same person furnishes these agreeable items:

"When Andrew Jackson was president I belonged to the revenue cutter McLane as carpenter's mate. I was in her some six months, under Lieut. Commander Josiah Sturgis. Our business was to look after disabled vessels and carry oil to light-houses and lightships. Perhaps

one of your older residents will remember the first time the McLane ne into Nantucket harbor. If so, y saw the first armed vessel that r crossed the bar.

I am now seventy-nine years old. Ien I lived in Nantucket a man pt a meat market who had comended a ship that was destroyed by whale in mid-ocean, and the crew re a long time without food in air boat, and finally picked up and red. And I remember another ie of a sailor who, in an encounter th a whale, had been so badly ed up that he could not wear the linary costume of a man."

Another writer in a letter to The untucket Inquirer and Mirror explains why the name of the town s changed from Sherburne to Nantucket.

"Sherburne on the Island of Nantucket was established a town as rt of New York Colony in 1673. erburne, in Middlesex County, as constituted a town as part of assachusetts Bay Colony in 1674. y an act of Parliament, 1692, the land of Nantucket was severed om New York and united to Massachusetts, so that the Province of assachusetts started with two wns by the name of Sherburne. his irregular condition continued ith inevitable perplexity and confusion, until in the spring of 1795 ie people of the Nantucket Sherburne decided to request the Legislature to change the name of their wn."

During the year of 1795 the General Court passed an act complying with the request.

Let me pass from the Centennial and say a word in reference to the new Nantucket. The King is dead, long live the King. But what course shall the King pursue to the end that he may live long? I am neither a Nantucketer nor the son of a Nantucketer. Yet out of my fondness for the island I shall venture to speak my mind. I think the new Nantucket will make a mistake if it endeavors to become a summer resort of the regulation pattern, a place catering to the fashionable, the sophisticated, the lovers of excitement and plenty of it. Let it not depart from the simplicity, the wholesome, vigorous simplicity which heretofore has been its distinctive charm. May the day be far distant when 'the Captain's Room' is superseded by a swell club-house and when Billy Clark and his tin trumpet are voted not up to date!

W. H. McE.

Nantucket, June, 1895.

THE

per

JUN 22 1895

WAS 1895

Martland's band will take part in the big celebration Nantucket is going to indulge in July 9, 10 and 11. The band will have an important part in each day's program, marching at the head of the line giving evening concerts and rendering selections during the races and sports. A banquet and ball will be the concluding event of celebration, and the band will provide an orchestra for the final festivity.

LEADER

PITTSBURG, PA

JUN 24 1895

ARRIVAL AT NANTUCKET.

Pennsylvanians Among Those Attracted by the Blue Fishing.

NANTUCKET, MASS., June 24, 1895. S. A. Mitchell, the owner of the Aldine, Philadelphia, and family, have arrived at Siasconset, where they will spend the summer at their cottage on Sankaty Heights. The Mitchells' cottage is one of the finest located and best appointed on the island. Many friends are entertained at this cottage during the season.

W. F. Harman and Miss Flora Harman, of Cincinnati, are at the Cobb cottage for the season.

Lieutenant Governor L. A. Watres and family, of Pennsylvania, have rented the "Flagship" cottage Siasconset for the season, and expect to arrive soon.

The weather continues delightful and cool and each boat brings visitors already, and by the centennial celebration, next month, the indications are that there will be more people on the island than have ever been on it at one time. Many of these earlier visitors are attracted by the blue fishing, which is magnificent, and at its best during this month, while others, doubtless, believing in "coming early and avoiding the rush," are securing the best cottages and hotel accommodations.

The Nantucket Central railway is rebuilt to Siasconset and will be in running operation by the first of July. This, with the two boats a day, and the excursion boat during the centennial, will furnish ample accommodation for the immense travel that is expected next month.

NEW YORK

per

JUN 30 1895

GLOBE.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 23 1895

NANTUCKET.

Bluefish Have Struck In, and Season is Considered as Opened.

NANTUCKET, June 22.—The season has fairly begun, and the bluefish have struck here in earnest. A. C. Manter has made the largest haul of the season, bringing 600, and fishermen report large schools off Siasconset and at Surfside.

At the Springfield house—A. H. Bingham, Boston; C. E. Richmond, Taunton; A. H. H. Leach, New Bedford; A. A. Wilson, Dr and Mrs Merton Prince, Boston; Chas. W. Green, New Bedford; R. W. Barrows, Boston; R. K. Harlow, F. K. Bolington, New Bedford; T. F. Moose, Medway; Chas. F. Camba, New Bedford; Mr and Mrs A. J. Morton, W. H. Perry, Boston; Mr and Mrs O. H. Cummings, Boston; H. P. Wright, Springfield; C. P. Robinson, Providence; A. H. Mulligan, Lynn; T. T. Wagner, Boston; T. F. Lyford, Milton; Boaford, Springfield; A. T. Brown, Boston; E. M. Pert, Amherst; Frances Keith, Providence; W. B. Sangly, West Newton; R. E. Sawyer, Mr and Mrs M. A. Brownell, A. D. Little, H. M. Clark, Horace N. Woodbury, Pauline Woodbury, Miss Mary E. McKay, Miss B. Hastings, A. T. Allen and wife, D. F. Freeman, W. A. Hathaway, Boston; W. D. Willie, W. A. Rowell, B. M. Wilson, C. B. Caswell, D. G. Hunt, I. W. Wats, C. M. Baxter, J. E. Bushby, O. Goodwell, L. F. Bassett, A. T. Brown, A. H. Cox, W. A. Osburn, Geo. Killein, L. M. Broach, F. E. Davis, E. O. Merrill, Lynn; James Edgar, Brockton, F. W. Smith, Worcester; Geo. O. Beverly, S. F. Buttrick, Horace Bates, Boston; Mr and Mrs Clifford Folger, South Framingham. Mr Cavanaugh and family are at Miss Ayer's cottage for the season.

The Misses McCarthys are in their Pearl st cottage for the season.

S. Murray Mitchell and family are at their cottage for the season on Siasconset heights.

Cottagers are arriving daily. Among the latest arrivals are Pauline Eschevirier and family of Elizabeth, N. J. who will occupy their cottage on the cliff.

E. H. Gurley's family of Washington, D. C., are at their cozy cottage, "Content," on the point.

Mrs Richard P. White of Philadelphia has opened her cottage.

Dr Harold Williams and family of Boston have arrived.

F. W. King and family are at Sconset for the season.

Hon George Jerome of Detroit and family

Notes from Old Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass, June 20.—The Gardner cottage has been rented to G. R. Westfield of New-York.

Miss Anna Coates Baxter of New-York is occupying the Coleman cottage, Brant Point Road.

W. H. McElroy of New-York has rented the Shippen cottage, Gorham's Court.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres of Pennsylvania is here for the season.

Isaac Hills of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is at Genesee Lodge, Siasconset.

H. Price of Washington is occupying the Hammond house.

Mrs. D. M. Bunker of Brooklyn has arrived at her Pleasant Street villa.

Paulino Echeverria of New-York, with his family, is here for the season.

Prof. Henry Chandlee of the Southern Homeopathic College, Baltimore, is at "Sconset."

M. C. Webb and family of Rochester, N. Y., are at "Sconset."

James S. Lehmaier of New-York is occupying the Allen villa, Monomay.

TIMES.

BROCKTON.

JUN 25 1895

NANTUCKET.

**Brookton People Commencing to Arrive.
Six-Year-Old Child Cruelly
Beaten.**

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

NANTUCKET, June 25.—The past week has made a decided change in the appearance of the streets, crowds of strange faces appearing every day.

Brookton has been represented here the past week by James Edgar, Frank B. Gardner and wife, "Bob" Chase and Mrs. May Hall, the latter summoned home by the serious illness of her father, Captain Veeder.

The old homestead of the late Charles G. Gardner, father of Frank B. Gardner of your city, with all its contents, was sold at auction this week to settle the estate. Frank secured many old-time articles to place in his Brockton home as a reminder of his boyhood days in Nantucket.

The heirs interested in the sale of the Creasy house last week appear to be fortunate, as the sale is illegal, it is claimed, the administrator having omitted to get a license from the Probate court. The purchaser, who got it for \$100, feels aggrieved while the heirs feel correspondingly elated, as at the next sale it will probably bring a much better price.

The centennial is now only three weeks away and complaint is made that those outside the committees are in the dark as to how it is "coming on."

HOME JOURNAL.

New York City.

JUN 26 1895

Nantucket, Mass.—This historic town is to have an old-fashioned celebration on July 9, 10, and 11 to mark the bi-centennial of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695, and the change of the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795. It is said that President Cleveland, with Mrs. Cleveland and their children, will come over from Gray Gables to take part in the ceremonies. The Summit, the choice hostelry of Nantucket, possessing all the famous virtues of this quaint resort, is open for guests.

RECORD.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 28 1895

NANTUCKET JUBILEE.

Nantucket, June 28.—On July 10 there will be held in connection with the centennial exercises a 9½-mile road race from Nantucket to Wauwinnet. Prizes aggregating \$25 will be given. The course is a fairly good clay road until within a half mile of Wauwinnet, when the riders will have to take to the sod.

The Centennial Park bicycle track is completed and is a very good clay quarter mile track. Eighteen prizes will be given at the races that will be held there the morning of July 11, the last day of the centennial, and good racing is expected.

JOURNAL.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 28 1895

TO BE PLACED HERE.

RACES AT NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, Mass., June 28.—On July 10, there will be held, in connection with the centennial exercises, a 9½-mile road race, from Nantucket to Wauwinnet. Prizes aggregating \$25 will be given. The course is a fairly good clay road until within a half mile of Wauwinnet, when the riders will have to take to the sod.

The Centennial Park Bicycle Track is completed, and is a very good clay quarter-mile track. Eighteen prizes will be given at the races that will be held there the morning of July 11, the last day of the Centennial, and good racing is expected.

ADVERTISER.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 28 1895

NANTUCKET JUBILEE.

Nantucket, June 28.—On July 10 there will be held in connection with the centennial exercises a 9½-mile road race from Nantucket to Wauwinnet. Prizes aggregating \$25 will be given. The course is a fairly good clay road until within a half mile of Wauwinnet, when the riders will have to take to the sod.

The Centennial Park bicycle track is completed and is a very good clay quarter mile track. Eighteen prizes will be given at the races that will be held there the morning of July 11, the last day of the centennial, and good racing is expected.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

NANTUCKET'S BIG REUNION.

Three Days' Celebration July 9, 10, 11---
Big Procession, Features of Colonial
and Whaling Days and the Sheep
Shearing Festival---Glimpses of Ancient
and Modern Days.

The 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket and the 100th anniversary of the change of the town's name from Sherburne to Nantucket will be fittingly and gloriously celebrated July 9, 10 and 11, and it is intended to make the occasion a grand reunion of as many Nantucketers and their descendants as can possibly be gotten together.

The county was not incorporated, nor was the name of the island changed, on any of these dates, but they are near enough for all practical purposes, and the discrepancy in time will not in the least interfere with the enjoyment.

There is one other historic event whose 100th anniversary falls within this year, but whose celebration is not included in the events of July 9-11, and that is the organization of the old Nantucket bank, which was started in 1795, and robbed of \$22,000 the same year, not by any native criminals, of course, but by some coofs from the continent, as inhabitants of the mainland are properly designated.

Unique as well as elaborate will be the three days' celebration. For the last two or three months a committee of citizens has been hard at work perfecting the details. In the circular announcing the event the committee says it is proposed to "photograph upon the dial plate of our own time the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries."

The dial plate is in readiness, and the committee will have the camera in position on the morning of July 9.

There will be a grand procession, such as Nantucket has never seen; and Washington st. Boston, on an election night will seem deserted, compared with Petticoat lane on that morning. On the floats will be a reproduction of the old Indian wigwam, of the squantum, or clambake, of the whaling industry, of the sheep-shearing festival and of whatsoever else is or has been peculiar to Nantucket. Excursions will be planned

to various points of interest on the island, and then of course there will be a grand banquet, with after dinner speeches and historical and genealogical essays and poems and all that. Guns will be fired and bells rung—they are always ringing bells in Nantucket anyhow—and there will be plenty of music by local and foreign talent, and bicycle races and a grand ball and all the other accouterments of a big celebration, and Billy Clark, the town crier, will be in his glory.

All this will happen during Christian Endeavor week in Boston, but that will not interfere with the arrangements or lessen the enthusiasm of the great event, or "Scrap Island." Nantucketers have been too successful as sailors to be distinguished for piety, and when a rather famous book appeared a dozen or 15 years ago, saying plainly that there is "no religion in Nantucket," no one thought of disputing or of taking offense at the statement.

Brave, upright, conscientious, generous, kindly, the Nantucketers are, but not pious. And come to think of it, how could they be so very pious, descended as they are from ancestors who, chafing under the galling restraints of Puritan rule in Massachusetts, left the mainland for Nantucket, which was then part of New York? They went away to avoid being compelled to worship God according to the dictates of other peoples' conscience, and so much did they appreciate the liberty of their island home that nearly half a century elapsed before it was found necessary to build a church. This first meeting house was erected by the society of Friends about 1744, but long before that there were four Indian churches, and nearly all the red men were nominal Christians.

For two centuries the Quaker influence predominated on the island. Then it began to wane, and now there are only three real Quakers among the permanent inhabitants, two of them being Gurneyites and one a Hicksite. Meetings are held still—very still, and sometimes the spirit moves.

Here is a brief contribution to the unwritten religious history of Nantucket, vouchsafed to The Globe man by an islander one day last week:

"Except when I've been at sea I've lived in Nantucket all my life. I've seen the population grow from 6000 to nearly 10,000, and then gradually fall back to about 3000, where it is now. Most of the churches in town were built during the days of Nantucket's prosperity, and that's why they're so

large. I suppose all the congregations could be got into one church without any uncomfortable crowding, although most of the church goers are women. I don't believe you could find more than a dozen men in Nantucket who go to church regularly, and it would be money in their pocket if the five or six different denominations would unite. We are not a g-d-ss people, or atheists, or anything like that—we just don't go to church, that's all.

"They tell a story about the first ringing of the Portuguese bell in the South church, Dec. 18, 1815, to celebrate the birth of an islander. Some one asked why the bell wasn't rung a week later also to celebrate the birth of Christ, and got the reply from an old whaling captain, 'I don't see that what happened in Judea 2000 years ago has anything to do with Nantucket.' But as I said, we are not irreligious, we are simply unreligious. You know it's hard for a really good sailor to be a devout Christian."

"Salvation army in Nantucket? Never sighted any such craft here. I'm afraid it wouldn't find wind enough to fill its sails in these waters. Besides we haven't any real slums in Nantucket—too much said here for that."

And the islander was right. "Sans everything" in Nantucket, as Shakespeare says. It was surely there that,

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Were walking close at hand,
And wept like any thing to see
Such quantities of sand.

It pervades everything when the wind blows—and when doesn't the wind blow across the little island? Not the land breeze, for there isn't enough land there to make one, but the sea winds that sweep unobstructed from the torrid zone or from the coasts of Portugal.

But if the Nantucketers have not been religious enthusiasts, they have had some rather famous men for preachers. There was John S. C. Abbott, the historian, who supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for a number of years. Henry Giles, a celebrated Unitarian divine in his day, George H. Hepworth, who was ordained in Nantucket. L. K. Washburn, and one or two others of less note have been settled on the island. They were not, however, natives, but coofs from the continent.

The list of distinguished islanders is not such a very long one, but it contains a few names that are more or less immortal. At the head of the list stands that of Benjamin Franklin, who, although he was born in Boston, was really a native of Nantucket, his mother having removed from the island to the Hub two or three months before his birth. Her name was Abiah Folger, and her father was the ancestor of Charles James Folger, secretary of the treasury in Pres. Arthur's administration. See Folger was born in Nantucket in an old house that stood on Orange st.

One of Mr. Folger's ancestors or relatives was Walter Folger, whom every islander honors as the brainiest man who ever made Nantucket his home. He was a doctor, a lawyer, chief justice of the court of sessions, member of both branches of the state legislature, and for four years a member of congress. Besides this, he was a surveyor and astronomer. He made a telescope in 1821, grinding his own lenses, which were of such power that his astronomical discoveries became known all over the world. The telescope, which is now in the museum of the Athenaeum, is one of the curiosities of science. The Folgers have always been a remarkable race, and seem to have retained through the generations the characteristics ascribed to them in the famous verses written by Phineas Fanning, a young lawyer of the last century:

The Rats and Russell's coopers are;
The knowing Folgers, too;
A lying Gorman very rare,
And scarce a learned Hussey.

The Coffins noisy, fractious, loud,
The silent Gardners plodding,
The Macombs good, the Barkers proud,
The Macys eat the pudding.

The Swains are clownish called
The Barnards very evil,
The Starbords they are loud to brawl,
The Pinkhams beat the devil.

Every Nantucketer knows these verses by heart, and they are repeated with many variations, and often with omissions. The names of all the well-known Nantucket families are not included, for no mention is made of William Rotch, the ancestor of the New Bedford Rotches. He was one of the successful merchants of the last century.

Lucretta Coffin Mott, the philanthropist and Quaker preacher, was perhaps the most celebrated of the prolific Coffin family. She was a Folger on her mother's side, and the Coffins and the Folgers and the Gardners were always marrying one another, and Coffin blood is found everywhere. "My name is Jones or Smith or Brown," a Nantucketer will say, "but I'm Coffin on both sides of the house." Lucretta Mott was a real Coffin. She was born on Fair st. Nantucket, her parents removing to Boston when she was 11 years old.

Phoebe A. Hanaford, poet and author, lecturer and pastor of Universalist churches in Hingham, Mass., New Haven and Jersey City, was born in Sconset. Both her parents were direct descendants of Tristram Coffin and Peter Folger, so that she was one of the real blue bloods of the island.

One other woman, more celebrated than either of the two just mentioned, was born in Nantucket. Every one has heard of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, and of her discovery in 1847 of the comet which bears her name. Both her father and her brother share in the fame of the Mitchell family. Her brother, Henry Mitchell, an assistant in the coast survey and author of "The Tide Currents of Hell Gate," makes Nantucket his home in summer.

There are a good many other famous men in whose veins is more or less Nantucket blood. John Greenleaf Whittier was related to that branch of the Greenleaf family which was descended from Stephen Greenleaf, one of the original purchasers of Nantucket. Ex-Congressman William Everett of Quincy, Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge and Charles Carleton Coffin are all related to Nantucket families.

When the Nantucketers who have been away from home for a good many years return next month, they will find some melancholy changes. The first thing to meet their eye on approaching the wharf will be the old warehouses—mausoleums of a dead and buried commercial prosperity. The summer boarder has taken the place of the whale. The old order of things underwent a rapid and total change in the decay of the whale fisheries, about 1818. The men and boys of Nantucket sought voyages from foreign ports and in many cases married and raised their families there as well. California absorbed a great many, and the war drew away almost all that was left of the young manhood of Nantucket. The girls no longer found admirers or husbands among their own kindred, for the intermarriages of two centuries had made the whole island cousins, and it had become necessary to specify an individual as "Paul's Hannah," or "Zimri's Ned," the family names being so universal as to convey no distinctions of persons. The choice seemed to be to establish a new community, like St. Ursula's 11,000 virgins, or to abrogate the unwritten law which since the settlement of the island had forbidden a highcaste Nantucket maiden to marry a coof, no matter how respectable. The Nantucket maidens chose the latter alternative whenever it was possible.

"Are there more girls than boys in Nantucket today?" the writer asked of a pleasant-faced shop girl—only they are not "shop girls" in Nantucket, they are clerks.

"About six to one," was the answer. "Sometimes, not very often, a summer visitor will take one away with him and marry her, but that's a rare occurrence."

The visitors next month will find the captain's room about as it was years ago, only many of the familiar faces will be missing. Five or six of the 19

surviving whaling captains in Nantucket still frequent the captain's room and spin their yarns as of old. James Wyer, the president of the Pacific club, as the captains' organization is called, has around him still Obed Swain, Charles Grant, Thaddeus C. Defriez and William H. Tice.

These are the frequenters of the captain's room in the custom house, and here Collector Clapp sits with them when the duties of his office permit. He, too, is an old salt, but has been collector of the port of Nantucket since the latter part of Cleveland's first term. By some mysterious dispensation of providence he held on to his office and his \$200 a year during the Harrison administration. Ships from foreign parts seldom visit Nantucket, and so Collector Clapp doesn't often get a chance to collect anything but his salary.

The other surviving whaling captains are: William Baxter, 93 years old, who is now a teamster; Obed R. Bunker, Edward B. Hussey, Edward B. Coffin, James F. Brown, Samuel Harris, William M. Eldredge, John Murray, William T. Swain, Nathan Manter, Charles H. Rule, William Jernegan, Reuben H. Hobbs and Barillai Luce. Any one of them could tell stories of the deep that would make Clark Russell's writings seem as tame as Sunday school books.

Among the other institutions of Nantucket which old natives of the island will find on their return are the jail and house of correction. The former has been repaired, and the sheep no longer get in and annoy the prisoners. In fact there are no inmates of the jail now.

"Is there any one in the house of correction?" the writer asked the jailer's wife. "Yes," she said, with that inborn courtesy peculiar to Nantucketers, "there is one lady—one woman, I mean, 75 years old. Put in for disorderly conduct. And another young woman about 45. Same offense." Two murders have been committed on the island, the last one 3 or 10 years ago, when Patience Cooper, a negress, killed Phoebe Folger with a bone nd, whatever that is. Patience was sentenced to the house of correction, where she had a very pleasant time until she died. "Tis said she made herself quite useful in the jailer's household, and her death was sincerely mourned."

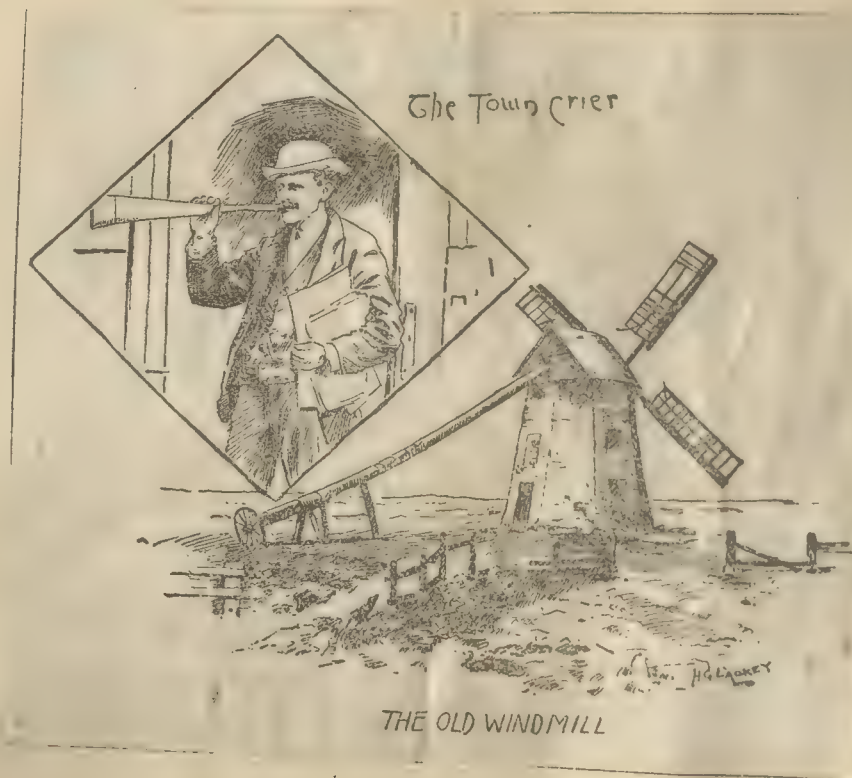
The returning prodigal sons and daughters of Nantucket will find the old windmill, with its Portuguese owner, just as it was years ago, only a little more wheezy and creaky; the dauphin, and the oldest house, Jethro Coffin's or somebody else's, and Mrs. McLeave's museum, and Mrs. McCann's boarding house, and the most impressive dwelling house in town—the almshouse, large and palatial—and the railroad to Sconset, which used to run with such an ample and noble disregard of schedule time, and Billy Clark, town crier and newsmen consolidated, blowing his fish horn and hawking in a jabberwocky tongue his papers on the streets, and the old Friends' meeting-house on Fair st, which has been turned into the headquarters of the Nantucket Historical association, a young and enterprising society, and all the other landmarks.

These Nantucket institutions will receive their share of attention during celebration week. But the returning islanders will miss the last survivor of the ill-fated Essex, which was wrecked by a whale, the voracious catfish who brought into the port of Nantucket 40,000 barrels of oil; the other who lived for months among the cannibals, and the other who accompanied Napoleon on his voyage to St. Helena. They have all gone where all but 13 of the Nantucket whaling captains now are—in the cemetery.

The next 40 years will doubtless witness more changes on the island than the last four decades have seen. Nearly all the inhabitants have become infected with the summer woe brought to a dead, monotonous, decomposition level. Charles O'Connor, the great lawyer, was the first to discover Nantucket as a health resort. He built an imposing house there and lived on the island

all the year round. The climate, which bears a striking likeness to that of the shore of Maryland, is made very even throughout the year by the nearness of the gulf stream, which sweeps along the southern shore, and the average temperature in summer is about 10° lower than that of the same latitude on the mainland, and about 10° higher in winter. To spend a summer at Nantucket is almost the same as making a sea voyage, except that you never get anywhere. The wild flowers of the island are not the same as those of New England, but are almost identical with those of Maryland, and many kinds of vegetables could be raised with profit, if the inhabitants were inclined to gardening.

These agricultural possibilities, together with the climatic advantages of Nantucket, seem destined to work great changes on the island in the near future. Some New Yorkers are discussing the feasibility of erecting an enormous winter hotel, constructing a new pier and establishing regular and direct steamboat connections with the metropolis, making the island a winter as well as a summer resort. If that is done, the "photograph upon the dial plate of our own time," which is to be taken July 9-11, will soon be all that is left of old Nantucket.





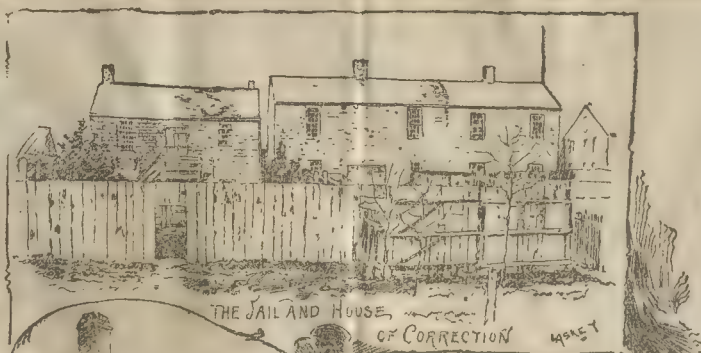
OLDEST LIGHT HOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND



ANCIENT FISH WHEEL BARROW



HAULING SALT HAY



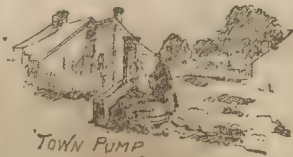
THE JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION



THE BIRTH PLACE OF MARIA MITCHELL



THE OLDEST HOUSE ON THE ISLAND



TOWN PUMP AT SCUNSETT



POINTING TO THE ANCIENT CEMETERY



THE POPPIS HERMIT



J.W. FOLGER THE BACHELOR ARTIST



LASKEY

WM. BAXTER THE OLDEST CAPT. ON THE ISLAND AND HIS PET



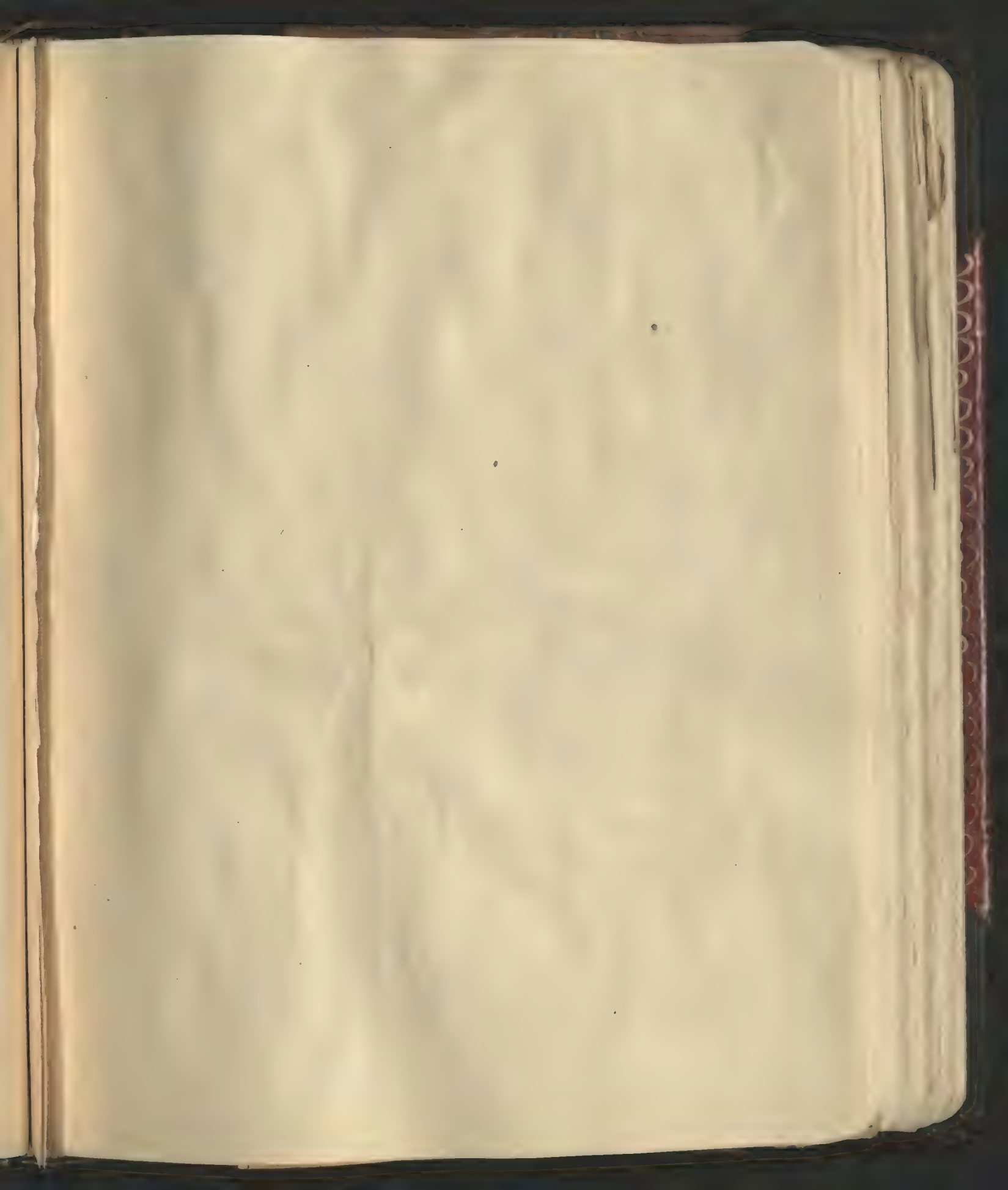
CAPT. JOE. CLAPP
THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT



CAPT. WIER
THE PRES. OF THE PACIFIC CLUB



SCONSETT FISHERMEN



In November, 1674, Tristram Coffin and Matthew Mayhew addressed a memorial to Governor Andros, who had superseded Governor Lovelace, setting forth the conditions under which the island were settled and that difficulties had arisen through an evident misconception on the part of those holding tradesmen's shares of their rights and privileges.

To this the governor replied somewhat at length. It was directed that the government continue as before the arrival of the Dutch; that Thomas Mayhew, Sr., continue during his life time to preside over the general court on both islands; courts and elections to be as established by Governor Lovelace; all peculiar by-laws to be of no force until confirmed by the governor; all rights, properties and privileges enjoyed by the first purchasers and their associates to be preserved to them and all grants and concessions made by them to others to be observed.

On the same date Governor Andros issued an order to the governors and assistants of both islands to call to account and punish those who, since the coming of the Dutch, had been ringleaders or special offenders against the government of his royal highness. In April, 1765, Thomas Mayhew addressed a very lengthy epistle to Governor Andros in which he states that the people of Nantucket disclaim his authority and that of his associates, and assert that no man had a title to any land prior to the Lovelace charter. Mr. Mayhew mentions Captain John Gardner as particularly a ringleader among the contumacious ones.

On the 18th of March, 1674-5, the town voted to send a letter to Governor Andros by Captain John Gardner and Peter Folger. Another letter of similar purport was also sent, asking the intercession of Governor Andros in the premises.

Governor Andros and his council took the matters under advisement, and after several hearings a scheme was drawn up which was mutually agreed to. The order of the governor and council continued the people by both islands in the enjoyment of legal rights and privileges, and former grants, with authority to make necessary bylaws not in conflict with the laws of the province; stated the method of organizing the courts.

The order also stated the duties and powers of constables, and absolved the islands from all dependence on Long Island, or any other portion of the government. A supplementary order forbade all but inhabitants of the islands trading with the Indians there. This was in April, 1675.

The truce did not last long. dispute arose the following year over the continuance in office of Thomas Macy, who was commissioned magistrate in 1675. Peter Folger and John Gardner appealed to Governor Andros, who enjoined on all parties 'interested to Forbear Intermeddling Speeches or Actions, or any Aggravation whatever at their Perills.'

In September, 1677, Tristram Coffin was appointed chief magistrate.

On the 8th of June, 1678, an agreement was drawn up and signed by the original proprietors and their partners on the one hand, and the half-sharesmen on the other, which apparently settled the matter of differences as to their respective land rights more effectually than all the edicts from the various governors at New York. This agreement admitted the half-sharesmen as partners and extended their privileges to the whole island, instead of limiting them to the original township.

The question of jurisdiction was the next to agitate the people of Nantucket. The Massachusetts bay colony had purchased from the somewhat decayed dynasty of Gorges the patent originally granted to Ferdinando for £1,250. This was in 1677, but it was several years after that time before any action was taken looking to an assertion of authority over the islands at the southeast.

October 7, 1692, William and Mary granted a new patent to Massachusetts incorporating the colonies of Massachusetts bay and New Plymouth, the Province of Maine, the territory called Acadia, or Nova Scotia, including the islands of Capawock and Nantucket, under the name of the "Province of Massachusetts Bay."

After the question of jurisdiction was settled, came the question of courts, and it was largely on this question that Dukes county was finally divided.

The story of the change in name is soon told. There were two Sherbornes in Massachusetts varying slightly in spelling, but almost identical in pronunciation, our own ancient town and the town in Middlesex county incorporated in 1674.

It is not surprising therefore to note in the records of the then town of Sherborne on the island of Nantucket, under date of April 6, 1795, this entry: "Voted that application be made to the General Court Requesting the Name of the Town of Sherborn to be changed to that of Nantucket."

And it was fitting it should be Nantucket. It was Nantucket and not

Sherborne that was known wherever on the ocean the keels of vessels had ploughed; it was a ship from Nantucket and not from Sherborne, which first displayed the rebel stars and stripes at the very docks of London; it was Nantucket and not Sherborne whose fame was world wide; it was the sailors of Nantucket and not of Sherborne who frequented every port in the civilized world; it was Nantucket and not of Sherborne which elicited that superb tribute of Edmund Burke when he held up to the English parliament the progress of the colonial marine. God bless Nantucket!

HONOR TO THE ANCESTORS.

Their Energy and Hardihood Discussed by Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks.

Go with me, if you please, to famed 'Sconset beach — delightful plateau by the side of the sounding sea. Wave after wave, as it rolls inland, gracefully lays upon the sparkling sands, its wealth of delicate mosses and sea-weeds. Here, and now, in this consecrated place, dedicated so many years ago by the fathers and mothers of New England Congregationalism, in the hallowed quiet of this beautiful summer day, we gladly listen to the roll of another tide, that bears along with it the largest of Nantucket's most honorable ancestry—the splendid history of our island's ancient renown. This historical epoch in our lives thrills us with an ecstasy of emotion not to be expressed in any form of words. Home revisited! Early associations of our childhood delights, of our school days revived! Acquaintances long separated by devious paths, and multitudinous cares and responsibilities, now renewed. Too much cannot be said in praise of the president and associate officers, who have made this anniversary possible, and who have thus placed a white stone in the coronal of the century!

Ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon; with the salt sea air palpitating with instrumental music, this literary festival is a color picture of rare beauty. It prompts to my recollection of somebody's happy description of a "May Day in Merrie England, when a few genial old curates, smitten (as we islanders are) with antiquarian love, foster among the peasantry, a holiday observance of their ancestors, when pipe, viol and tabor call lads and lasses together upon the green."

Our thought running backward to July 8, 1895, thence forward to June 22, 1795, conveys us with electric speed over the long bridge of two hundred years! It is like opening a book crowded with deeds of daring, and enterprise. A record of what has happened since would fill volumes.

My mind naturally reverts to the autumn of 1659, which antedates the two historic years that give interest and significance to this occasion, when an event occurred which made possible the incorporation of Nantucket county. Through the luminous haze, I seem to see the form of a primeval ancestor, Thomas Macy, who, with his family, and accompanied by Edward Starbuck, and Isaac Coleman, left Salisbury in an open boat, and set sail for Nantucket. The spark of his high resolve was like that which was once blown across the Atlantic sea; kindling still as it careered above each crested wave, until it burned and blazed on a barren shore! He was one with the old Puritanic decision to be free—morally and religiously free. He sought "a faith's pure shrine." Like others of our island ancestors, he possessed the courage of his convictions; a trait, I know, that is not wanting in the lineal descendants. His was not a flight from prosecution. With him, as with a gentle Quaker priestess of our island home, it was "truth for authority, and not authority for truth." His moral fiber has lost none of its strength in the two centuries of its transmission. To contemplate his perilous voyage is to be transferred to the very storm center of whistling winds, and daily privations of ship and shore! Thomas Macy's embarkation from Salisbury was not unlike in true heroism, "that unnoted and hasty flight by night of a few Englishmen from the lonely coast of Lincolnshire to Holland." English history gives us a graphic picture of the soldier of the Netherlands; we have read of the tenacity of the Scotch Covenanters; we are familiar with the deeds of the Cavaliers under Cromwell; along literary lines, so deftly woven by Bancroft and Irving, we have traced in flashing periods the triumphs of citizen and patriot, but the energy, hardihood and pluck of Thomas Macy and that of his companions were the equals of these, and their bravery and endurance were as genuine. It remains for some loving historian to supply in detail what tradition, alone, cannot give us, regarding the early settlers.

In this olden town, the original families intermarried, and thus the community seemed more like a large family; and the bonds between them were quite indissoluble. We, home-returning children of this sea-girt isle; once cradled by the ocean; companions in childhood, and young manhood, of the sea breezes; explorers of the Mill Hills, how we all love Nantucket! "The cleanest bit of land," said Robert Collyer, "so far as the white man is concerned, I know of, on this planet—a little island lying far out in the sea, when some families went over 200 years ago, from the Puritan main, that

they might be free to serve God, and live their own way, and so made the sand-bank a sort of Plymouth Rock!" In this memorable hour I incline to a careful study of our ancestors. We shall see types of sincerity and homely living, that, like fast colors in some ancient Turkish rug, will never become obsolete. Honesty and frugality were reproductive traits in their characters. Elements of domestic, social and business capacity, mingled in proper proportions; and like chemical affinities, never failed of the desired result. The steadfast old oak lies prone in the acorn. Likewise the future of their posterity, visible in so many shining examples of moral and intellectual vigor, was pre-figured in the formative lives of our ancestors.

Consider how good it is to be here. From cities remote; across many a state line; from so many differing pursuits, we have come to unite in congratulations; not as "ships that pass in the night," but as children of the day. Youth, middle age, and venerable years are represented. Not one of us but feels the blessing of family ties. Listen! The murmur of the sea wooes us to repose of mind. It is not idle to lay down the mechanic's tool, the author's pen, to give up a day's work, and to gather around this fountain of commemoration.

I am thinking that we of this generation have but vague conception of the sublime patience of those women of early time, whose husbands left home for a four years' sea voyage. Day after day, before the good ship sailed, the face of the sailor's wife was calm with a sweet resignation; her hands were busy with the last little remembrances for him who was so soon to leave her. He would have a prosperous venture she knew, or rather hoped; she would keep the home and look carefully after the children, while he was gone. Sad at heart she smothered her deepest feelings, so loyal to him; and she prayed for his safe return. By and by the trying day arrived. It may have been just at night. The parting kiss had been exchanged. From the queer walk upon the roof, just as the sun was going down, she saw the ship move slowly round Brant Point, out of the harbor, over the bar—away into the gloaming. A moment, and it was gone! The eye of love and solicitude still peers through the spy-glass! To caricature such a picture would be heartless; to make light of the devotion of wife or sweetheart, cruel. Alone, perhaps, until the silent stars came out, and then she descended to the lonely sitting room, where, only the night before, her husband was with her, telling of all that he would try to accomplish; but now she was left sitting in the doorway, with her little one—a picture which only the island mother of long ago can ever describe. Perhaps a cloud came quickly out of the southwest; a flash of lightning and low, muttering thunder! Was it an omen?

I have watched a weaver at his work, singing, as his carpet grew apace. But what of the captain's wife who sat at her loom, also weaving? Not a creaking wooden framework, wound around with hempen threads, but her heart was her loom! Her hopes and her fears were the magic threads; she could not sing, only silently pray, as the days went by. Would the pattern, now years old, sombre with hidden forebodings, bright here and there with rosy anticipations, ever be done, and would she be able to fringe it all at the last, with the golden joy of his return? My picture is not overdrawn. Of such were our an-

cestral mothers. There were many glad returns, upon whose good fortune Nantucket grew to be a wealthy sea port town, and the names of her successful ship masters rank with the most celebrated of the world's whaling fleet! Some embarked who never came back. Then the weavers sank in dismay; tired hands dropped at their weaving.

"While the harbor bar kept moaning."

But these bereaved women, whose husbands and sons, were lost at sea, were tenderly and thoughtfully cared for. "The Fragment Society" of that day, was like an angel's helping hand to relieve the poor and destitute.

The limits of my address forbid extended eulogium of the charitable societies of this island town. Albeit, the ministering angels of good will have transfigured the benevolent societies of Nantucket! For now, as of yore, sympathy, hospitality, and generosity—a holy trinity in unity—are revered by the inhabitants, indeed, have been from time immemorial. There is a chapter yet to be written, in which the women of Nantucket shall receive the measure of reward due them for all their bravery in hours that lowered with heavy misgivings; for their kindness to benighted strangers violently thrown up at their doors by savage ocean reefs. The sailor is not ungrateful, and the names of our ancestral women who have lisped again and again by the aged inmate of some "Snug Harbor," or "Seamen's Bethel," sweet to them as the aroma of memory, dear as the glorified name of "Mother Bickerdyke," to scores of Union soldiers in camp and hospital.

Our ancestors suffered beyond description during the revolutionary war from British vulture crews and from Tory vandalism. The peaceful island people were plunged into a panic of mortal dread, and awful suspense, living daily under the threat of burning and sacking the town. From this dire fate they were saved, yet never relenting in their defiance against the crown during a repetition of horrors in 1812. This loyalty was only surpassed, if possible, by the ardor with which Nantucket threw herself into the contest for the Union, adding imperishable honor to her undisputed record of heroism in the cause of human liberty, and constitutional government. A page in this history is illumined by the fact that a scion of the olden stock, was the famous war secretary of the Union, Edwin M. Stanton.

In this line of battle history an American ship, whose first officer was a Nantucket man, was attacked off Gibraltar by two French privateers. Our vessels were subject to piratical raids in foreign waters. A severe engagement ensued, during which the captain fell mortally wounded. Charles Ramsdell, a worthy island descendant, at once assumed command. It was a critical situation, for the crew threatened to surrender, as the odds were against them. With his left hand Ramsdell seized the halyards which held the flag aloft; with his right he grasped his sword, "The first man who attempts to surrender this ship, I will cut down!" he shouted. The panic-stricken crew rallied to a man, and the two privateers were defeated. Ramsdell brought the ship home. The owners rewarded him for his magnanimity, and sent him out again, as captain on another voyage, from which he never returned. Lost at sea! Ah, but his name and fame are not lost. Up from ocean depths, gleaming with brighter than emerald sheen,

in this commemorative hour, the name of Charles Ramsdell is honored on naval record, with that of Richard Dale, Preble, and Paul Jones. It was the order of General John L. Dix: "If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" But Ramsdell's fiat, given nearly 100 years' ago, on a blood-stained deck, was as full of meaning. In his heart burned the same inspiration of patriotism. A letter from Captain Ramsdell, now in the possession of a grand niece, corroborated the truth of this incident. It is itself a curiosity. It was before the day of envelopes and this valuable letter was folded, as all ships' letters were, and it bears the seal of wax that has clung to its page ever since 1800, while the golden glint along the edges of the sheet is still untarnished. Nantucket's sons in the past, whether on the high seas or on American soil, exhibited valor equal to that displayed in our glorious present—energy and hardihood of the ancestors, ever at the fore.

War has ceased, but peace also has her victories. If not spiritual energy of the purest type, and moral hardihood, mixed with no base alloy, that prompted Mary Starbuck and her husband, Nathaniel to inaugurate a religious meeting in their own home, and lay the foundation for the first religious society on the island? Worthy daughter of a noble sire! Defiant of any form of bigotry, independent in character, like her father, true to her convictions, and ever willing to shelter Quakers, if persecuted. She left her impress upon the centuries. Fourteen years ago there was a fitting ceremonial here, to do honor to Tristram and Dionis Coffin. Eloquent words were spoken. Now and then, through the passing years, I have turned to the published account of that memorial, to read over again that ringing sentence of the orator who has preceded me this afternoon: "That line of light, flashing from the redoubt on Bunker Hill, running along the rail fence to the Mystic was the blaze of ideas, the ideas of centuries; thought out by humble hearthstones in Old England; brought to this country by Brewster, Bradford, Winthrop, Tristram Coffin, and the great Puritan host! George Parsons Lathrop has written that it would seem an accident that two or three leaders in the first development of a national literature should come together on the scene of our first armed conflict with Great Britain. Was it an accident, I ask, that two invincible leaders in the initial growth of Nantucket—one from Devonshire, the other from Salisbury—should settle on this sea-girt isle? If there are special providences, I believe that this was one, and no accident.

How changed is all since then! Living, as we do, today, with immunity from persecution on account of our religious tenets, we can only faintly realize the depth of meaning in the phrase, "noble army of martyrs." A little of its sacrificial spirit may, however, appeal to us, if we think at all of the forefathers who braved so much of privation for freedom to worship God. The grating of the keel of the adventuresome Mayflower along the shores of Plymouth Bay was the creaking of the hinges upon which was slowly opening the door of our civil and religious freedom. It may not be a wild statement to declare that the descendants of Tristram Coffin outnumber those of any one family, since the landing of the Pilgrims; but who shall compute the value of all that

they have accomplished?" Our remote ancestors were martyrs. Accustomed, some of them, to competence, but, smarting under the dominant English rule of religious and political prescription, they heroically turned towards the hardships of a new country; accepted the meagre sustenance of primitive life and labor, rather than submit to any curtailment of individual belief and rights of the highest citizenship. To renounce active employment of mind or hand, for idleness of living, is enervating; to spring from pampered luxury to a daily life of hard labor is "stubborn glebe," or in "rocky furrows," is energy, hardihood; from such perennial seeds have sprung the moral and intellectual examples that have given to Nantucket a name second to no New England town, for thrift and enterprise.

Even the most cursory reference to our ancestors invites, to a brief consideration of the achievements of the descendants. Foremost among these, the late Hon. Charles J. Folger stood firm at the pivotal wheel of the United States government, a secretary of the treasury. Time alone wanting to mention here other master spirits among Nantucket's distinguished sons.

There hovers over this assembly the gentle, ethereal spirit of one who gave to philanthropy the wealth of her life work—Lucretia Mott; "than whom," says Lady Henry Somerset, "a nobler type has never been produced on either side of the water." Among champions of the anti-slavery reform we cherish the names of Anna Gardner, Eliza Barney and Nathaniel Barney. Astronomy has made illustrious the services of Walter Folger, William Mitchell, and his accomplished daughter, Maria.

In Vassar's classic shades,
She shines, a star!

The church ordained to the ministry one of the first women preachers, a daughter of Nantucket, Rev. Phoebe Ann Hanaford, and the North Congregational society of this town was for many years under the pastoral charge of Rev. Louise S. Baker. Gifted sons of our island home have graced the sacred calling in the past, and today they stand among the most exemplary and eloquent Christian advocates.

To prominent civil, social and business pursuits; to public schools—not excepting him, whose facile pen once moved an English admiral

To grant a fund for one among the best

Of private institutions in our land;

to medical science; to the legal profession; as leaders in great humanitarian movements, the descendants have contributed energy, indomitable perseverance, acknowledged influence. Known also to the press, ever since the issue of the first paper, "The Nantucket Gazette," published in 1816, are the names of native literary workers, and graduates of the present "Inquirer and Mirror," and the "Nantucket Journal," have held responsible positions from Boston to San Francisco! Art has been enriched and literature is indebted to the pens of native authors. While our ancestors had little or no time to contemplate ideals, we gather now, from the bloom of their

rougher experience, the choicest flowers of poetic idealism. Thus we come to see, in this centennial season, that even in the hearts of our sturdy ancestors were verily embosomed germs of the beautiful and true. The people of this Arcadia among "islands far and near," are known the wide world over. It has been written that ad-

venturers of every nation, class and profession—warriors and geographers—flock to Portugal, not to the royal court of Lisbon, but to the court of genius and enterprise in the ocean port of Lagos. Strangers and sojourners having knowledge of this "purple island" in the Atlantic, come to it from the courts of municipalities for rest; for intellectual interchange; because it is to them a court of intelligence; abundant in relics of former genius and enterprise, and so rich in minds alert, and for individuality—in the ocean port of Nantucket!

This public observance in recognition of a change of the name of Sherburne to that of Nantucket, cannot be charged with being an attempt to substitute indifferent descendants for a good ancestry. Daniel Webster found no such feeble colony when he visited this historic town, many years ago. His analytical mind detected, on every hand, evidences of superior intelligence in the inhabitants; hailed the era of popular education; appreciated the air of gentility and influence of robust character in her midst; viewed, with a statesman's ken, the careers which her sons and daughters would finally adorn; and he thought, if he did not utter the words of another admirer of our sea-blown home, that the voyager hither, expecting to find only a primitive, simple-hearted community, upon whom his shadow might make a profound impression, would return to his home, a sadder and a wiser man!

It is a local pride, and just, that chief among the moulding influences of this dear old island township, is her abiding interest in education, and jealous regard for her schools. Not irreligious, an inherited Quaker bias precluded universal acceptance of excessive ritual, or church ceremonial; and this, coupled with a decided exercise of the right of private judgment in matters of faith, is a peculiarity of the descendants. In her love of, and her early efforts to establish public schools, Nantucket has no rival. She has graduated and sent abroad, those who have held the highest place in America's institutions of learning. Her sons, enrolled among the best of teachers, find in their sisters—graduates of normal schools—distinguished rivals. This is signal honor. It is a record written in gold! It is the flower and fruitage of the parent tree! As in the educational, so in the great reformatory issues of the present, this island is identified. The Woman's Crusade had its Jean d'Arc in that leader among famous women of the century—Mary A. Woodbridge—and a catalogue would be required to contain the names of others whom I know, as honored co-workers. In a new history of Nantucket, let every name be inscribed.

I often think that so far removed from the rigorists of 1620 we are apt to style ourselves, self-complacently, liberals. The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wittily remarked that a mellowing rigorist is always a much pleasanter object to contemplate than a tightening liberal! But there was nothing mellowing in the intolerance that confronted our ancestors. Old as anarchy itself, it has infested kingdoms and obscure communities; it has arrayed neighbor against neighbor, relative against relative; it has caused the shedding of blood; it has embittered ecclesiastical prelates; smirched their robes; marred and battered bishops' mitres; it has sown discord in churches and sharpened the poisoned javelins of Papist and Protestant. Our ancestors stoutly resisted this hateful

spirit in the white heat of a righteous indignation. Read their determination in the bronzed faces of the life saving crews, who so manfully defy the remorseless waves. Men of nerve, who tread the desolate strand alone in winter's coldest nights. At the keeper's command they launch the lifeboat and pull for weary miles, through chilling seas, to the rescue of perishing mariners. We cannot admire too much the moral heroism of these private lives. Will any one presume to deny that our ancestors, in their generation, were direct contributors to the heroic element, as they were forerunners of the most exalted freedom, and a broad and liberal culture?

You all remember the dedication of Bartholdi's statue, which stands at the entrance of New York harbor. When Benjamin Franklin drew the lightning from the clouds, he little dreamed that in the evolution of science, his discovery would illuminate the torch of Liberty for France and America! The orator of Manhattan, as little thought, while turning his classic periods, that a small island in Massachusetts bay, shared in that public celebration which he honored so well, or recalled in any one of the inspiring moments of his speech, that this famous island gave to the world the mother of Benjamin Franklin, who wooed the lightning from its home! Or that over its peaceful harbor, and flower-gemmed hills, a halo of science was brooding, inseparable from its history and its life. To rob Nantucket of this honor, would be as easy as to pluck the auroral flame from the northern sky! What transformations have taken place, since the day of this venerated philosopher! The lightning spark which snapped at his bidding, flashes now on the trolley above the electric car; fiery motors of electricity have been harnessed to many kinds of mechanical appliances, and back of all this tremendous force in nature, here, within our native heath, "in a corner obscure and alone," lies buried the mother of him who made the latest electrical experiment possible! Pilgrimages to hallowed burial-places, to ancient homestead grounds, and to other historic localities, will tend to foster a memory of our ancestors, and prompt to purer love and respect for them as the years go by. Recreant, forsooth, would we be, to forget an ancestry like ours, bearing on its escutcheon Franklin's monograph in fire! We ought to take our world of memory rightly, that's simply, as the poet Lowell has said:

"Simply? That's nobly; tis to know
That God may still be met with;
Nor groweth old, nor doth bestow
These senses fine, this brain aglow,
To grovel and forget with."

JOURNAL
BOSTON
JULY

Nar
its
grand good time on
day. Although elder
than its name, it having once been called
Sherburne, it still preserves
charming individuality w'
ling men of its inhab'
souls of its visitors

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

On the 9th of July the village of Nantucket will celebrate the centennial anniversary of her name and the name of the island. About 1795 the state of New York ceded the island of Nantucket to Massachusetts and the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket by the legislature of Massachusetts.

Although Nantucket is practically dead, except as a summer resort, she will occupy three days in celebrating her centennial. The population of the island, which was formerly 10,000, in the days of successful whaling, has shrunk to 3,000. The discovery of kerosene and the practical disappearance of the sperm whale, because of long and persistent hunting, caused Nantucket to collapse. It is said that the last whaler put out from Nantucket in 1869.

The island was once the abode of a considerable tribe of Indians, numbering at one time 15,000. In 1821 the last one died. Nantucket is quaint and interesting. Her centennial will attract many visitors from the Eastern states who have been accustomed to find pleasant summer recreation on the island.

NANTUCKET CENTENNIAL

The Programme Covers Three Days,
Beginning July 9.

A TOWN WITH A HISTORY

Once Owned by New York—Rise and
Fall of the Whaling Industry
—The Indians of
Nantucket.

Boston Herald, June 30th.

Nantucket, June 29.—The people of this happy, healthful island—"a ship at sea that neither rocks nor rolls"—are about to attempt an elaborate centennial celebration.

For three days, commencing Tuesday, July 9th, the town will blush with pride, and define, for the benefit of visitors, the word hospitality and illustrate its Nantucket usage. The event will prove expensive, but that doesn't figure in the calculations. The town will also demonstrate how closely the past has wrought its memories into the present.

Bartholomew Gosnold discovered Nantucket in 1602. He landed near Sankaty Head, and a tribe of Indians were on hand to greet the discoverer. The island became a part of the state of New York in 1664, and was ceded back to Massachusetts in 1693. Thomas Mayhew owned the island in 1641, it being deeded to him by Lord Sterling. In 1669 Mayhew deeded it to Thomas Macy and nine others for the consideration of £80 and two beaver hats. After the new owners of the land had looked about a little, they associated themselves with ten other men, and the twenty, with their families, settled there. At the date of this settlement there were about 1,500 Indians on Nantucket. In 1821 the last full-blooded Nantucket died, and thirty-three years later the last half-breed passed away. In 1665 the Indian chieftain, King Philip, left his chair on Mt. Hope and voyaged to Nantucket. One year later the first mill for grinding corn was put in operation.

In 1671 the first town was incorporated, and in 1673 it was renamed Sherburne. It was then a part of New York, and it was not until 1795, after it had been deeded back to Massachusetts, that the name Sherburne was changed to Nantucket. It is this event in the history of the island that is to be celebrated.

The whaling industry got its first foothold in Nantucket in 1678, and the natives

sought and captured the "right" whale with great success. The first sperm whale was taken in 1712. At the inception of the business shore boats only were made use of. These diminutive craft were but the forerunners of a remarkable fleet of ships and new class of seamen. The sperm whale of 1712 revolutionized the methods previously in vogue. Big ships were sent out, and for years they were constantly increasing in bulk and numbers. The adventuresome spirit of the islanders seemed perfectly adapted to the risky business of killing whales on the high seas. The knowledge that the sperm whale was more prolific in oil caused the fleet of shore boats to diminish in numbers, and their crews left them to go in the large vessels. In 1715 there were six sloops engaged in the business. In 1730 there were owned in Nantucket 25 whalers. In 1726 the shore boats captured eighty-six whales, and then it seemed as if all hands went away to foreign seas. Davis strait was visited by a Nantucket whaler in 1732, and 13 years later a shipload of oil was sent direct to England.

A foreign trade soon grew with France, Spain, Russia, ports on the Mediterranean, and with China. Cargoes of oil and bone were the sole articles of export, and the ships brought home valuable miscellaneous cargoes, shaping, to some extent, commerce of the nation.

When the British assailed the farmers in Lexington, at the outbreak of the revolution, Nantucket whalers numbered 150. They were manned by 2,000 men, and the yearly production was 30,000 barrels sperm oil and 4,000 barrels of whale oil. The ships had pushed their keels into every sea in every corner of the world; their officers had navigated uncharted oceans and visited strange lands; their sailors were famous for their courage and endurance and their captains noted because of their pluck, skill and brains. These pioneers sailed straight into the Pacific ocean and brought home tidings and bearings of new islands. In the icy oceans they fought against ice and death, yet they were ever ready to start anew when home had been reached.

Those were busy days in Nantucket. Along the water front were cooper shops, ropewalks, oilhouses, warehouses, ship chandleries, spar yards, in fact, every accessory necessary to carry on the volume of business. Buildings that have now gone to ruin, yet still standing, show in a degree what those days of long ago produced. Decayed wharves, where once tiers of ships were hauled up and barrels of oil were slung from the reeking hold of a vessel just in from a cruise across a half-dozen other vessels to the pier, and marked by rotted spiles that worms and time have eaten and corroded.

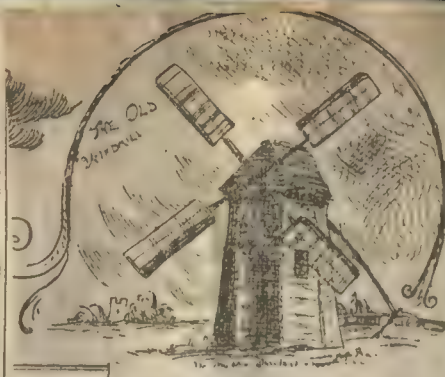
The war brought trouble enough to Nan-

tucket and her SLIPPING. At its close the ship Bedford carried a cargo of oil to London, and from her truck the national flag flew for the first time in any British port.

During the 1812 war nearly one-half of the ships hailing from the island were captured by cruisers. But the industry soon recovered footing, and in 1820 there were seventy-two whale ships and a considerable fleet of schooners and other craft. The business constantly increased, and vessles were built to supply the demand. In model and rigging the later craft showed great superiority over the fore-runners in the industry. It is true they were very slow and cumbersome in comparison with the clippers of this latter part of the nineteenth century, but they served their purpose and were honestly put together. The year 1842 showed a tonnage of 36,000.

Kerosene knocked Nantucket's future into smithereens. The discovery and subsequent general use of petroleum snuffed the industry as with a cyclonic gust. The decline in the value of whale products killed the business of hunting the levinthan and in 1869 the last whaler went out over the bar, and with her departed Nantucket's commercial prestige.

Hard luck seems to have been rubbed into Nantucket. In the revolutionary war 1,600 islanders were killed. Years before pestilence carried away nearly one-third of the Indian population. In 1840 nearly 10,000 people lived on Nantucket, while to-day the population is about 3,000. She has had three big fires. Property to the amount of \$1,000,000 went up in smoke in 1846. This conflagration, it is said, had a deal to do with the decadence of the town. When the territory was rebuilt the entire character of the locality was changed. Nantucket—the name of the town, island and county—is 110 miles southeast of Boston, twenty-seven miles from the mainland, in the midst of the ocean. To the south and east stretch the bars for many miles, most deadly obstructions to commerce. Away out on Davis New South shoal is a lightship, a warning to vessels coming in from across the sea and a guide to shipping bound north and south.



On account of press of official business, Governor Greenhalge does not expect to be present at the Nantucket celebration.
NEW LION, 1007.

Cutting from
TRANSCRIPT.
Address of Paper
JULY 1 1882
WESTON, MASS.

P
lent
in

ing sur
In another

POST.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUL 2 1895

GEM OF THE SEA.

Big Celebration Next Week at
Nantucket.

ITS 200TH ANNIVERSARY.

Dropped the Name of Sherburne and Be-
came Part of This State--Programme
of the Grand Three Days' Exercises
and Sports.

NANTUCKET, July 1.—The 200th anni-
versary of the incorporation of the town
of Nantucket, and the 100th anniversary
of the changing of the town's name from
Sherburne to Nantucket, will be observed
and gloriously celebrated on July 9, 10 and
11, and the residents of the island intend
making this a big reunion of Nantucket
people and their descendants.

For the past three months the citizens
of Nantucket have been hard at work
preparing details for the three days' cele-
bration.

The committee have prepared a unique
celebration, which will show the peculiar
characteristics of the island during the
past three centuries. The programme for
the three days reads as follows:

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Ring of bells and salutes, to be at the
discretion of the amusement committee as
to time.

8 to 9 a. m., band concert.

9:30, whaleboat and other races in the
harbor, to conclude by 1 p. m.

The literary and historical exercises in
the M. E. Church to commence at 1:30.

Baseball games at the agricultural
grounds, to commence at 3:30, at which
both bands will be present.

At 7 p. m., band concert on the square.

At the same hour the banquet at the
rink will commence.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Ring of bells and salutes in the morn-
ing.

8 to 9, band concert on the square.

Squantum will start at 9 a. m. for Wau-
winet by boats and carriages.

A bicycle race on the road will begin at
a convenient time after the Squantum
starts.

The clambake will be at 1 p. m.

Life-saving exhibitions at 3 p. m.

It is expected that some literary and
musical exercises may be presented during
the day, as also several games, the nature
of which is not yet public property.

At 7:30, a reception and band concert at
the rink and on the square.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Ring of bells and salute in the morn-
ing.

8 to 9, band concert on the square.

9:30 to 12, bicycle races.

The grand procession will start at 1
p. m., and will form the principal gen-
eral attraction of the day.

The evening will be one grand pyro-
technic and illumination displays until
the hour of the ball.

A promenade concert at the rink from
9 to 10 p. m., the ball following.

"Billy" Clark, the town crier, will be in
his glory during the week, and all Nan-
tucket will outdo itself to make the cele-
bration a big one. Nantucket is composed
of sea-going people, and although for two
centuries the Quakers held sway in the
old town, yet there are only three of that
sect in the town now. The Salvation
Army has never struck Nantucket, and
the people of the island worship God in
their own way.

The little island has turned out many
famous men, among whom are the great
Benjamin Franklin, who, although he
was born in Boston, was really a native of
Nantucket, his mother having removed
from the island to the Hub two or three
months before his birth. Her name was
Abiah Folger, and her father was the an-
cestor of Charles James Folger, Secretary
of the Treasury in President Arthur's ad-
ministration. Secretary Folger was born
in Nantucket in an old house that stood on
Orange street.

There was John S. C. Abbott, the his-
torian, who supplied the pulpit of the
First Congregational Church for a num-
ber of years. Henry Giles, a celebrated
Unitarian divine in his day; George H.
Hepworth, who was ordained in Nan-
tucket; L. K. Washburn, and one or two
others of less note have been settled on
the island. They were not, however,
natives, but coofs from the continent.

Among Nantucket's famous women was
Phebe A. Hanaford, poet and author,
lecturer and pastor of Universalist
churches in Hingham, Mass., New Haven
and Jersey City, was born in 'Sconset.
Both her parents were direct descend-
ants of Tristram Coffin and Peter Folger,
so that she was one of the real blue
bloods of the island.

One other woman was Maria Mitchell,
the astronomer, and of her discovery in
1847 of the comet which bears her name.
Both her father and her brother share in
the fame of the Mitchell family. Her
brother, Henry Mitchell, an assistant in
the coast survey and author of "The Tide
Currents of Hell Gate," makes Nantucket
his home in summer.

Other famous men in whose veins is
more or less Nantucket blood are John
Greenleaf Whittier, related to that branch
of the Greenleaf family which was de-
scended from St. John Greenleaf, one of
the original purchasers of Nantucket. Ex-
Congressman William Everett of Quincy,
the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cam-
bridge and Charles Tristram Coffin are all
related to Nantucket families.

CHANGES IN THE TOWN.

Nantucket has undergone many
changes since the old fishing days, when
men and boys sought foreign ports. Cali-
fornia has absorbed many of the sailors,
and other parts of the continent have
married among the women. Five or six
of the nineteen surviving whaling cap-
tains in Nantucket still frequent the
captain's room and spin yarns as of old.
James Wyer, the president of the Pacific
Club, as the captains' organization is
called, has around him still Obed Swain,
Charles Grant, Thaddeus C. Defriez and
William H. Tice.

Nantucket was discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gesnoid, and the island became a part of New York in 1664, and it was ceded back to Massachusetts in 1693.

The next forty years will doubtless witness more changes on the island than the last four decades have seen, for nearly all the inhabitants have become infected with the summer boarder bacillus, and soon all things will be brought to a dead, monotonous, cosmopolitan level. To spend a summer at Nantucket is almost the same as making a sea voyage, except that you never get anywhere.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

A great deal of work is being done in anticipation of the coming celebration. Arches are being erected over principal streets, entertainments are being arranged, and it is the secret ambition of the people to give visitors an eye-opener in the line of centenaries.

The more important events that have transpired on the island since 1800 follow:

The Methodist Society organized in 1800, when the population was 5617.

The Pacific Bank and two insurance offices were established in 1804, and five years later the Unitarian Society was formed with the Rev. Seth F. Swift as pastor. The population had increased by 1200 souls.

In 1820 the population was 7266, there were 72 ships in the whale industry, and two years later the last Indian was buried.

Two public schools were established in 1827, and the Coffin school was

The new North Meeting erected in 1834, and the Athe incorporated.

In 1836 a great fire wrought disaster.

Another fire, doing damage to an amount of \$300,000, marked the year of 1838, and the high school was opened.

In 1839 the Trinity (Episcopal) Church was erected and the population had reached 9712.

Another great fire occurred in 1846 and whaling began to decline.

In 1854 gas was lighted for the first time on the island.

The population had fallen to 4123 in 1870, and in 1872 two steamboats a day in summer ran to the island, which had begun to be a summer resort.

The year 1876 was marked by steam communication between Nantucket and Wauwinet.

A water supply was established in 1880, and the Nantucket railroad was built.

Six years later a cable was laid to the mainland, the N. & C. C. Steamboat Company was consolidated with the N. B. & N. Steamboat Company.



TRANSCRIPT.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUL 3 1895

HERE AND THERE.

A pair of Brookline people took a "wedding trip" (as they have called each one of their jaunts together since the first one, several years ago,) to Nantucket, on the fifteenth, to stay over Sunday and the seventeenth of June. They steamed peaceably away from Wood's Hole, but on reaching Cottage City wondered at the long delay of the boat. After a time it appeared that a cable message from their port of debarkation had informed the captain that a new baggage man, or whatever his office is on the boat, had left the United States mail behind! To go to Nantucket without it would never do. No tug or other vessel could be caught and chartered at Wood's Hole to bring it on; so there was nothing to do but go back for it, prolonging the summer's day sail in all about three hours and a quarter. The bridal pair hung serenely over the rail at Wood's Hole, watching things generally as the boat started the second time, when a man rushed to the edge of the wharf and called loudly to the official whose irresponsibility had caused the extra trip. Startled, this worthy fellow, who may be depended upon never to do it again, answered the call. Over the broadening deeps as the boat moved on, came the question, full of the solemn Yankee humor, "Say, George, are you sure you haven't forgotten the mail?" And now they say this new phrase is added to the current coin of Nantucket summer talk; and by-and-by doubtless it will be a part of the folk lore tales of that enchanting isle.

TIMES

TROY, N. Y.

JUL 3 1895

Quaint old Nantucket will have a celebration of her own next Tuesday, when a bi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the county will be commemorated. The celebration will do the unders credit, especially as they have much to rejoice over. From a population of 10,000 they have shrunk to a try 3,000, and the wealth and power the island in the old whaling days e completely vanished. Were it not the summer visitors, Nantucket's specters would be well nigh hopeless.

POST. EXPRESS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JUL 3 1895

Nantucket Centennial Celebration.

The second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1895, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town, from Sherburne to Nantucket, June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the events on the 5th, 10th and 11th instants. Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks, of this city, an islander by birth, has been invited to deliver an oration illustrating the energy and hardihood of the ancestors.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUL 3 1895

NANTUCKET CELEBRATION.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 9, 10 and 11, the historic old town of Nantucket will celebrate her 100th anniversary, for it was in 1795, 100 years after the island had been ceded to Massachusetts by New York, that the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket. All the old landmarks and ancient sites will be marked by signs. One of the principal features of the whole celebration will be the squantum at Wanwinet. This is the ancient term for a Nantucketer's picnic.

Besides private decorations and displays there will be fireworks displays by the town. Gaily decorated arches will be erected at all the principal street corners. The celebration will terminate with a promenade concert and ball at the rink.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

per

JUL 6 1895

NANTUCKET.

Denizens of the Quaint Old Place Preparing For Two Important Events.

Nantucket, Mass., July 5.—The denizens of this primitive and picturesque old town are just now in a bustle of excitement over the prospective celebration of two important events or epochs in its history, says the New York "Times." The first of these is the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred on June 22, 1695; the second is the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which was effected on June 8, just a century later. The object of this dual celebration, which begins July 9, has been lucidly set out by the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements. "It is proposed," they say in their circular to the scattered sons of old Nantucket, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us."

In fulfillment of the wide and somewhat exacting pledges here outlined, the committee proposes to exhibit the wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, and the diversified mechanisms of the whale fishery. There will also be an illustration of the sheep shearing festivals which the early settlers so keenly enjoyed, besides whale-boat races and other diversions peculiar to the time long gone by. A banquet, a grand ball, literary and historical exercises, illuminations, bicycle races, civic and military parades, and numerous band concerts will be interspersed, with the view of bringing the commemorative celebration literally "up to date."

SUMMER RESORTS

BLAUM.

BRASTON, MASS.

per

JUL 6 1895

to any other resort.

The outside world is just awakening to the beauties of Nantucket,—beauties that cannot be exactly duplicated elsewhere in the world. Situated about twenty miles southward from the shores of Cape Cod, the island is one of the fairest scenic objects on the waters of the Atlantic. It forms a little world of itself. Sixteen miles long and averaging about three miles wide, its surf-beaten shores are readily reached from almost any standpoint, and these are often overtopped by cliff formations, resulting where the sea has eaten into the

sandhills for centuries; and from these cliffs the most glorious outlooks imaginable are always to be had, Old Ocean, in all its manifestations, from silvery calm to furious gale, from placid face to mountain billows, lying outspread for miles upon miles on every hand. Upon these shores the surf lines never cease to roll and dash and thunder. One of the most thoroughly comfortable hotels at Nantucket,—and one where one may go early and stay late in the season,—is the Springfield House, kept by Mr. Charles A. Mowry. Patrons of the Springfield are always loud in its praises:—and what is more to the purpose, always go there the second time.

YOR
COG

He Is Th
in S

FEELING

Fred G. V.
Hin, a
Nomi
lar,

Utica, N.
some mont
more men
papers wh
it has bee
honorable
Times had
from New
Cooking a
Harris St
Dorchester
place was
it was qui
from that
dinner of C
Patt's St
and city

ing this summer
In another volume

Address of Paper

JUL 6 1895

Date,

QUAINT NANTUCKET

Celebrates

BI-CENTENARY.

Out-of-Date Sports of Old Times
Will Bring Back Days Gone By.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY F.

COGGESHALL'S LOSING FIGHT

He Is Trying to Be Senator Again
in Spite of the Opposition
of the People.

FEELING AGAINST HIM GROWS

Fred C. Weaver in the Race Against
Him, and Is Likely to Get the
Nomination, for He Is Popu-
lar, Honest and Industrious.

Union, N. Y., July 17 (Special).—For
some months Oneida County has enjoyed
more unenviable prominence in the news
papers which discuss current politics than
it has been subjected to before in all its
honorable existence. As long ago as when
Utica had both the United States Senator
from New York, in the persons of Roscoe
Conkling and Francis Marion, and when
Horatio Seymour was living over on the
Deerfield hills overlooking the city, this
place was politically very prominent, and
it was quite a different sort of prominence
from that which it now enjoys as the seat
of Charles W. Hackett, chairman of
Platt's State Committee, and as the home
of a rival city in the county which, Senator H.

that the
with
been
a very
but
ment
labor
him
o are
ually

Mass., July 6.—Under the
committee of citizens, the
of the incorporation of the
ucket, which occurred June
e one hundredth anniversary
of name of the town from
Nantucket, which occurred
ill be appropriately observed
commemorative of the two
ng res Tuesday, July 9, and
ee days. The peculiar char-
the island town and county,
back into the mazes of two-
nturies, will be photographed
plate of our own time by the
The wigwam of the aborigines,
of the ancients, the clambake,
ars of corn, the whale fishery
led mechanisms, and the sheep-
val will be reproduced in mini-
tiveness. In the banquet and
historical features the orators,
istorians of Nantucket will be
ir best advantage. Much of the
of Nantucket remains unwritten,
celebration will give opportunity
faithful presentation.

he programme of the centenary:
tion will begin the morning of
h the firing of guns and ringing
d a catboat race, in which Nan-
losquito fleet" will be sent out in
In this race prizes to the amount
be given. At the same time one
interesting features of the cele-
occur—a whale boat race and a
in each of which prizes to the
\$25 will be given. In the former
boats will be manned by a volun-
of old whalers, the crew of the
will be chosen from the younger

The start will be made from the
upper harbor, the finish will be near one of
the wharves, where there will be something
moored which will represent a whale. The
boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon
into the "whale" first will receive the prize.
In the afternoon in the Methodist church lit-
erary and historical exercises will be held.
Several interesting speakers from at home
and abroad have been engaged. There will
be a grand banquet at the rink in the even-
g, followed by a band concert and illumina-

tion. On
everybody will
winet. At Wa-
amusing games. Dinner will be served as a
regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder,
etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving
crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the oth-
ers. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle
races. At 1 P. M. will start the grand pro-
cession and review. It is aimed to make
this procession the finest ever seen in Nan-
tucket. There will be many unique features.
Residences will be decorated and in the prin-
cipal streets arches will be erected. In the
evening there will be fireworks, a promenade
concert and a ball to close with. President
Cleveland has been invited to be present,
and as he is now a "coaster" himself, and
interested in local history, it is hoped he will
run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries
Olney and Morton, and Governor Morton of
New York are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of
Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Mus-
keget, and is the only town in the State of
Massachusetts that constitutes a county.
Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long from
east to west, with an average width of three
miles. The town proper is situated on the
north side of the island, and has a fine har-
bor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles
southeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty
miles away to the northwest. The island
has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified
with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and
ponds. The present population is 3,500. In
1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration west-
ward has caused the decline. Although the
value of the land has largely gone with the
population, nothing has been taken from the
beauty of the old spots. The island is within
the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in
winter its temperature is 10 degrees above
that of the mainland. In summer it is that
much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a
more interesting origin and development
than old Nantucket. Its name is still a
charm to the Yankee wherever you find
him. Meet him out West, where he is
pointing with pride to the mushroom town
that sprang up in the night, and ask him

COGGESHALL'S LOSING FIGHT

He Is Trying to Be Senator Again
in Spite of the Opposition
of the People.

FEELING AGAINST HIM GROWS

Fred G. Weaver Is in the Race Against Him, and Is Likely to Get the Nomination, for He Is Popular, Honest and Industrious.

Utica, N. Y., July 17 (Special).—For some months Oneida County has received more unenviable prominence in the newspapers which discuss current politics than it has been subjected to before in all its honorable existence. As long ago as when Utica had both the United States Senators from New York, in the persons of Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan, and when Horatio Seymour was living over on the Deerfield hills overlooking the city, this place was politically very prominent, but it was quite a different sort of prominence from that which it now enjoys as the residence of Charles W. Hackett, chairman of Platt's State Committee, and as the principal rival in the county which Senator J. C. Coggeshall.

Mr. Coggeshall is decidedly a unique personality, and has the faculty, happy or otherwise, of being all things to all men. His home is at Waterville, a beautiful village some twenty miles from Utica. He is a lawyer by profession, but has not worked at it for a good many years. His office is in his barn, and he long since ceased to worry the Justices with his verbosity. Long years ago he represented his district in the Assembly. Then he was made county clerk at a time when the office for two years was worth a small fortune. Then he sought Senatorial honor, and commenced a career which continued for twelve years, and has made him widely known throughout the State. Sometimes he has had opposition in Republican conventions, and sometimes he has been offered the nomination on a silver server, and took the server and all. On two or three occasions he has had very strong and able democratic adversaries, and in these campaigns has lost hundreds of Republican votes. He has always managed, however, to capture enough democrats to more than make his loss good.

A VOTE-GETTER.

He is pre-eminently what is known in common parlance as a vote-getter. No Sunday school picnic or low down dance offers any obstacle to his mingling with the participants and being one of them. He lectures on temperance to-day and "puts down" King Alcohol to-morrow. He knows pretty much every voter in the county, and calls them Tom, Dick and Harry, and they call him "Cog." The more he is pounded in the papers the more he puts himself in evidence among his fellow men, and refers to these scorings as one of the minor disadvantages of being in public life, assuring every one that the criticism has its origin in personal or political spite, and that the accusations are purely gratuitous and without foundation. For years he has been heartily disliked and dishonored by a very considerable number of his own party, but his open friendliness to the saloon element and his avowed friendliness to the labor element have succeeded in winning him support of a considerable number who are nominally democrats, but who are actually of no fixed political faith.

Some years ago, a Dr. Gunn made serious charges against him and then he asked a renomination for the purpose of being vindicated, and it was accorded him. He always has some reason which seems to him sufficient why he should be re-nom-

inated, and is well liked by the many respects, he is the most available person for an anti-Coggeshall candidate. The Weavers have the reputation of winning when they go into a fight. They have a very large acquaintance in every town of the county and many personal friends among prominent Republicans. He can be depended upon to make a thorough canvass and lose no time by default or through failure to visit the people and urge their support.

The Republican organ in the county is outspoken in its opposition to Senator Coggeshall's return and keeps that side of the controversy constantly before its readers. The editor of that paper, John H. Cunningham, has had no fondness for the Waterville Senator for a good many years, but the policy of his paper has hitherto prevented him from expressing his opinion with that freedom and fullness which now-day's gives him much joy.

The most enthusiastic and earnest supporter of Coggeshall in Utica is Charles Schram, sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, who feels it his bounden duty to do what he can for an old friend. Schram is too much of a politician to hope for success and about as far as any of the Coggeshall men in the county are willing to go is to the extent of saying that after the convention the Weaver people "will know they have been to a horse race," which being translated means that they will give them as just a race as they can.

It is seldom that there has been so unanimous an expression of opinion against any politician in this county. It is heard on every street car, in every corner grocery and at every general store at every country fair corner. It is idle for Mr. Coggeshall to keep repeating that the people who are against him now have always been opposed to him, because such is not the fact. Men who have voted for him six or eight different times vow that they will never do so again, and they say it openly where every one can hear, with all the appearance of meaning what they say.

There is a good deal of buncombe about the talk of Senator Coggeshall's friends that if he is not nominated by the Republicans he will run independent, with the labor indorsement. That is simply said to frighten timid people, with the hope that it may possibly scare them into line. In the first place, the States Association will not nominate any man who is not a member of that organization, and Mr. Coggeshall is not such a member, and being a lawyer never can be. After having had a whole lifetime of lucrative offices at the hands of the Republican party, it would look very small and mean to turn around and endeavor to defeat the party, and would be an attitude so unpopular even with the people who might otherwise be inclined to support him that he would get but a sorry vote. Mr. Coggeshall must make his fight in the Republican county convention, and he can not very well do otherwise than accept the decision of the delegates as final.

COL. WARING'S YOUNG AIDS.

Boys and Girls to Patrol the Streets of the Banana-Strewn East Side.

East side youngsters are enrolling themselves as volunteer inspectors under the Street Cleaning Department. It all began when Miss Julia Richmond, chairman of the directors of the Hebrew Institute, at Jefferson street and East Broadway, trod on an unruly Hester street banana peel some two weeks ago. The children of the institute have been addressed by several officials of the department, and to-night they hope to have Col. Waring himself present at their mass meeting. There are 2,000 pupils in the school.

The boys have formed a society, which will be called the Institute Street Cleaning League. There will be a very young woman's auxiliary, and the little girls and their brothers have been instructed to reprove janitors who misplace ash barrels, to deposit banana peels and decayed fruit in the regular garbage receptacles, and to patrol with youthful vigilance the swarming streets of the East side.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JUL 6 1895

NANTUCKET.

Denizens of the Quaint Old Place Preparing For Two Important Events.

Nantucket, Mass., July 5. The denizens of this primitive and picturesque old town are just now in a bustle of excitement over the prospective celebration of two important events or epochs in its history, says the New York "Times." The first of these is the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Nantucket, which occurred on June 9, 1695; the second is the centennial of the founding of the town from Nantucket, which was effected on June 9, just a century later. The annual celebration, which will be held on July 8, has been lucidly set forth by the gentlemen composing the committee in their circular to the scattered sons of old Nantucket, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us."

In fulfillment of the wide and somewhat exacting pledges here outlined, the committee proposes to exhibit the wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, and the diversified mechanisms of the whale fishery. There will also be an illustration of the sheep shearing festivals which the early settlers so keenly enjoyed, besides whale-boat races and other diversions peculiar to the time long gone by. A banquet, a grand ball, literary and historical exercises, illuminations, bicycle races, civic and military parades, and numerous band concerts will be interspersed, with the view of bringing the commemorative celebration literally "up to date."

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEACON.

BOSTON, MASS.

JUL 6 1895

The outside world is just awakening to the beauties of Nantucket,—beauties that cannot be exactly duplicated elsewhere in the world. Situated about twenty miles southward from the shores of Cape Cod, the island is one of the fairest scenic objects on the waters of the Atlantic. It forms a little world of itself. Sixteen miles long and averaging about three miles wide, its surf-beaten shores are readily reached from almost any standpoint, and these are often overtopped by cliff formations, resulting where the sea has eaten into the

sandhills for centuries; and from these cliffs the most glorious outlooks imaginable are always to be had, Old Ocean, in all its manifestations, from silvery calm to furious gale, from placid face to mountain billows.

He is pre-eminently what is known in common parlance as a vote-getter. No Sunday school picnic or low down dance offers any obstacle to his mingling with the participants and being one of them. He lectures on temperance to-day and "puts down" King Alcohol to-morrow. He knows pretty much every voter in the county, and calls them Tom, Dick and Harry, and they call him "Cor." The more he is pounded in the papers the more he puts himself in evidence among his fellow men, and refers to these scorings as one of the minor disadvantages of being in public life, assuring every one that the criticism has done him no harm.

A VOTE-GETTER.

loss good. enough democrats to more than make his always managed, however, to capture lost hundreds of Republican votes. He has adversaries, and in these campaigns he has had very strong and able democratic server and all. On two or three occasions in position on a silver server, and took it, sometimes he has been offered the nomination in Republican conventions, and out the State. Sometimes he has had opportunity which continued for twelve years, a career which would have made him widely known throughout the State. Then he was made county clerk at a time when the office for two years ago he represented his district in the worry the justices with his verbosity. Long in his barn, and he long since ceased to at it for a good many years. His office is a lawyer by profession, but has not worked large some twenty miles from Utica. He is His home is at Waterville, a beautiful village, and has the faculty, happy or otherwise, of being all things to all men. Mr. Coggeshall is decidedly a unique person at least a share of this odium.

The better element both in the city and country and this notoriously un-pleasant, and are determined to do what they can, first, at the caucuses, and then at the polls, if necessary, to rid themselves of at least a share of this odium.

J. Coggeshall announces he will represent for three years more in the State Senate.

Address of Paper

JUL 6 1895

Date,

QUAINT NANTUCKET Celebrates ITS BI-CENTENARY.

Out-of-Date Sports of Old Times
Will Bring Back Days Gone By.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 6.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning next Tuesday, July 9, and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

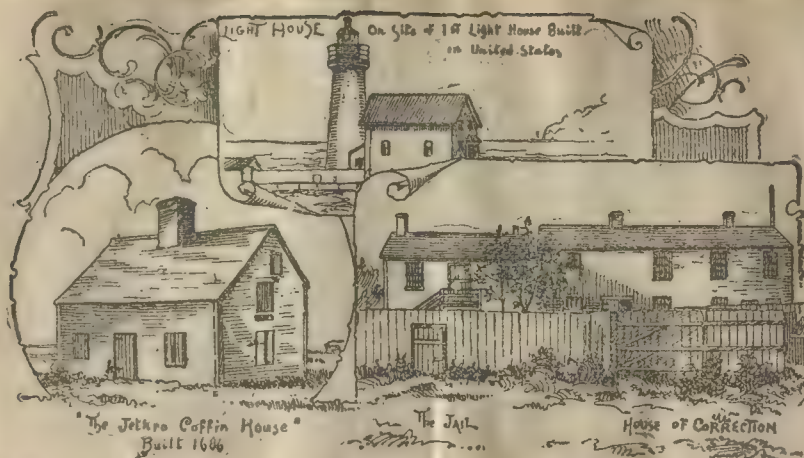
Here is the programme of the centenary: The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whale boat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist church literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumina-

tion. On the day of the centennial everybody will be invited to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 P. M. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and a ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself, and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget, and is the only town in the State of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 2,500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is that much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him



about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial Governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them.

Our Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of to-day. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Jeremiah Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of a union, but the young folks played shy till the promise of a house was obtained.

Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brickwork, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horse-shoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and has a history and also a tradition. In the Revolutionary War a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl named Caroline T. Duzenberry was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the M. E. Church, next door to the Pacific National Bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the State. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational Church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Leaf," for whom

The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground.

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the House of Correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The House of Correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the Sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of jail he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well-known resident.

Point lighthouse, at the harbor
 is built on the site of the first
 in New England, if not in Amer-
 in the interest of commerce. It
 was first kept up by private subscriptions,
 then by the town, then by the State, and
 now by the United States.



er. NANTUCKET, MASS.

JUL 2 1895

TWO CENTURIES OLD.

BIG CELEBRATION OF THE BI-CENTENARY IN QUAIN NANTUCKET.

How the Old Jail Inspired the Poet Lowell—It Was Settled by Dissenters From the Bay State—Curious Sports to Recall the Old Times.

NANTUCKET, July 6.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning July 9 and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms and the sheep shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

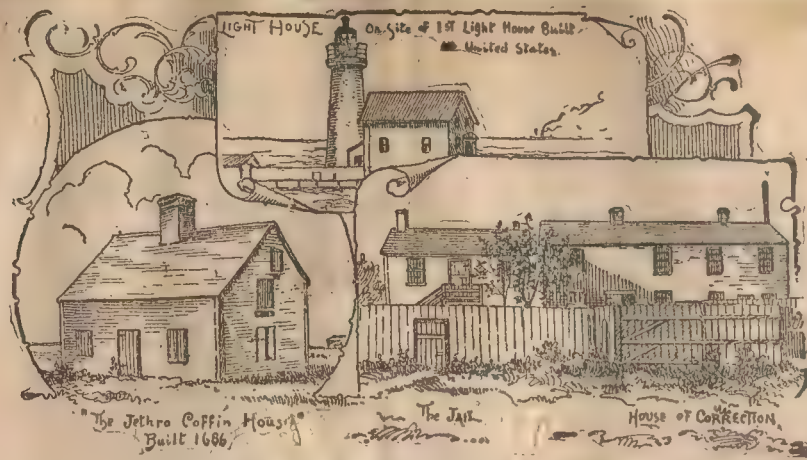
Here is the programme of the centenary: The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing of bells, and a cat-boat race, in which Nantucket's "mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whaleboat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist Church literary and historical exer-

cise will be given. Several interesting speakers from home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 P.M. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself, and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Governor Morton of New York, are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget, and is the only town in the state of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is 15 miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is 60 miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, meadows, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the Colonial Governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary, in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who



HISTORIC LANDMARKS AT NANTUCKET.

thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts, is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women.

Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule, as they were of the free-thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting-house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of today. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brick-work in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and has a history, and also a tradition. In the Revolutionary War, a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl, named Caroline T. Duzenberry, was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller

was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the M. E. Church, next door to the Pacific National Bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the state. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe-trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational Church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Leaf" for whom

"The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground."

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the House of Correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The House of Correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

"Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!"

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well-known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England, if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was private subscription town, then by the United States.



ON THE BEACH.

WISCONSIN.

WILKEE, WI

JUL 6 1895

HISTORIC NANTUCKET.

The Island was Settled by Dis-
senterers from the Old
Bay State.

A BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Description of the Quaint Massachus-
etts Town—The Jail In-
spired Lowell.

Nantucket, Mass., July 6.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning July 9 and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial plate of

The Three Days' Programme.

Here is the programme of the centenary: The celebration will begin this morning of the 9th with the firing of gun and ringing of bells and a catboat race in which Nantucket's "Mosquito" fleet will be sent out in full force. In the race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whaleboat race and dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves where there will be something moor, which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist church literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the risk in the evening, followed by a grand concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack lifesaving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to the bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal street arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster"

himself, and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton and Gov. Morton of New York are also expected.



our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheepshearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and the celebration will give opportunity for a faithful presentation.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget and is the only town in the state of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket island is fifteen miles long from east to west with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres and

is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from

the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf stream, and in winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is that much cooler.

Town's Interesting Origin.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter by King William and Mary in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They

the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of today. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lueretha Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends churches.

Some of the Landmarks.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the Supreme court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land and Jethro's father

furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brickwork, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746 and has a history and also a tradition. In the revolutionary war a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl named Caroline T. Duzenberry was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the



first lighthouse in New England if not in

were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Col. Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting-house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET.

SPRINGFIELD MASS.

JUL 7 1895

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS STRAY GLIMPSES HERE AND THERE

A Holiday Week on Old Nantucket.

This week will be a good time to visit quaint old Nantucket, for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket will begin on Tuesday. It is proposed, says the circular put forth by the committee of arrangements, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us." In fulfillment of the wide and somewhat exacting pledges here outlined, writes a correspondent of the New York Times, the committee proposes to exhibit the wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, and the diversified mechanism of the whale fishery. There will also be an illustration of the sheep-shearing festivals which the early settlers so keenly enjoyed, besides whale boat races and other diversions peculiar to the times long gone by. A banquet, a grand ball, literary and historical exercises, illuminations, bicycle races, civic and military parades and numerous band concerts will be interspersed, with the view of bringing the commemorative celebration literally "up to date." The visitor to Nantucket to-day, continues the Times writer, finds it extremely difficult to realize that this little island settlement, cut off from the rest of the world, and sitting, lonesome and isolated, away out in the stormy Atlantic, was once the third town in wealth and population in Massachusetts, only Boston and Salem outstripping and outranking her on these two points. Everywhere he sees evidence of decadence and industrial collapse. The wharves, where once whaling and trading ships crowded and jostled each other, and where hardy sailors swarmed like ants in a hill, are now deserted. The snug harbor, in which the tall masts of sloops, packets and schooners erstwhile pierced the foggy atmosphere, is given up to a fleet of little pleasure boats, which can be hired at a moderate price for sailing and fishing excursions along shore. These are manned by bronzed tars who in the days of Nantucket's maritime glory trod the decks of ships whose "keels vexed every sea." Many of the skippers, as they sit lazily at the tiller, can tell of voyages which they made to the Orient, of whaling trips in the Pacific and of thrilling adventures in the great ports of the Atlantic ocean. Such narratives are given in a sadly reminiscent tone, in perfect keeping with the atmosphere of decay which everywhere prevails.

BOSTON MASS

JUL -7 1895

FOR HER COMING CENTENNIAL.

Nantucket in Gala Attire and Her Hotel Fast Filling up.

NANTUCKET, July 6, 1895. Nantucket is fast putting on her gala attire for next week's celebration. Houses and buildings are being decorated, triumphal arches erected, the band and reviewing stands are going up and everything bespeaks the coming centennial. Hotel and houses are filling up, and by next week Nantucket's population will be twice doubled.

Yachts Katharine and Imperia, before reported, are still in the harbor.

ADVERTISER.

BOSTON MASS

JUL 11 1895

THE NANTUCKET FETES.

Nantucket, Mass., July 10.—A dense, driving mist enveloped the town last night, but when the bells and booming cannon awoke the old island to the second day of its celebration a bracing atmosphere and smiling skies greeted Nantucket and its guests. After a band concert in the square, 2000 or more people drove over the moors or sailed up the harbor to Wauwinnet, the scene of the Squantum. At 12:17 came the dash of the 9-mile road race, which was won by John Kilen, a four-minute man. Then came the Squantum clam bake or shore dinner, in which 1500 hungry people tried to participate. An exhibition drill by a volunteer life saving crew brought the Squantum to an end, and the pilgrimage home began.

The big skating rink on Water st. was crowded tonight with people gathered to exchange greetings and talk about Nantucket. It was a reception at which every one and all were

JOURNAL.

om

BOSTON MASS

Paper the local also yesterday. 13 10-21

NANTUCKET'S CELEBRATION.

Preparations for the Centennial Have Nearly Reached Completion.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.)

Nantucket, July 6.—The preparations for the centennial celebration have nearly reached completion, and the official program of the three days' exercises will be out Monday. The literary exercises on Tuesday will be held in the old North Congregational Church, and the following named will take part in the program: Rev. Christopher Hussey, Anna Gardner, Alexander Starbuck, Rev. Louise S. Baker, Rev. Walter Mitchell, Elizabeth Starbuck, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, Caroline Earle White, Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks, Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell, Hon. George H. Cary.

At the rink, Tuesday evening, the banquet will be given, and toasts will be made by Gov. Greenhalge, Congressman Morse, Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, William H. McElroy and several other eminent men. Martland's Band of Brockton has been engaged for the occasion, and one of the best orchestras in the State will be present at the grand ball.

Gov. Greenhalge and Hon. Elijah A. Morse will stay at the Springfield during the celebration, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin and wife at the Point Breeze, Gov. Coffin and wife of Connecticut at the Sea Cliff Inn.

POST
BOSTON, MASS.

JUL 7 1895

DECORATING THE ISLAND.

Nantucket Getting Ready for Her Celebration This Week.

NANTUCKET, July 6.—Nantucket is fast putting on her gala attire for next week's celebration. Houses and buildings are being decorated, triumphal arches erected, the band and reviewing stands are going up and everything bespeaks the coming centennial.

Hotels and houses are filling up and by next week Nantucket's population will be twice doubled.

Yachts Katharine and Imperia, before reported, are still in the harbor.

n BUDGET.

aper TROY, N. Y.

JUL 7 1895

NANTUCKET'S CELEBRATION.

The Old Island Will Commemorate Two Important Events.

NANTUCKET, July 6.—This island next week will celebrate two important events in its history and for this festival is making elaborate preparations. It was in 1695 that the county of Nantucket was incorporated and 100 years later the town's name was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket.

Nantucket was discovered in 1602 by Bartholomay Gosnold and in 1641 settlers first came here. Almost all persons now living here are descendants of them. The quaint town is decay; its houses are falling into decay as well as its wharves, whence at one time stately ships sailed forth. Almost the only sign of life is given by summer visitors for, of late years, the island has become quite a pleasure resort.

The celebration next week begins Tuesday and to it all descendants of Nantucketers, wherever they may be, are invited. The committee of citizens having the affair in charge intend to reproduce in miniature the habits, customs, industries, sports and achievements of the early settlers and their descendants, and to give a sort of panoramic picture illustrating, in outline, the varied history of the place. The whale fishing methods of the pioneers, the sheep shearing, the clam bakes with coff roasts, the boat racing and other characteristic diversions will be given as an historic background for the more modern amusements, such as baseball, band concerts, bicycling, military and civic parades and a general illumination.

THEY'RE STILL MEETING

HERALD
per NEW YORK

JUL 7 1895

IN OLD NANTUCKET

To Celebrate Two Historical Events.

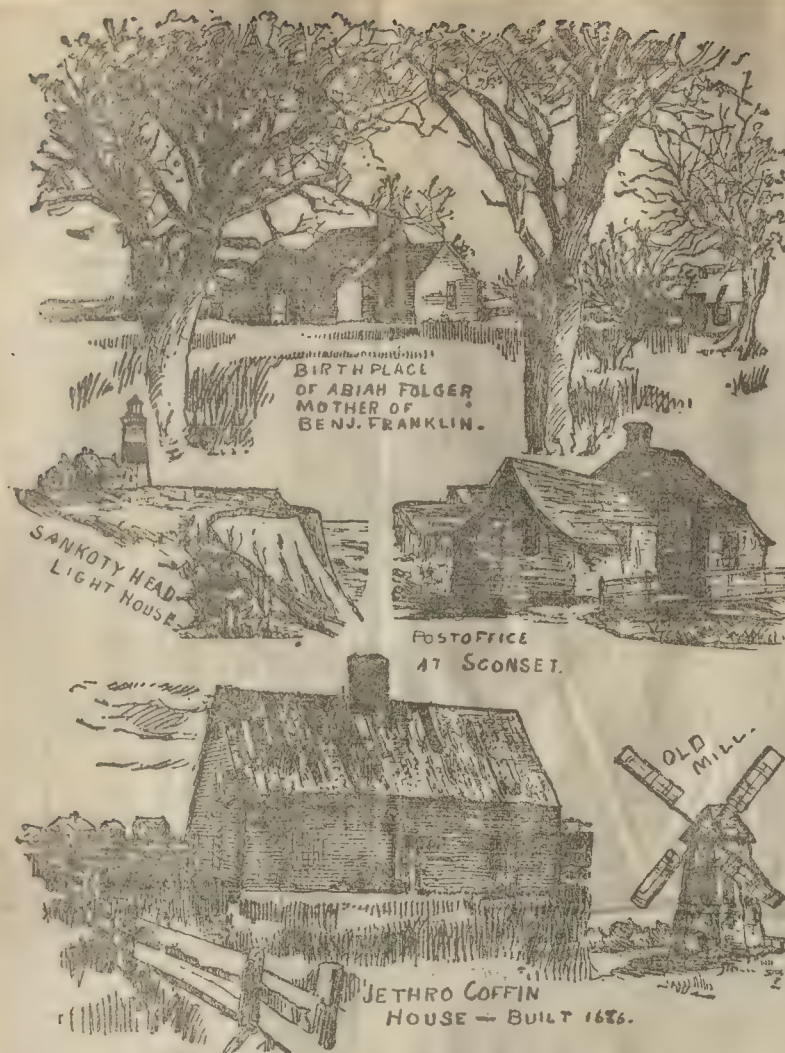
AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME

All Sons of the Old Settlement Invited.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of the County's Incorporation and Centennial of the Change of the Town's Name—Quaint Scenes.

Nantucket, Mass., July 6.—The dens of this primitive and picturesque old town are just now in a bustle of excitement over the prospective celebration of two important events or epochs in its history. The first of these is the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred on June 22d, 1695; the second is the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which was effected on June 8th, just a century later. The object of this dual celebration, which begins July 9th, has been lucidly set forth by the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements. "It is proposed," they say in their circular to the scattered sons of old Nantucket, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us."

In fulfillment of the wide and somewhat exacting pledges here outlined, the committee proposes to exhibit the wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, and the diversified mechanisms of the whale fishery. There will also be an illustration of the sheep-shearing festivals which the early set-



LANDMARKS OF OLD NANTUCKET.

tlers so keenly enjoyed, besides whale-boat races and other diversions peculiar to the times long gone by. A banquet, a grand ball, literary and historical exercises, illuminations, bicycle races, civic and military parades, and numerous band concerts will be interspersed, with the view of bringing the commemorative celebration literally "up to date."

Once a Great Town.

The visitor to Nantucket to-day finds it extremely difficult to realize that this little island settlement, cut off from the rest of the world, and sitting, lonely and isolated, away out in the stormy Atlantic, was once the third town in wealth and population in Massachusetts, only Boston and Salem outstripping and outranking her on these two points. Everywhere he sees evidences of decadence and industrial collapse. The wharves where once whaling and trading ships crowded and jostled each other, and where hardy sailors swarmed like ants in a hill, are now deserted. The snug harbor, in which the tall masts of sloops, packets and schooners erstwhile pierced the foggy atmosphere, is given up to a fleet of little

pleasure boats, which can be hired at a moderate price for sailing and fishing excursions along shore. These are manned by bronzed tars who in the days of Nantucket's maritime glory trod the decks of ships whose "keels vexed every sea." Many of the skip-pers, as they sit lazily at the tiller, can tell of voyages which they made to the Orient, of whaling trips in the Pacific, and of thrilling adventures in the great ports of the Atlantic ocean. Such narratives are given in a sadly reminiscent tone, in perfect keeping with the atmosphere of decay which everywhere prevails.

The houses are old, quaint and sadly out at the elbows. The fact that in the old portions of the town the residences are huddled together would give the impression that everybody who built wanted to be as near the water front as possible. Street after street, lane after lane, and alley after alley can be found with not a single unoccupied building lot. Large and small houses stand side by side; they are, or nearly are, the long, sloping roofs peculiar to the structures erected by the early settlers in New England.

There is a new part of the town which is almost exclusively peopled by the summer residents. The houses

which one finds in this section are of the modern pattern. The bay window, the French roof, and the graceful lines bespeak the wealth and taste of their owners. Green lawns, with flourishing flower beds and concrete walks, all inclosed by natty fences, impart an air of smartness which is as agreeable to the senses as it is inharmonious with the tumble-down conditions prevailing in the neighborhood.

The First Summer Resident.

The late Charles O'Connor of New York was one of the pioneers among the summer sojourners of Nantucket. When he fully realized the healthfulness of the place, he built a fine house upon a high hill overlooking the harbor and the town, and became a permanent resident. He often said that the island was far more desirable as a winter than it was as a summer resort. That this estimate is not violently extravagant may be proved by a reference to the government meteorological reports, which show that the climate is mild and temperate in the winter months, owing, no doubt, to the close proximity of the gulf stream. The resident Nantucketers declare that on several occasions it has been impossible to secure a pound of ice from the fresh water ponds which abound on the island. This was the case in the winter of 1893. Last season some ice was obtained, but it was thin, and the crop was inadequate for the needs of the town.

At the lower end of the street is the Custom House, a spacious building of a dull red color with white trimmings. The collector enjoys a sinecure. There is nothing to collect, for Nantucket has no commerce with the rest of the world. No ships enter or clear. The only business done in the establishment is that conducted by the meteorological office. The old whalers and retired captains of trading ships may be found daily in groups in a room in the government building or on the sidewalk, chatting, spinning yarns, and going over the old experiences when Nantucket was a great shipping port, and when her sail lofts, rope walks, and teeming docks were the centers of activity and enterprise. They look like relics of a past age and seem to realize that they are sadly misplaced in the economy of existence.

The Town Crier Still Maintained.

Nantucket, in the past, was cut off from the rest of the civilized world. She was practically isolated. In stormy and foggy weather, and when there were adverse winds, communication with the mainland was infrequent. Sometimes the inhabitants would hear nothing of what was occurring elsewhere for weeks. The arrival of a whaler or of a trading packet on such an occasion was the signal for a rush to the wharf, nearly the whole population making a pilgrimage to this coveted center of intelligence. When the captain had communicated his stock of information, the town crier started out, bell in hand, or with a sonorous fish horn, and repeated the tale to the gaping villagers. This custom prevails today. There are three criers who give notice, in due season, of passing events, auctions, the sitting of the court, any strange or untoward circumstance of which the people might not have knowledge. But the necessity of such a means of spreading intelligence has been dissipated by the introduction of steam and electricity.

Nantucket is in unbroken communication with the rest of the world through the government cable; the daily papers printed in New York and Boston, in Providence and New Bedford, are on sale regularly on the day of publication. In summer two boats arrive and depart daily, and in winter there is one each way every day. These touch at Martha's Vineyard and Wood's Holl, their northern terminus being New Bedford. Passengers leaving New York by the Sound line boats or by the late evening trains can reach here by noon next day. Travelers from Boston have two available trains daily, the first landing them at noon and the second at 6:30 in the evening.

The trip from Boston is over a picturesque stretch of country. The trains pass through Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, Brockton, Bridgewater, Middleborough and Wareham, all thriving and historic spots. The run from Buzzard's Bay Station affords an opportunity to see the new and fashionable resort which has grown up around the President's stately summer residence. Secretary of State Olney has a house further down on the bay, at Falmouth. Joseph Jefferson's stylish cottage looms up from among the trees, and shares in the common interest manifested by the tourists. Then there is Marion, across the water, where Phil Sheridan died, and where the Cleverlands initiated their New England sojourn. It is a favorite resort for Richard Watson Gilder and his family.

Fine View From the Steamer.

At Wood's Holl the steamer is taken, and the sail across the Sound to Cottage City begins. The scenery is magnificent. One sees here the beginnings of New England's settlement. The Elizabeth Islands, which lie away to the westward, were the first to yield to the spade of the pioneer. A glimpse of the famous harbor of Vineyard Haven, with its deep fringe of forest trees, is afforded, and soon the pier of Cottage City, with its background of handsome houses is reached. To the northward on the mainland one can readily see Falmouth Heights, and, stretching away to the eastward are the shores of Cape Cod. After leaving Martha's Vineyard, the steamer passes Edgartown and Cape Page Lighthouse, on Chappaquiddick Island. Soon the sight of land is lost, and the tourist finds himself in the waters of the broad Atlantic. The distance from Cottage City to Nantucket is about thirty miles, and the run is usually made in two and a half hours.

The island of Nantucket is rich in natural beauties and picturesque localities outside of the town. In driving about with old residents and guides the visitor will be struck by the variegated landscape and the odd names of the places over which he travels. He will come across nooks and indentations on the ocean side and on the bay side which preserve their Indian titles and their ancient customs and traditions. On the east shore he will find Wauwinit with its magnificent fishing grounds. This is the headquarters of the ferocious shark, and shark fishing challenges the courage and grit of the Nantucketer as well as of the summer tourist. Further north, at the head of the harbor, is the little hamlet of Coskata, and away up on the same line is Nauma Head, the extreme end of the island. On the other side of the harbor is a sandy strip or fringe called Coataue, which divides the harbor from the waters of the Sound. Opposite

Coataue are the little settlements of Monomoy, Shawitemo, Quaise, Pocom and Pophis. These are favorite resorts for tourists in the summer.

Quaint Old Sconset.

But the most popular and picturesque spot is Siasconset of Sconset, as it is called by the natives. Sconset is about eight miles from the town. It is situated on the ocean, and no spot on the north Atlantic equals it in picturesque grandeur. At present the only way open for travel is a sandy highway which runs directly across the island. A portion of the railroad has been washed away by the heavy seas that sometimes break over the beach, and an inland location has been adopted which will prevent the possibility of such disasters in the future. Sconset was originally a collection of diminutive fishing huts. These huts are still standing. They are grouped together in close order, along narrow lanes, called by courtesy streets. They give one the idea of a batch of dwarf houses erected by mischievous elves, in which to hold their revels. But the summer resident has invaded this quaint and unique spot also. Handsome cottages have been built on the high sandy bluffs overlooking the ocean. Here the lovers of sea bathing, bluefishing and salt breezes enjoy the magnificent view which is only limited by the boundaries of the horizon. To the north is Sankaty Head with its famous flashlight visible for thirty miles out at sea. Here it was that Bartholomew Gosnold touched with his little craft in 1602, discovering the island of Nantucket. The strip of coast from Sconset to Sankaty and Sachata has been the graveyard of many a sturdy craft forced upon the sandy beach by the fierce southeasterly storms which rage with unchecked fury in this latitude.

On the road to Sconset the aged Jethu will point out many old landmarks. The road itself is a curiosity. It consists of a series of deep ruts in the sand which change as frequently as do the channels of the Upper Mississippi. Old Indian villages and settlements are numerous. The ancient abodes of the first white settlers are to be seen either fairly preserved or in absolute ruin. The birthplace of Abiah Folger, who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin is pointed out with reverence and pride. Then the old Jethro Coffin house, which is the oldest dwelling on the island, is shown, and you are told that this was erected in 1630. It was built of good native oak, and is in excellent preservation. It is at present unoccupied. On a hill above the Coffin house and to the southward stands the old mill, with its rude and crude arms. This has been standing there for over two centuries. It is one of the curiosities of the island.

Noted For Its Old Men.

If Nantucket is rich in scenic beauties and full of queer homes, haunts and streets, it is also well supplied with quaint characters. There are probably more old men in the place than there are in any other spot of its size in the United States. It is not uncommon to meet men of 90 years and over engaged in active pursuits. A stage driver who never misses a trip is 93. Another is 81 and men of 75 and thereabout are regarded as of middle life. These ancient mariners speak of their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers in most familiar terms. The Collector of Taxes is 78, and he is one of the most amiable and energetic men in the town. His

wife is 84, and he complains that he has been slightly indisposed of late.

Whenever you meet an old Nantucket tar, you are apt to find him smoking and chewing. Occasionally he will drop into the little beer shop near the Custom House for his glass of grog. He loves to spin yarns about the days when Nantucket was a great shipping port, and when her hardy sons were pushing her commerce and spreading her prestige in every known sea. He admits with keen regret that these glories have departed never to come again. The discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania helped to kill the whaling industry, and the adoption of steam in ocean commerce retired the slow-going packet. So the Nantucket veteran of the sea rails against modern progress as the assassin of maritime enterprise.

Almost everybody in Nantucket is direct descendant of the early settlers. They are all related to each other. There are few foreigners here. The Macys, the Coffins, the Starbucks, the Folgers, the Swaines, the Barnards, the Colemans, the Bunkers and the ubiquitous Smiths were among the pioneer white settlers of over two centuries ago; their names are found in abundance on the tax lists to-day. There is little crime in Nantucket; the policeman has not much to do; the quaint old jail is rarely occupied, and the court dock is never crowded. Tramps and paupers are rareties on the island; bolts and bars are not employed to fend against the household-breaker. The people are honest, simple and kindly in their relations with strangers. Yet the community is not conspicuous for its devotion to religion. There are more churches on the island than are needed to accommodate the worshippers.

JOURNAL.

BOSTON, MASS.

Paper

JUL 7 1895

GAY OLD NANTUCKET.

It Is Preparing to Celebrate
Two Great Events.

Centennial of the Change of Name
of the Quaint, Old Town.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of
County's Incorporation.

(Special Correspondence of the Boston Journal.)

Nantucket, Mass., July 6.—The denizens of this primitive and picturesque old town are just now in a bustle of excitement over the prospective celebration of two important events or epochs in its history. The first of these is the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket,

which occurred on June 22, 1795; the second is the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which was effected on June 8, just a century later. The object of this dual celebration, which begins July 9, has been lucidly set forth by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements. "It is proposed," they say in their circular to the scattered sons of old Nantucket, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two and a third centuries, shall be photographed upon the dial plate of our own time, that we may view our ancestors in their heroic lives and personal sacrifices as they actually were and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us."

The visitor to Nantucket today finds it extremely difficult to realize that this little island settlement, cut off from the rest of the world, and sitting, lonely and isolated, away out in the stormy Atlantic, was once the third town in wealth and population in Massachusetts, only Boston and Salem outstripping and outranking her on these two points. Everywhere he sees evidences of decadence and industrial collapse. The wharves, where once whaling and trading ships crowded and jostled each other, and where hardy sailors swarmed like ants in a hill, are now deserted. The snug harbor, in which the tall masts of sloops, packets and schooners erstwhile pierced the foggy atmosphere, is given up to a fleet of little pleasure boats, which can be hired at a moderate price for sailing and fishing excursions along shore. These are manned by bronzed tars who, in the days of Nantucket's maritime glory, trod the decks of ships whose "keels vexed every sea." Many of the skippers, as they sit lazily at the tiller, can tell of voyages which they made to the Orient, of whaling trips in the Pacific, and of thrilling adventures in the great ports of the Atlantic ocean. Such narratives are given in a sadly reminiscent tone, in perfect keeping with the atmosphere of decay which everywhere prevails.

The Old, Quaint Houses.

Leaving the wharves, or, more properly speaking, the places where the wharves once stood, the observant tourist will find further evidence of Nantucket's departed glory and prestige. Many of the streets are overgrown with a copious crop of grass; some are paved with a rough cobblestone. The houses are old, quaint, and sadly out at elbows. They are all shingled from ridgepole to sill. Many of them have a peculiar inclosure on the roof, known as "walks" or lookouts. Undoubtedly these were designed to give the occupants a view of the harbor and of the waters of the Sound. Some of the ship owners and ship masters of past generations built rather pretentious dwellings, following the styles and patterns which they had seen in foreign lands. Many of these are of the Grecian architecture; they seem strangely out of keeping with their surroundings.

There is a new part of the town which is almost exclusively peopled by the summer residents. The houses which one finds in this section are of the modern pattern. The late Charles O'Connor of New York was one of the pioneers among the summer sojourners of Nantucket. When he fully realized the healthfulness of the place, he built a fine house upon a high hill overlooking the harbor and the town, and became a permanent resident. He often said that the island was far more desirable as a winter than it was as a summer resort. That this estimate is not violently extravagant may be proved by a reference to the Government meteorological reports, which show that the climate

The resident Nantucketers declare that on several occasions, it has been impossible to secure a pound of ice from the fresh-water ponds which abound on the island. This was the case in the winter of 1893. Last season some ice was obtained, but it was thin, and the crop was inadequate for the needs of the town. So strong has the conviction grown that Mr. O'Connor's opinion as to the advantages of Nantucket as a winter resort is correct, that steps have been taken to form a syndicate with the view of erecting a large sanitarium for the proper care and housing of invalids who may desire to avail themselves of the saline breezes and the temperate atmosphere which surround the island.

The Diminutive Shops.

Nantucket, in the past, was cut off from the rest of the civilized world. She was practically isolated. In stormy and foggy weather, and when there was adverse winds, communication with the mainland was infrequent. Sometimes the mainlanders would hear nothing of what was going on elsewhere for weeks. The arrival of a whaler or of a trading packet on such an occasion was the signal for a rush to the wharf, nearly the whole population making a pilgrimage to this coveted centre of intelligence. When the captain had communicated his stock of information, the town crier started out, bell in hand, or with a sonorous fish horn, and repeated the tale to the gaping villagers. This custom prevails today. There are three criers who give notice, in due season, of passing events, auctions, the sitting of the court, any strange or untoward circumstance of which the people might not have knowledge. But the necessity of such a means of spreading

The island of Nantucket is rich in natural beauties and picturesque localities outside of the town. In driving about with old residents and guides the visitor will be struck by the variegated landscape and the odd names of the places over which he travels.

On the east shore he will find Wauwint with its magnificent ocean view and its celebrated fishing grounds. This is the headquarters of the ferocious shark, and shark fishing challenges the courage and grit of the native Nantucketer as well as of the summer tourist. Further north, at the head of the harbor, is the little hamlet of Coskata, and away up on the same line is Nauma Head, the extreme end of the island.

Popular 'Sconset.

To the north is Sankaty Head with its famous flash light, visible for 30 miles out at sea. Here it was that Bartholomew Gosnold touched with his little craft in 1602, discovering the island of Nantucket. The strip of coast from 'Sconset to Sankaty and Sachata has been the graveyard of many a sturdy craft forced upon the sandy beach by the fierce southeasterly storms which rage with unchecked fury in this latitude.

On the road to 'Sconset the aged Jehu will point out many old landmarks. The road itself is a curiosity. It consists of a series of deep ruts in the sand, which change as frequently as do the channels of the Upper Mississippi. Old Indian villages and settlements are numerous. The ancient abodes of the first white settlers are to be seen either fairly preserved or in absolute ruin. The birthplace of Abiah Folger, who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin, is pointed out with reverence and pride. Then the old Nehemiah Coffin house, which is the oldest

non loaded with canister into a compact crowd in the public street. It is, I believe, the only incident of the kind on record in the United States.

Who Fired the Shot?

The shot which proved the blow that crushed this rebellion against the authority and safety of the city and State, was fired by the Eleventh Battery, M. V. M. This battery had just returned from nine months' service at the front.

(One of Capt. Jones' Lieutenants waited Edward P. Morrill, a brave man and a thorough artilleryman.

Words: "We had just returned home after nine months' service, and were trying to enlist a battery for three years. I was having Jones upon the subject. I was at work in the Commercial Street and during the forenoon of the 14th there Captain came in and said he had verbal orders from Asst. Gen. Schouler to muster the men immediately at the armory; that I

Cutting from

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUL 7 - 1895

BIG BICENTENARY CELEBRATION

Quaint Old Nantucket Will Observe Its Birthday in Grand Style for Three Days.

Nantucket, Mass., July 2. — A section of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the 100th anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning July 9 and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island, town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of 2-3 centuries, will be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-sheering festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and the celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

Here is the program of the centenary: The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whale boat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist church, literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to

bicycle races. In the afternoon will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make the procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert, and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself, and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget; and is the only town in the state of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long, from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3,500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in winter its temperature is ten degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is that much cooler.

No town in the country probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mawhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremend-

ous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee.

These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents on the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1685 the island was formally made part of Massachusetts, who thinks the first settlers were ignorant fishermen or God-fearing

perior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule, as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Col. Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting-house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of today. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young

history, and also a caution. In the Revolutionary War a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl named Caroline T. Duzenberry, was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

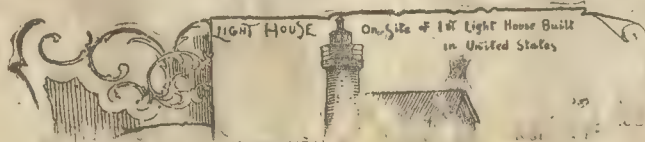
The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the M. E. church, next door to the Pacific National bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the state. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe-trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Leaf," for whom

The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground.

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the house of correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The house of correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail, he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!

This gem from Lowell has never been



folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brickwork, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and, has a

published and is kept as a treasure by a well-known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the State, and now by the United States.

STAR
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
APRIL 7 1895

HOARY - HEADED NANTUCKET.

Is Two Hundred Years Old
 and Doesn't Care Who
 Knows It.

*Celebration of the Bi-Centenary in the
 Quaint Massachusetts Town--President
 Cleveland May Attend--How the Old
 Jail Inspired the Poet Lowell--It Was
 Settled By Dissenters From the Ba
 State--Curious Sports to Recall th
 Old Times.*

[Special to the Sunday Star.]

Nantucket, Mass., July 6.—Under
 the direction of a committee of citi
 zens, the second centenary of the in
 corporation of the county of Nantucket
 which occurred June 22, 1895, and th



one hundredth anniversary of the
 change of name of the town from Sher
 burne to Nantucket, which occurred
 June 8, 1759, will be appropriately ob
 served by ceremonies commemorative
 of the two events, beginning June
 and running for three days. The pecu
 liar characteristics of the island town
 and county, stretching far back into
 the mazes of two and a-third centuries,
 will be photographed upon the dial
 plate of our own time by the celebra
 tion. The wigwam of the aborigines,
 the equantum of the ancients, the

clambake the roasted ears of corn the
 whale fishery in its diversified me
 chanisms and the sheep-shearing festi
 val will be reproduced to minature at

tractions attractiveness. In the ban
 quet and literary and historical features,
 the orators poets and historians of Nan
 tucket will be heard to their best ad
 vantage. Much of the real history of
 Nantucket remains unwritten, and this
 celebration will give opportunity for
 its more faithful presentation..

Here is the program of the centenary
 The celebration will begin the morn
 ing of the 9th with the firing of guns
 and ringing of bells and a catboat
 race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito
 fleet" will be sent out in full force. In
 this race prizes to the amount of \$100
 will be given. At the same time one
 of the most interesting features of the
 celebration will occur—a whaleboat
 race and a dory race in each of which
 prizes to the amount of \$25 will be
 given. In the former one of the boats
 will be manned by a volunteer crew of
 old whalers, the crew of the other boat
 will be chosen from the younger gener
 ation. The start will be made from
 the upper harbor, the finish will be
 near one of the wharves, where there
 will be something moored which will
 represent a whale. The boat which
 succeeds in getting its harpoon into

first will receive the
 afternoon in the Method
 .cerary and historical ex
 be held. Several interest
 s from at home and abroad
 have been engaged. There will be a
 grand banquet at the rink in the even
 ing, followed by a band concert and il
 lumination. On the second day of the
 centennial everybody will go to the
 squantum at Wauwint. At Wauwint
 there will be various amusing games.
 Dinner will be served as a regular
 "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder,
 etc. An exhibition of two crack-life-

saving crews, will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert, and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself, and interested in

history, it is hoped he will run from Buzzard's Bay. Secretary May and Morton, and Governor Morgan, of New York, are also expected.

Nantucket County includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly, and Muskeget, and is the only town in the State of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles northeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET.

the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3,500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is that much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the marsh-room town that sprang up in the

night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back in the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the land at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial Governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695, the

island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers ignorant fishermen of God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony.

It is the sturdy upright Nantucket inhabitants as in Nantucket that the mother, Lucretia Mott, was given her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1636 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's

wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brickwork, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and, has a history, and also a tradition. In the Revolutionary war, a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed into at the southwest within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl, named Caroline T. Duzenberry, was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the M. E. church, next door to the Pacific National Bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the State. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holme's "Last Leaf," for whom

"The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground."

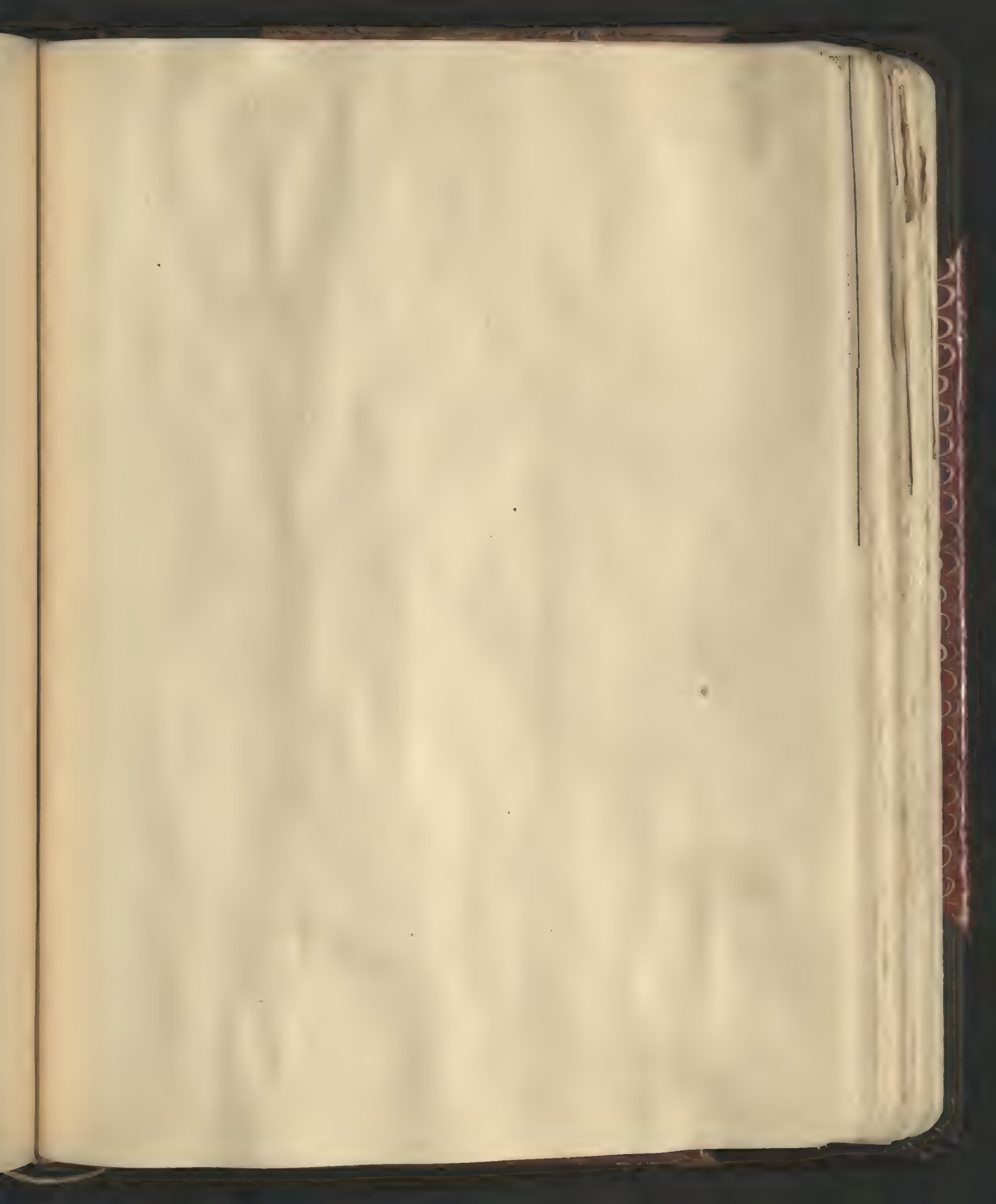
At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the House of Correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The House of Correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious

reflection. James Russell Lowell the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

"Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!"

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the State, and now by the United States.



Cutting from

Address of Paper

BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 30 1895

Date,

A CHANGE OF NAME.

It Took Place One Hun-
dred Years Ago.

When Town of Sherburne
Became Nantucket.

Centennial Celebration on
the Island.

The Programme Covers
Three Days.

Main Events in the History
of Nantucket.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

NANTUCKET, June 29, 1895. The people of this happy, healthful island,—"a ship at sea that neither rocks nor rolls,"—are about to attempt an elaborate centennial celebration.

For three days, commencing Tuesday, July 9, the town will blush with pride, and define, for the benefit of visitors, the word hospitality and illustrate its Nantucket usage. The event will prove expensive, but that doesn't figure in the calculations. The town will also demonstrate how closely the past has wrought its memories into the present.

Nantucket people are all at sea, so to speak; many of the men folks are sailors, and more of them have quit the ocean to spend their advancing days ashore in comfort after a life of roving that has carried them to nearly every port built down to the shores of the watery world. These islanders were never stingy in small things nor timid in grand projects. The elaborate programme of events should prove it:

TUESDAY, July 9.

Ringling of bells and salutes to be at the discretion of the amusement committee as time.

8 to 9 A. M., band concert.

9:30, whaleboat and other races in the harbor, to conclude by 1 P. M.

The literary and historical exercises in the M. E. Church to commence at 1:30.

Base ball games at the agricultural grounds, to commence at 3:30, at which both bands will be present.

At 7 P. M., band concert on the Square.

At the same hour the banquet at the rink will commence.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Ringling of bells and salutes in the morning. 8 to 9, band concert on the Square.

Squantum will start at 9 A. M. for Wauwinet by boats and carriages.

A bicycle race on the road will begin at a convenient time after the Squantum starts.

The clambake will be at 1 P. M.

Lifesaving exhibitions at 3 P. M.

It is expected that some literary and musical exercises may be presented during the day, as also several games, the nature of which is not yet public property.

At 7:30, a reception and band concert at the rink and on the square.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Ringling of bells and salute in the morning. 8 to 9, band concert on the Square.

9:30 to 12, bicycle races.

The grand procession will start at 1 P. M., and will form the principal general attraction of the day.

The evening will be one of grand pyrotechnic and illumination displays until the hour of the ball.

A promenade concert at the rink from 9 to 10 P. M., the ball following.

Nantucket is said to be quaint. In fact, that term is untiringly affixed to Nantucket by common consent. Visitors exclaim: "Oh, how old-fashioned everything looks!" So it does, to a degree, but Nantucket of today is but the calking of the old hull. The situation of the present is simply a reminiscence of the past. When the town was well to do, say 100 years ago, it was modern and up to date.

Summer visitors are arriving on the wave-swept shores just about a century too late to find a hustling, bustling community, spick, span, with money to burn and whale oil for the millions.

Nantucket took a stroke of financial paralysis, suffered severely, and went out of business.

At one time she carried a chip on her shoulder, and took odds from no municipality, and Nantucket was good enough for Nantucketers.

We all know of merchants who have built up a good business and prepared to settle down in comfort—then lost all, and have been obliged through necessity to begin anew and wear old clothes while recuperating.

It was so with this island. She failed in the whaling industry, and the fates left her financially prostrate.

Now, as a summer resort where mankind may go to sea and yet remain on land amid most salubrious conditions, Nantucket is for a second time becoming famous with glowing prospects of complete success. The charm of the situation to strangers may be summed up in a paragraph. The commingling of the past, its memories and almost pathetic monuments, with the quiet, every day life of its people, much as if they, too sometimes think of what might have been.

There are two sides to Nantucket's shield, however, as the annual tide of happy cottagers and tourists can attest. As a resting place for worn out business men and tired mothers; a field of fun and frolic for the younger people, and the Mecca of the fisherman and gunner, she is supreme.



MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET.

Speaking of fishing, the man who goes to Nantucket to try his luck need never break the commandments. The fishing grounds never beget liars, and the customary tussle with big "finnies" so exhausts the devotee of the pastime that he is too tired when he gets ashore to be other than a peaceable man. Those "strawberries of the ocean," clams, that pass their infancy and youth in the white sands where the tide ebbs and flows; bluefish, the terriers of the rips; scup, tautog, bass, and, lastly, sharks, great lumbering fellows that eat whole lambs (when they get them), are all to be had for the trouble of seeking. The sharks are harmless to bathers, but they attain tremendous proportions.

If a man loves boat sailing it will do him a world of good to make a trip in one of the fleet of local catboats. Slippery pieces of wood they are, and large at that. The queen of the harbor is about 40 feet long, with a sail as large as 50 bed sheets. From this great single stickler the boats drop in the scale to the smart little 12-footers that the sun-burned boys jockey about the inner harbor and drive almost on edge out among the channel buoys, where, years ago the great rusty whale ships were pontooned over the bar by "camels."

Siasconset, the up-to-date community on the ocean side, founded by fishermen and now a high-class resort for summer residents, is about eight miles from Nantucket, and it is worth one's time to journey across lots to this patchwork of little cottages.

In writing of this portion of the island, Mr. S. A. Drake says: "At every mile is a stone. They are painted white; in one place I noticed the bone of a shark stuck in the ground for a landmark. The village is an odd collection of one-story cottages, so alike that the first erected might have served

as a pattern for all others. Iron cranes projected from the angles of the houses, on which to hang lanterns at nightfall in place of street lamps. Fences, nearly whitewashed or painted, inclosed each householder's possession, and in many instances blooming flower-beds carried an involuntary glance at the window for their guardians. On many houses were the names of wrecks that had the seeming of gravestones overlooking the sands that had entombed the ships that wore them. In one front yard was the carved figure of a woman that had been flippid by the foam of many a sea. Fresh from the loftier buildings and broader streets of the town, this seemed like one of those miniature villages that children delight in. The sand is coarse-grained and very soft. The waves that came in here projected themselves fully 30 feet up the escarpment of the bank. Bathing here is, on account of the undertow and quicksands, attempted with hazard, and ought not to be attempted except by the aid of ropes."

No case of malaria has been known to originate on the island of Nantucket. The winds all blow from the sea, and briskly, too; people eat well, live well and sleep well, three of the chief requisites longevity.

Some of the Indian heirlooms to Nantucket of the present are villages or hamlets and, perhaps, the worst part of the bequest is the names attached to the localities. Among them are Tuckernuck, Quinse, Polpis, Quidnet, Coataue, Madaket, Wauwinet.

Among the points of interest are Maria Mitchell's birthplace, Lucretia

Mott's early home, Old Mill, Historical rooms, Athenaeum, Old North Vestry, oil houses, wharves and the cliffs and beaches. In fact, pretty nearly all portions of the island are of interest.

The valuation of the town for 1895 follows:

Resident personal property.....	\$1,009,608
Non-resident personal property.....	14,210

Total personal property.....	\$1,023,818
Resident real estate.....	1,353,860
Non-resident real estate.....	683,340

Total.....	\$3,061,027
Exempt by statute.....	54,576

Assessed valuation, 1895.....	\$3,006,451
Assessed valuation, 1894.....	\$3,006,229

Voted to raise by taxation.....	\$35,000
State tax.....	1,815
Total.....	\$36,815
Polls.....	1,708
Amount to be assessed on property..	\$35,107
Rate \$11.80 per \$1000.	

A great deal of work is being done in anticipation of the coming celebration. Arches are being erected over principal streets, entertainments are being arranged and it is the secret ambition of the people to give to visitors an eye-opener in the line of centenaries.

Bartholomew Gosnold discovered Nantucket in 1602. He landed near Sankaty Head, and a tribe of Indians were on hand to greet the discoverer. The island became a part of the state of New York in 1664, and was sold back to Massachusetts in 1692. Thomas Mayhew owned the island in 1841, it being deeded to him by Lord Scobell. In 1860 Mayhew deeded it to Thomas Macy and nine

others for the consideration of \$50 and two beaver hats. After the new owners of the land had looked about a little, they associated themselves with 10 other men, and the 20, with their families, settled there. At the date of this settlement there were about 1500 Indians on Nantucket. In 1821 the last full-blooded Nantucket died, and 35 years later the last half-breed passed away. In 1855 the Indian chieftain, King Philip, left his chair on Mt. Hope and voyaged to Nantucket. One year later the first mill for grinding corn was put in operation.

In 1671 the first town was incorporated, and in 1672 it was renamed Sherburne. It was then a part of New York, and it was not until 1795, after it had been deeded back to Massachusetts, that the name Sherburne was changed to Nantucket. It is this event in the history of the island that is to be celebrated.



CLIFF BATHING BEACH, NANTUCKET.

The whaling industry got its first foothold in Nantucket in 1678, and the natives sought and captured the "right" whale with great success. The first sperm whale was taken in 1712. At the inception of the business, shore boats only were made use of. These diminutive craft were but the forerunners of a remarkable fleet of ships and new class of seamen. The sperm whale of 1712 revolutionized the methods previously in vogue. Big ships were sent out, and for years they were constantly increasing in bulk and numbers. The adventure-some spirit of the islanders seemed perfectly adapted to the risky business of killing whales on the high seas. The knowledge that the sperm whale was more prolific in oil caused the fleet of shore boats to diminish in numbers, and their crews left them to go in the large vessels. In 1715 there were six sloops engaged in the business. In 1730 there were owned in Nantucket 25 whalers. In 1726 the shore boats captured 86 whales, and then it seemed as if all hands went away to foreign seas. Davis strait was visited by a Nantucket whaler in 1732, and 13 years later a shipload of oil was sent direct to England.

A foreign trade soon grew with France, Spain, Russia, ports on the shores of the Mediterranean, and with China. Cargoes of oil and bone were the sole articles of export, and the ships brought home valuable miscellaneous cargoes, shaping, to some extent, commerce of the nation.

When the British assailed the farmers in Lexington, at the outbreak of the revolution, Nantucket whalers numbered 150. They were manned by 2000 men, and the yearly production was 30,000 barrels sperm oil and 4000 barrels of whale oil. The ships had pushed their keels into every sea in every corner of the world; their officers had navigated uncharted oceans and visited strange lands; their sailors were famous for their courage and endurance and their captains noted because of their pluck, skill and brains. These pioneers sailed straight into the Pacific ocean and brought home tidings and bearings of new islands. In the icy oceans they fought against ice and death, yet they were ever ready to start anew when home had been reached.

Those were busy days in Nantucket.



STRAIGHT WHARF, NANTUCKET.

Along the water front were cooper shops, ropewalks, oilhouses, warehouses ship chandleries, spar yards, in fact, every accessory necessary to carry on the volume of business. Buildings that have now gone to ruin, yet still standing, show in a degree what those days of long ago produced. Decayed wharves, where once tiers of ships were hauled up and barrels of oil were slung from the reeking hold of a vessel just in from a cruise across a half-dozen other vessels to the pier, and marked by rotting spiles that worms and time have eaten and corroded.

The war brought trouble enough to Nantucket and her shipping. At its close the ship Bedford carried a cargo of oil to London, as I from her truck the national flag flew for the first time in any British port.

During the 1812 war nearly one-half of the ships hailing from the island were captured by cruisers. But the industry soon recovered footing, and in 1820 there were 72 whale ships and a considerable fleet of schooners and other craft. The business constantly increased, and vessels were built to supply the demand. In model and rigging the later craft showed great superiority over the forerunners in the industry.

Yorks they were very slow and cumbersome in comparison with the clipper ships of the latter part of the 19th century. They served their purpose and undoubtedly put together. The year 1840, a tonnage of 36,000.

blue one knocked Nantucket's future elsewhere. The discovery and general use of petroleum are the industry as with a cyclonic force the decline in the value of whale foris killed the business of hunting tion viathan, and in 1869 the last

whaler went out over the bar, and with her departed Nantucket's commercial prestige.

Hard luck seems to have been rubbed into Nantucket. In the revolutionary war 1600 islanders were killed. Years before pestilence carried away nearly one-third of the Indian population. In 1840 nearly 10,000 people lived on Nantucket, while today the population is about 3000. She has had three big fires. Property to the amount of \$1,000,000 went up in smoke in 1846. This conflagration, it is said, had a deal to do with the decadence of the town. When the territory was rebuilt the entire character of the locality was changed.

Nantucket—the name of the town, is—

and county—is 110 miles southeast of Boston, 27 miles from the mainland, in the midst of the ocean. To the south and east stretch sand bars for many miles, most deadly obstructions to commerce. Away out on Davis New South shoal is a lightship, a warning to vessels coming in from across the sea and a guide to shipping bound north and south.

From Martha's Vineyard to Nantucket the distance is about 20 miles.

History says the Norsemen named the island in the 11th century, yet there has been considerable controversy as to whence the name originated. Some say the name Nantican was applied to the island by the Norse discoverers; others claim it is a corruption of the Indian appellation.

The town of Nantucket stands on the west coast upon a spot called "Wesco" by the Indians, and signifying white stone. A nearby bluff retains the English name Sherburne.

Death may be said to be out of a job on Nantucket island. The average length of life is 64 years, and the man who dies before he is 80 years old usually unreeks the thread of life because of accident rather than disease.

In the year 1692 Massachusetts had two towns by the name of Nantucket. This condition caused confusion, and in 1795 the people of Nantucket town requested the Legislature to change the name to that of the island—Nantucket.

At a town meeting held April 16, 1795, it was voted that application be made to the General Court requesting the change. At a subsequent meeting, held May 6, Micajah Coffin was chosen representative to the General Court, and the following petition went through its proper channels:

The petition of Micajah Coffin in behalf of the town of Sherburne, in the county of Nantucket, shows that the inhabitants of the said town, at a legal town meeting on the 16th day of April last passed, voted that application be made to the General Court, requesting that the name of the said town be changed and called Nantucket.

Your petitioner therefore prays that leave may be given to bring in a bill for that purpose.

MICAJAH COFFIN.

The original petition is in the State House in Boston. There seemed to be no opposition, and June 5, 1795, both branches of the General Court passed the following act:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the town of Sherburne, in the county of Nantucket, from and after passing this act shall be called and known by the name of Nantucket, and the inhabitants of said town of Nantucket shall be bound to perform all duties and also shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities which they would have been held to perform or might have enjoyed had not the name of said town been changed from the name of Sherburne. And all officers in the said town shall hold and exercise their offices respectively in the same manner they would have done had not the name of the said town been altered.

The bill was engrossed and signed by the Governor June 8, 1795, and the change of name was then complete.

The more important events that have transpired on the island since 1800 follow:

The Methodist Society organized in 1800, when the population was 5617.

The Pacific Bank and two insurance offices were established in 1804, and five years later the Unitarian Society was formed with Rev. Seth F. Swift as pastor. The population had increased by 1200 souls.

In 1820 the population was 7266, there were 72 ships in the whale fishery and two years later the last Indian was buried.

Two public schools were established in 1827, and the Coffin school was opened.

The new North Meeting House was erected in 1834, and the Athenaeum was incorporated.

In 1836 a great fire wrought disaster. Another fire, doing damage to the amount of \$300,000, marked the year of 1838, and the high school was opened.

In 1839 the Trinity (Episcopal) Church was erected, and the population had reached 9712.

Another great fire occurred in 1846, and whaling began to decline.

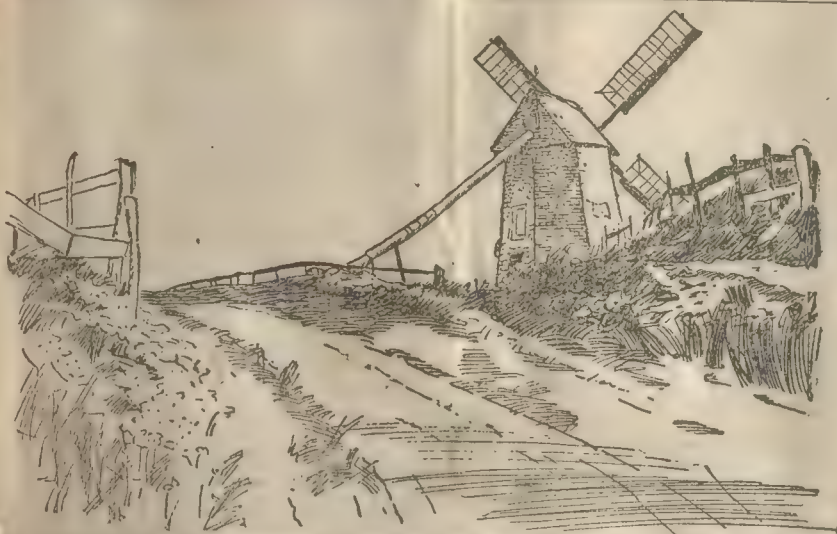
In 1854 gas was lighted for the first time on the island.

The population had fallen to 4123 in 1870, and in 1872 two steamboats a day, in summer, ran to the island, which had begun to be a summer resort.

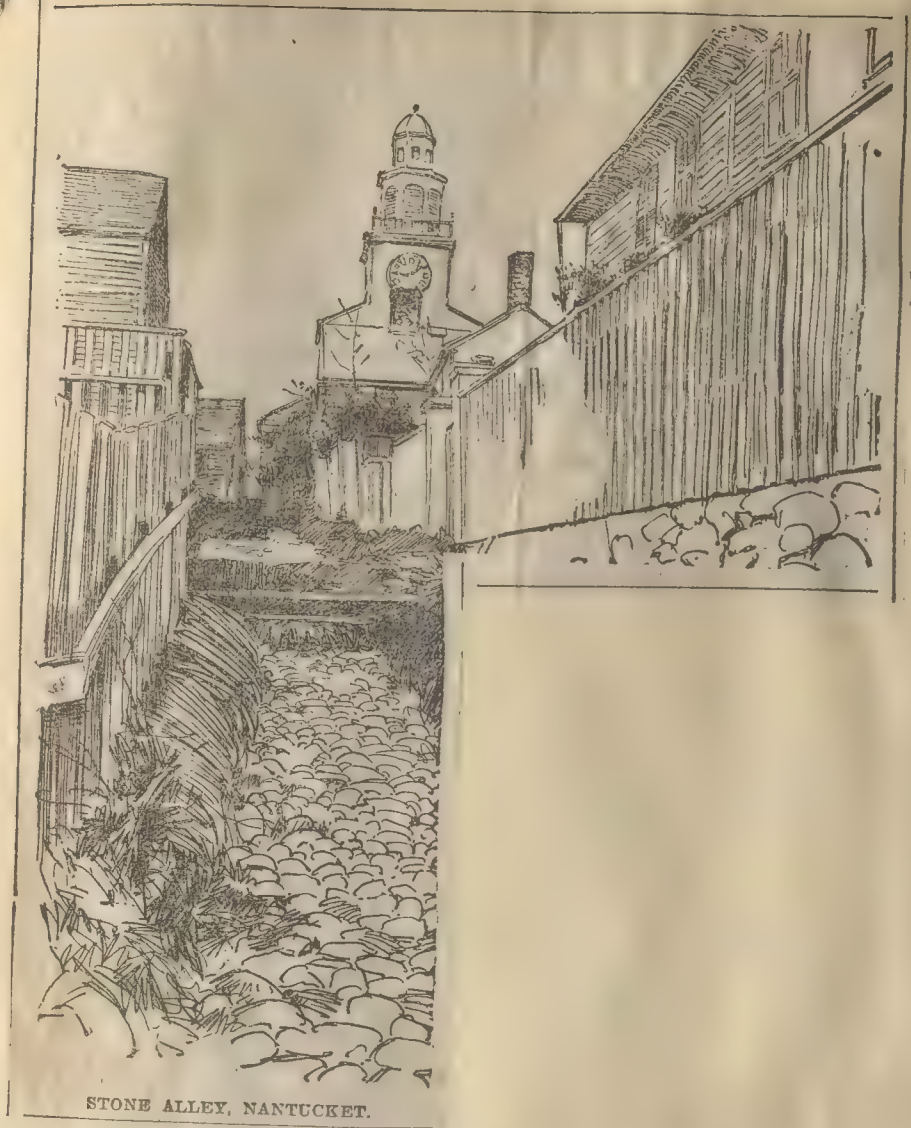
The year 1876 was marked by steam communication between Nantucket and Wauwinet.

A water supply was established in 1880, and the Nantucket railroad was built.

Six years later a cable was laid to the mainland, the N. & C. C. Steamboat Company was consolidated with the N. B., V. & N. Steamboat Company.



STEAMBOAT WHARF, NANTUCKET.



Cutting from REPORT
 Address of Paper SAN FRANCISCO CALL
 Date, JUL 8 1896

OLD NANTUCKET.

A Week of Jollification on the
 Famous Island.

TWO CELEBRATIONS IN ONE.

Whale-Boat Races, Clambakes and
 Other Appropriate Entertainments.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 8.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred in 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, begins tomorrow and will run for three days.

Here is the programme of the centenary: The celebration will begin tomorrow morning with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whaleboat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers; the

crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist Church, literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 P. M. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and ball to close with. Presi-

dent Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house and was built in 1686 of heavy oak.

At once the most laughable and most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the House of Correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The House of Correction



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET.

now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the Sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail he would change his residence.

The Brant Point Lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the State, and now by the United States.

TELEGRAM.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Lucas.

Nantucket's Celebration.

NANTUCKET, July 8.—The celebration of the 100th birthday of Nantucket, that is to say, the 100th year since Nantucket was called Sherburne, has begun. The town is en fete, and there are hundreds of visitors here already.

AMERICAN

MIRROR.

Cutting from.....MANCHESTER, N. H.

Address of Paper

JUL 8 1895

Date, _____

COUNTERS.

Observance of 100th Birthday Begun.

PORT, July 8.—The celebration of the birthday of Nantucket, that is to say, the 100th year since Nantucket was first settled, has begun. The town is crowded, and there are hundreds of visitors already.

Continue Against Yellow Vols.

NEW YORK SUN.

Cutting from.

Address of Paper

7-40

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

**Exercises Commemorative of the Naming of
the Place.**

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and the citizens began to-day a three days' celebration of the event. The day's ceremonies began with a battery salute at sunrise. A band concert followed. Literary exercises at the North Congregational Church were:

Address of welcome by Chairman of the Centennial Committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days," poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, on "Anti-Slavery History of the Island," address by Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Ducentennial;" paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck. At 2 P. M. the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country."

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date, _____

1111 8-1895

Old Nantucket's Anniversary.

The people of quaint old Nantucket

Prop. John Morgan	1,000 pi
Prop. Arthur Ott	87,000 wheat
Prop. Shandorah, Wurey	80,000
Prop. Leeming, Wisht	40,000 wheat.
Prop. John C. Gault	102,400 cats.
Prop. Delaware, McKean	50,000 wheat
Prop. John M. Nicol	50,000 cats.
Prop. Margaret, Ingram	1,000,000 lbs.
Prop. Margaret, Todd	50,000 corn, 38,000 cats.
Prop. Mervin, Bahm	1,600 cats, 2,000 ore.
Prop. William, Wadsworth	1,000 cats, 2,000 ore.
Prop. William, Ferguson	44,000 corn
Prop. Chemung, Robinson	71,500 corn
Prop. Chemung, Queen	250 cap
Prop. Nodern	8,000 lbs.
Prop. Nodern	1,800,000 lbs.
Prop. Rochester	40,000 corn.
Prop. Wm. Wolf, Graves	Ashtabula.
Prop. W. P. May, Kendall	1,000 ore.
Prop. B. P. Willour, Brown	80,000 corn.
Prop. Chemung, Bloom	25,000 corn.
Prop. Geo. King, Hern	Escanaba, 650 ore.
Prop. J. C. Pringle, Dunn	Marquette, 700 ore.

ARRIVED.

The following are the arrivals and clearances reported during the past 48 hours:

REPORT OF BUFFALO.

Port Huron.

Ed Smith No. and consorts, White & Linn

Cutting from.....BIRMINGHAM, MASS.

Address of Paper.....JUL 8 1895

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE.

Something About the Quaint Island Town Which Has Two Anniversaries This Week.

The celebration of two important events in the history of Nantucket will begin tomorrow. The first of these events is the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which took place June 22, 1695; the second is the centennial of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which was effected June 8, just a century later. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline.

The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. James Forrest, an agent of the earl of Sterling, in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forrest sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son, Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from whom is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were later confirmed by various patents from the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1693, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts.

Nantucket, in the past, was cut off from the rest of the civilized world. She was practically isolated. In stormy and foggy weather, and when there was adverse winds, communication with the mainland was infrequent. Sometimes the inhabitants would hear nothing of what was occurring elsewhere for weeks. The arrival of a whaler or of a trading packet on such an occasion was the signal for a rush to the wharf, nearly the whole population making a pilgrimage to this coveted center of intelligence. When the captain had communicated his stock of information, the town crier started out, bell in hand, or with a sonorous fish-horn, and repeated the tale to the gaping villagers. This custom prevails to-day. There are three criers who give notice, in due season, of passing events, auctions, the sitting of the court, any strange or untoward circumstance of which the people might not have knowledge. But the necessity of such a means of spreading intelligence has been dissipated by the introduction of steam and electricity.

The island of Nantucket is rich in natural beauties and picturesque localities outside of the town. On the east shore is Wauwinet with its magnificent ocean view

and its celebrated fishing grounds. This is the headquarters of the ferocious shark. Further north, at the head of the harbor, is the little hamlet of Eskata, and away up on the same line is Mauma Head, the extreme end of the island. But the most popular and picturesque spot is Siasconset, or 'Sconset, as it is called by the natives. 'Sconset is about eight miles from the town. It is situated on the ocean, and no spot on the north Atlantic equals it in picturesque grandeur. To the north is Sankaty Head with its famous flash light, visible for 30 miles out at sea. Here it was that Bartholomew Gosnold touched with his little craft in 1602, discovering the island of Nantucket.

Old Indian villages and settlements are numerous. The ancient abodes of the first white settlers are to be seen either fairly preserved or in absolute ruin. The birth-place of Abiah Folger, who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin, is pointed out with reverence and pride. Then the old Jethro Coffin house, which was erected in 1686. On a hill above the Coffin house and to the southward stands the old mill that has been standing there for over two centuries. It is one of the curiosities of the island. Almost everybody in Nantucket is a direct de-

scendant of the early settlers. They are all related to each other. There are few foreigners there. The Marcys, the Coffins, the Starbucks, the Folgers, the Swaines, the Barnards, the Colemans, the Bunkers and the ubiquitous Smiths were among the pioneer white settlers of over two centuries ago; their names are found in abundance on the tax list to-day.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

BOSTON ALASS
JUL 8-1895

Date,.....

1695---1795---1895.

Nantucket's Bicentennial and Centennial Celebration.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Elaborate Programme for the Festivities July 9, 10 and 11.

A Historical Landmark—First Purchased for Thirty Pounds and Two Hats.

—Interesting Sketches.

For three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of this week, the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket will fittingly celebrate the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, and the 100th anniversary of the change of the town's name from Sherburne to Nantucket.

The programme is a very elaborate one. Besides the ringing of bells, band concerts and fireworks, there will be bicycle, dory, and whaleboat races, and many interesting features peculiar to Nantucket. Here is a detailed account:

TUESDAY, 9TH.

Ringling of bells and salutes; 8 to 9 A. M., band concert; 9:30, whaleboat and yacht races in the harbor, to conclude at 1 P. M., the entries being chiefly cat-boats of from 16 to 38 feet, divided into three classes; of these the Cleopatra is the largest, having cost, it is said, \$3000.

Of the six-oared whaleboat entries, one crew consists entirely of native fishermen, the other of resident Portuguese fishermen, and great rivalry exists between these two. Of the latter an old whaler of 74 years is cockswain. His son, who was brought here 25 years ago from the Azores by his father, on the return from a whaling voyage, will set the stroke.

Literary and historical exercises in the M. E. Church; base ball games at the fair grounds at 3:30, with concerts by two popular bands.

In the evening a banquet will be given at the "Rink," under the management of the daughters; in this the sons do not figure.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH.

Ringling of bells and salutes 8 to 9; band concert on the square; squantum to start at 9 A. M. for Wauwinet by boats and carriages; bicycle road race after squantum starts; clam bake at 1 P. M.; life saving exhibition at 3 P. M. Some literary and musical exercises will be presented during the day, also several games, the nature of which has not yet been decided upon; 7:30 P. M., reception and band concert at rink and on the square.

THURSDAY, 11TH.

Ringling of bells and salutes; 8 to 9, band concert on the square; 9:30 to 12, bicycle races. The grand procession will be the leading feature, in which old-time occupations of the Nantucketers will be represented; a hay rick rigged out as a whale ship, sheep shearing, etc. Many old-fashioned turnouts have been unearthed during the past week, cobwebs and all; and en route for the rendezvous they will no doubt cause great surprise among the visitors.

The celebration will close with a grand ball and fireworks. Floral arches are in process of erection over the main streets, and the houses and hotels will be draped with flags and bunting.

Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin will deliver the oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country;" and at some of the literary exercises Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell will speak on "Nantucket Abroad."

The natives of Nantucket are thrifty and well to do, and have gone down into their pockets in royal style, and visitors may rest assured that it will be a most unique historical and instructive celebration. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching back for two centuries, will be impressed upon the minds of our own generation, to remind us of the heroic lives and personal sacrifices of our ancestors, and do honor to the heritage bequeathed to us.

The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale-fishery in its diversified mechanism and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness.

The banquet, as well as the literary and historical features, have been arranged by a competent committee, and the orators of Nantucket will be heard to advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for a faithful presentation of the same.

The island of Nantucket was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, and the first land sighted was Sankaty Head, then inhabited by two tribes of Indians. In 1630 war broke out between the Indians, the last Indian war on the island, and the only one of which there is positive knowledge. Thomas Mayhew owned the island in 1641, who in 1659 deeded it for £30 and two beaver hats to the ten original purchasers. They, in turn, associated themselves with ten others, and with their families settled on the island. At that date there were about 700 Indians left there. In 1665 King Philip visited the island.

Up to 1704, or nearly half a century, the whites, although they numbered about 700, had had no religious teacher, and were

...a church, probably the solitary
...in this respect in New England.
...ere mostly Baptists, a few were
...erians, and one or two Quakers.
...ayhews had converted the Indians,
...he latter, with the New Testament
...lated into their language, had four
...rches. In 1711 the Northern Congrega-
...onahists Society erected the first meeting
...ouse.

In 1763-4 the Indian plague swept off
222 Indians, leaving only 136 on the island.
In 1774 the population was about 4545, in-
cluding one clergyman, two doctors and a
lawyer, and during the revolutionary war,
a few years later, over 1600 Nantucketers
lost their lives.

Nantucket has been quite unfortunate;
In 1763-4 the Indian plague swept off over
200 of her population.

In 1840 nearly 10,000 people lived on the
island, where today her population barely
reaches 3000. The year 1836 was marked by
a great fire. In 1838 another fire was re-
sponsible for loss of about \$325,000 worth
of property. During the war of 1812 nearly
one-half of the ships hailing from the
island were captured by cruisers. The
discovery and general use of petroleum
diminished Nantucket's whaling indus-
tries, which 60 years ago amounted to
many thousands annually, and gave em-
ployment to many men. In 1795 the Nan-
tucket Bank began business, and the
first year of its existence was robbed of
\$22,000.

During the coming celebration the fol-
lowing historic spots will be marked by
appropriate signs: Sites of ancient dwell-
ings, site of Friends' Meeting House,
site of first Congregational Church, Town
House and jail, which stood together.
Site of the home of Abiah Folger, mother
of Benjamin Franklin and the birthplace
of Lucretia Mott.

Siasconset, better known as Sconset,
situated about eight miles from Nan-
tucket, is well worth a visit. It is an
odd old-fashioned village made up almost
entirely of one-story cottages, many hav-
ing the old iron cranes projecting from
the angles on which to hang lanterns at
night fall in place of street lamps. The
surf at this point is superb.

Visitors next month will find the Pacific
Club (better known as the Captain Club)
just as it was years ago, except that many
of the familiar faces will be missing. Six
of the 19 surviving whaling captains still
frequent the captains' room and spin their
yarns as of old—James Wyer, president of
the club, has still around him Obed Swain,
Charles Grant, T. C. Defreix, W. H. Tice
and William Baxter, 93 years old, and the
oldest captain on the island.

The old wind-mill, with its wooden
machinery, will be found as it was years
ago, except a little more wheezy and
creaky.

There is no doubt that the next 50 years
will bring about great changes on the
Island. Its geographical position (30 miles
of seacoast, directly in the line of the
trade winds from the Azores) is such as
to render it one of the most promising ma-
rine resorts on the Atlantic. The waters
about this beautiful island abound in
game fish.

Lovers of a dip in the sea find no more
enjoyable place for their favorite recrea-
tion than on these shores. Nature has
provided "still" bathing for the timid, and
gorgeous, rolling, breaking, dashing and
ashing surf for the daring. The gulf
stream flows within 20 miles of the island,
its warm waters bathe the glistening
islands of Old Sherburne.

Cutting from.....

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper.....

JUL 8 1895

Date.....

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Nantucket, July 7.—Whether "Eric the
Red," a Norse freebooter, or Bartholomew
Gosnold discovered the Island of Nan-
tucket, will always be a mooted question.
The name "Nauticon," or Nantucket, evi-
dently is of Norse origin, although the
early Indians of this island were conver-
sent with the name. At any rate, Gosnold
in the year 1602, left England in a
ship bound for the Capes of Virginia
to establish a colony.

It was at the time of the Southern
that have always swept up the e
American coast, and one of them
Gosnold's ship, and drove it out
course. One morning he perceived a
bank of land loom up out of the fog.
land was Nantucket. History does not
us whether Gosnold landed on the isl
M. kept on his course for the capes o
guinia.

At the time of Gosnold's discovery
island was inhabited by a tribe of
Indians and was covered with a
growth of oak woods. At the p
time neither Indians or woods c
found. In 1630, 28 years after Gosno
covered Nantucket, there were a few
on the island. They came from the v
of Cape Cod. In 1641, Thomas Ma
and others came from Marthas Vin
and a few months later, obtained p
sion of Nantucket from Lord Sterl
England.

The sum paid was very small. In
Mayhew sold the island for 80 pound
two beaver hats to Tristram Coffin
others, who came from Salisbury.
This purchase was afterwards ratifi
the Indians, who were paid for their
by the adherents of Coffin. For 20
after this the whites did nothing but
and fish for a living. Until 1704 ther
no church society on the island. The
munty had grown from a mere ha
of men and women to over 700 souls.

This tardiness in church building
paralleled in the history of old P
towns. Macy, Coffin, and Starbuck
earlier settlers, were men of very
nounced liberal views, and they set
the narrow Puritan theology from which
they had exiled themselves. For 43 years
after Mayhew bought there were no re-
ligious teaching on the island. The town
was incorporated in 1671.

The village, containing 100 houses, was on
the western part of the island, which is
now called "Madaquet." The island was
joined to Massachusetts in 1693, at the re-
quest of its owners. It had previously
been a part of New York. The first meet-
ing house was built in 1711. It was built
out of the wood that was grown on the
island. The first minister was Rev. Tim-
othy White, a Presbyterian, who came in
1732, when the population numbered 800
souls. In 1765 the population was 3220, and
the chief industry of the island was whal-
ing.

At the time of the revolution, the island
sent about 1500 men to the defence of the
colonies, yet Nantucket declared herself
neutral. The few that returned from the
prison ships gave the most melancholy ac-
counts of the sufferings of the prisoners.

In 1846 the store of W. H. Geary, on Main
st., caught fire. The fire got beyond the
control of the firemen and burned for two
days, destroying \$1,000,000 worth of prop-
erty. This fire was a crushing blow to the
whaling industry of the island, and Nan-
tucket has never recovered from it. The
town began to lose its population from this
time, until it now has but 3000 inhabitants.
The town contains many brick blocks and
large residences, which are the only evi-
dences that now remain of its former pros-
perity.

The streets are paved with cobble stones
which were laid a century ago. The great
warehouses, which cost thousands of dol-
lars to build, in the days of the prosperity
of the island, are now but crumbling ruins.
Wharves which were once crowded with
shipping, are now leveled to the waters
edge. In 1840 hundreds of ship owned by
Nantucket men brought immense wealth
to the island. There are but two vessels
which now hail from Nantucket.

In spite of the drawbacks the island has
undergone, it has produced a galaxy of
eminent men and women. It was the
birthplace of Benjamin Franklin's mother;
Hon. C. J. Folger, E. M. Staunton, Jacob
Barker, Prof. Maria Mitchell, late astron-
omer at Vassar College; Lucretia Mott, of
anti-slavery times; William Rotch, the
merchant prince; Phebe A. Hannaford, the
first woman to be ordained as a preacher
in Mass; and Anna Gardner, who was out-
spoken in her views condemning slavery
during the Rebellion. The island and town
sent many men to the front during the
War of the Rebellion. This more or less
depleted the inhabitants, and in 1865 Nan-
tucket was a "deserted city," with grass
growing in its streets.

In 1869, the town was boomed as a water-
ing place, and up to the present time has
increased in valuation. The personal and
real property in the town is assessed at
\$3,500,000. The town has water works, an
electric light plant, gas and a steam rail-
way running to Siasconset, a small village
at the east end of the island. The cele-
bration which began today commemorates
the 100th birthday of Nantucket—that is to
say, the 100th year since Nantucket was
called "Sherburne."

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper **BOSTON, MASS.**

Date, **JUL 8 - 1895**

ISLAND PARADISE.

Its Fragrant Past Recalled
to Present Readers.

Celebration of Nantucket Centen-
nial to Be on Grand Scale.

One Hundred Years Since Town
Was Called Sherburne.

Nantucket, Mass., July 7.—Whether "Eric the Red," a Norse freebooter, or Bartholomew Gosnold discovered the island of Nantucket will always be a mooted question. The name "Nauticon," or Nantucket, evidently is of Norse origin, although the early Indians of this island were conversant with the name. At any rate, Gosnold, in the year 1602, left England in a small ship bound for the Capes of Virginia to establish a colony. It was at the time of the Southern storms that have always swept up the Eastern American coast, and one of them caught Gosnold's ship and drove it out of its course. One morning he perceived a high bank of land loom up out of the fog. This land was Nantucket. History does not tell us whether Gosnold landed on the island or kept on his course for the Capes of Virginia. At the time of Gosnold's discovery the island was inhabited by a tribe of savage Indians and was covered with a heavy growth of oak woods. At the present time neither Indians nor woods can be found.

In the Earliest Days.

In 1630, 28 years after Gosnold discovered Nantucket, there were a few whites on the island. They came from the vicinity of Cape Cod. In 1641 Thomas Mayhew and others came from Martha's Vineyard, and a few months later obtained possession of Nantucket from Lord Sterling of England. The sum paid was very small. In 1659 Mayhew sold the island for £80 and two beaver hats to Tristram Coffin and others, who came from Salisbury, Mass. This purchase was afterward ratified by the Indians, who were paid for their land by the adherents of Coffin. For 20 years after this the whites did nothing but farm and fish for a living. Until 1704 there was no church society on the island. The community had grown from a mere handful of men and women to more than 700 souls. This tardiness in church building is unparalleled in the history of old Puritan towns. Macy, Coffin and Starbuck, the earliest settlers, were men of very pronounced liberal views, and they detested the narrow Puritan theology from which they had exiled themselves. For 43 years after Mayhew bought there were no religious teachings on the island.

The town was incorporated in 1711. The village, containing 100 houses, was on the western part of the island, which is now called Madaquet. The island was joined to Massachusetts in 1693, at the request of its owners. It had previously been a part of New York. The first meeting house was built in 1711. It was built out of the wood that was grown on the island. The first minister was Rev. Timothy White, a Presbyterian, who came in 1732, when the population numbered 800 souls. In 1765 the population was 3220, and the chief industry of the island was whaling. At the time of the Revolution the island sent about 1500 men to the defence of the colonies, yet Nantucket declared herself neutral. The few that returned from the prison ships gave the most melancholy accounts of the sufferings of the prisoners. The first Probate Judge was John Gardner, who was appointed in 1695. In 1790 the population was 4620.

The First Whale Ship.

The first ship was fitted out for whaling in 1791. The inhabitants had previously killed whales from the shore, in boats. The first liberal preacher on the island was Rev. Seth P. Swift, a Unitarian. The first newspaper was published in 1816, and was called the Nantucket Gazette. The town prospered and grew until 1840, when the population was 9000. In 1846 the store of William H. Geary, on Main Street, caught fire. The fire got beyond the control of the firemen and burned for two days, destroying \$1,000,000 worth of property. This fire was a crushing blow to the whaling industry of the island, and Nantucket has never recovered from it.

The town began to lose its population from this time, until now it has but 3000 inhabitants. The town contains many brick blocks and large residences, which are the only evidences that now remain of its former prosperity. The streets are paved with cobble stones, which were laid a century ago. The great warehouses, which cost thousands of dollars to build, in the days of the prosperity of the island, are now but crumbling ruins. Wharves which were once crowded with shipping are now leveled to the water's edge. In 1840 hundreds of ships owned by Nantucket men brought immense wealth to the island. There are but two vessels which now hail from Nantucket. These two are small schooners. From whaling the town has turned to the entertaining of the summer visitors, and will probably continue so to do for years to come.

Eminent Sons and Daughters.

In spite of the drawbacks the island has undergone, it has produced a galaxy of eminent men and women. It was the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin's mother, Hon. Charles J. Folger, Edwin M. Stoughton, Jacob Barker, Prof. Maria Mitchell, late astronomer at Vassar College; Lucretia Mott of anti-slavery times, William Rotch, the merchant prince; Phebe A. Hannaford, the first woman to be ordained a preacher in Massachusetts; and Anna Gardner, who was outspoken in her views condemning slavery during the Rebellion. The island and town sent many men to the front during the War of the Rebellion. This more or less depleted the inhabitants, and in 1865 Nantucket was a "deserted city," with grass growing in the streets. In 1869 the town was boomed as a watering place, and up to the present time has increased in valuation. The personal and real property in the town is assessed at \$3,500,000. The town has water works, an electric light plant, gas, and a steam railway running to Siasconsett, a small village at the east end of the island.

The celebration which began today commemorates the 100th birthday of Nantucket—that is to say, the 100th year since Nantucket was called "Sherburne."

TRIBUNE

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Date, **JUL 8 1895**

BIG CELEBRATION IN NANTUCKET.

To Observe Second Centenary of the Company of Nantucket's Incorporation.

Nantucket, Mass., July 7.—The celebration of the second centenary of the incorporation of the Company of Nantucket will begin Tuesday with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whaleboat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon, in the Methodist Church literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet, where there will be various games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon. The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert, and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself and interested in local history it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Gov. Morton of New York are also expected.

TIMES

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper **HARTFORD, CONN.**

Date, **JUL 8 1895**

Estab

Nantucket celebrates a centennial and a bi-centennial this week, and in seven years more can commemorate a ter-centennial, that of the discovery of the island by Bartholomew Gesnold in 1602.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

JUL 8 1895

Date

GOOD OLD NANTUCKET

CELEBRATES HER SECOND CENTURY OF INCORPORATION

Will Be an Old-Time New England Jubilee, and Many Old Customs Will Be Revived for the Occasion—Boat Racing and Cycling Contests Will Be Prominent Features

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 8.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens the second centenary of the incorporation of the County of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sberburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning to-morrow, and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial plate of our time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clam-bake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

Here is the programme of the centenary: The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing

of bells and a catboat race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whale boat race and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$25 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a volunteer crew of old whalers, the crew of the other boat will be chosen from the younger generation. The start will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be something moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the Methodist Church, literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and

illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the squantum at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore" dinner, clam-bake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET

erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is now a "coaster" himself and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton, and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget, and is the only town in the State of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket Island is fifteen miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draught. Its 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is sixty miles away to the north-west. The island has about 20,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population is 3,500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spots. The island is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and in Winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In Summer it is that much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name is still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out West, where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who, in 1635, secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1639 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the Secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial Governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King-



William and Mary in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting-house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of Nantucket inhabitants of to-day. It was in Nantucket that the eloquent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brick-work, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746 and has a history and also a tradition. In the Revolutionary war a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot

of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl named Caroline T. Duzenberry was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the Methodist Episcopal Church, next door to the Pacific National Bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and 18th point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the State. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe-trotters of the time. Orange street has the Second Congregational Church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Leaf," for whom

"The pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground."

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the house of correction, side by side, the jail the smaller and most always untenanted. The house of correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the Sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of the jail, he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote on the spot:

"Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!"

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well-known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first light-house in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the State, and now by the United States.

Cutting from.....

BROCKTON

Address of Paper.....

JUL 8 18

"SPECIALTY IS REST."

Unique and Truthful Motto That
Shines Forth Prominently
at Nantucket.

THE TOWN'S GREAT WEEK.

100th Celebration of the Changing
of the Name of the Place
From Sherburne.

CHILDREN COMING HOME.

Hundreds of the Sons and Daughters of
the Quaint Old Town Expected.
Some Star Features.

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.]

NANTUCKET, July 8.—This is Nantucket's great week. The quaint old town has robed herself in her most charming gown to celebrate her 100th birthday under her now famous cognomen and she is prepared to welcome back every one of her sons and daughters whether native or adopted and to give them the right hand of fellowship and greeting. She expects hundreds of them and the old lady has prepared herself accordingly.

For weeks the work of preparation has been going forward and it is believed everything is now in readiness.

It Rained.

Saturday the concluding day for the decoration will long be remembered as the rainiest of rainy days in Nantucket. It seemed as though the heavens had a special spite against the town for from early in the morning until night it was one continual flood. Notwithstanding this the decorators kept to their work and this morning sees the old town in gala attire.

The first one sees on landing from the steamer is a handsome arch facing the harbor with this motto "Welcome Home" on the reverse, to be read on leaving, "Should old acquaintance be forgot." Coming up and turning into Federal street at its junction with Main is the most imposing of all the decorations. On either side of the street are erected representations of the Eiffel Tower, from one to the other hang flags, shields, sunbursts, etc., the whole dressed with incandescent lamps and facing the post-office is this motto, "Sherburne, 1795 Nantucket," while on the reverse or Federal street side is this motto, "We honor our Ancestors." Coming up Main street directly opposite Orange is the band where Martland's band will charm a multitude for the next four days.

From the Pacific bank, across Main street another arch, with this motto "Public Spirit the True Basis of Prosperity" is expected today.

On the reverse, "A Long Pull Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether."

Across Center and Main from the to Parker's Corner is an arch and mottoes, facing Center street: "Our Specialty, Rest." On the reverse, facing the square: "Pride in the Past, Hope in the Future." Across Orange street, at its junction with Main, is an arch, the decoration of which has caused much comment. A fish net is thrown over the arch and drapes on each side; facing the public square, is this motto: "All's Fish That Comes to Our Net." On the reverse, facing up Orange street, "There's as Good Fish in the Sea as Ever Were Caught."

Whether these last are meant as a gentle reminder to the stranger that he must expect to be caught does not appear.

The badges for the occasion are very oute. The bar represents a whale; from this a short silk ribbon depends and on that is a small shield stamped with two beaver hats, which constituted part of the original purchase money of the island from the Indians.

The Springfield House.

where Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott will stay, is handsomely decorated by Col. Beals, the veteran decorator. Over the front is a large representation of the coat of arms, and flags and streamers handsomely interwoven and draped make a handsome picture.

The Sea Cliff Inn out on Cliff road, which is to be the headquarters of Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, who is a descendant of Nantucket, is similarly decorated, only it bears the coat of arms of the Nutmeg State.

Many private houses and places of business especially along the route of procession are more or less decorated, and the universal hope is for good weather. A rare treat is anticipated in hearing the music of Martland's band, and whatever else may not come quite up to anticipation, the ball will be a rich affair.

The procession on Wednesday will be marshaled by Herbert Worth and will be quite an event for Nantucket. The local Canton will have the right of the line and they are expecting reinforcements from Brockton, New Bedford and other places. It will be remembered that Canton Ne-masket of Brockton is the father of Canton Nantucket.

Notes.

F. W. Filoon of Brockton is registered at the Springfield.

Harry Roys and his mother returned to Brockton yesterday. Arthur Roys of the Cunningham Rifles will return tomorrow.

Congressman Elijah A. Morse is expected today. His father was at one time pastor of the Congregational church here, and the congressman has placed a handsome memorial window in the church to his memory.

The committee in chief are not disposed to help newspaper men very much, but official programs, we are told, will be out.

Cutting from.....**REPUBLICAN.**

Address of Paper.....

JUL 9 - 1895

Index.

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL

Inspiring Exercises Held in the Old Town Today.

PATRIOTISM IN EVERY BREATH

GREATTST DAY IN THE HISTORY
OF THE TOWN.

Nantucket, July 9.—The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 a. m., and were as follows: Address of welcome by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macey; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its palmy days;" poem "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery and at which Fred Douglass made his debut) subject "Anti slavery history of the island;" address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical matters leading to both the centennial and the duo-centennial;" paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck. At 2 p. m. the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's place in the history of our country."

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address of the "Physical characteristics of the island." Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The energy and hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket abroad," George H. Carey, Esq., on "The whaling industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton, and others will speak.

STANDARD

itting from

Address of Paper **BRIDGEPORT CONN.**

Date.

OLD NANTUCKET.

Centennial Celebration of the Historic
Town.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flag-staff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying: During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day and is to continue three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island to her shores. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the straight wharf to the bank. The main arch is on Federal street near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors." On the south side, "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherbune" to "Nantucket."

The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting. The first day's ceremony began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed. The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

The literary exercises 'this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 a. m., and were as follows:

Address of welcome by Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, on "The Social and religious history of Nantucket in its Palmy Days;" poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first anti-slavery meeting ever held, at which Frederick Douglass made his debut subject, "Anti-slavery History of the island"; address by Alexander Star-

THE END

Cutting from

BROCKTON

Address of Paper

JUL 8 18

"SPECIALTY IS REST."

Unique and Truthful Motto That
Shines Forth Prominently
at Nantucket.

THE TOWN'S GREAT WEEK.

100th Celebration of the Changing
of the Name of the Place
From Sherburne.

CHILDREN COMING HOME.

Hundreds of the Sons and Daughters of
the Quaint Old Town Expected.
Some Star Features.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

NANTUCKET, July 8.—This is Nantucket's great week. The quaint old town has robed herself in her most charming gown to celebrate her 100th birthday under her now famous cognomen and she is prepared to welcome back every one of her sons and daughters whether native or adopted and to give them the right hand of fellowship and greeting. She expects hundreds of them and the old lady has prepared herself accordingly.

For weeks the work of preparation has been going forward and it is believed everything is now in readiness.

It Rained.

Saturday the concluding day for the decoration will long be remembered as the rainiest of rainy days in Nantucket. It seemed as though the heavens had a special spite against the town for from early in the morning until night it was one continual flood. Notwithstanding this the decorators kept to their work and this morning sees the old town in gala attire.

The first one seen on landing from the steamer is a handsome arch facing the harbor with this motto "Welcome Home" on the reverse, to be read on leaving, "Should old acquaintance be forgot." Coming up and turning into Federal street at its junction with Main is the most imposing of all the decorations. On either side of the street are erected representations of the Eiffel Tower, from one to the other hang flags, shields, sunbursts, etc., the whole dressed with incandescent lamps and facing the post-office is this motto, "Sherburne, 1795 Nantucket," while on the reverse or Federal street side is this motto, "We honor our Ancestors." Coming up Main street directly opposite Orange is the band where Martland's band will charm a multitude for the next four days.

From the Pacific bank, across Main another arch, with this motto: "We honor our Ancestors."

Public Spirit the True Basis of Prosperity

On the reverse, "A Long Pull Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether."

Across Center and Main from the to Parker's Corner is an arch and mottoes, facing Center street: "Our specialty, Rest." On the reverse, facing the square: "Pride in the Past, Hope in the Future." Across Orange street, at its junction with Main, is an arch, the decoration of which has caused much comment. A fish net is thrown over the arch and drapes on each side; facing the public square, is this motto: "All's Fish That Comes to Our Net." On the reverse, facing up Orange street, "There's as Good Fish in the Sea as Ever Were Caught."

Whether these last are meant as a gentle reminder to the stranger that he must expect to be caught does not appear.

The badges for the occasion are very oute. The bar represents a whale; from this a short silk ribbon depends and on that is a small shield stamped with two beaver hats, which constituted part of the original purchase money of the island from the Indians.

The Springfield House.

where Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott will stay, is handsomely decorated by Col. Beals, the veteran decorator. Over the front is a large representation of the coat of arms, and flags and streamers handsomely interwoven and draped make a handsome picture.

The Sea Cliff Inn out on Cliff road, which is to be the headquarters of Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, who is a descendant of Nantucket, is similarly decorated, only it bears the coat of arms of the Nutmeg State.

Many private houses and places of business especially along the route of procession are more or less decorated, and the universal hope is for good weather. A rare treat is anticipated in hearing the music of Martland's band, and whatever else may not come quite up to anticipation, the ball will be a rich affair.

The procession on Wednesday will be marshaled by Herbert Worth and will be quite an event for Nantucket. The local Canton will have the right of the line and they are expecting reinforcements from Brockton, New Bedford and other places. It will be remembered that Canton Ne masket of Brockton is the father of Canton Nantucket.

Notes.

F. W. Filoon of Brockton is registered at the Springfield.

Harry Roys and his mother returned to Brockton yesterday. Arthur Roys of the Cunningham Rifles will return tomorrow.

Congressman Elijah A. Morse is expected today. His father was at one time pastor of the Congregational church here, and the congressman has placed a handsome memorial window in the church to his memory.

The committee in chief are not disposed to help newspaper men very much, but official programs, we are told, will be out.

Cutting from... **REPUBLICAN.**
Address of Paper... **MERIDEN, CONN.**
Date... **JUL 9-1895**

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

Inspiring Exercises Held in the
Old Town Today.

PATRIOTISM IN EVERY BREATH

GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY
OF THE TOWN.

Nantucket, July 9.—The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 a. m., and were as follows: Address of welcome by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macey; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its palmy days;" poem "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery and at which Fred Douglass made his debut) subject "Anti slavery history of the island;" address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical matters leading to both the centennial and the duo-centennial;" paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck. At 2 p. m. the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's place in the history of our country."

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address of the "Physical characteristics of the island." Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The energy and hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket abroad." George H. Carey, Esq., on "The whaling industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton, and others will speak.

Cutting from... **STANDARD.**
Address of Paper... **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**
Date... **JUL 9 1895**

OLD NANTUCKET.

Centennial Celebration of the Historic
Town.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flag-staff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day and is to continue three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island to her shores. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the straight wharf to the bank. The main arch is on Federal street near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors." On the south side, "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket."

The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting. The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed. The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 a. m., and were as follows: Address of welcome by Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, on "The Social and religious history of Nantucket in its Palmy Days;" poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first anti-slavery meeting ever held, at which Frederick Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-slavery History of the Island"; address by Alexander Starbuck, "Historical Matters Leading to both the Centennial and the Duo-Centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

At 2 p. m., the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's place in the history of our country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on "Physical Characteristics of the Island." Dr. Jenks then followed, taking as his subject, "The energy and hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants."

Dr. J. Riddy Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad"; George H. Cary on "The Whaling Industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening at which the Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton, and others, will be present.

Cutting from

CHRONICLE.

TELEGRAM.

Address of Paper

PITTSBURG, PA.

Date.

JUL 2 1895

HOARY-HEADED NANTUCKET.

Big Celebration of the Bi-Centenary in the Quaint Massachusetts Town.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket, which occurred June 22, 1695, and the one hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning today and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the dial-plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the squantum of the ancients, the clam-bake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing festival will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the orators, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for its more faithful presentation.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly and Muskeget, and is the only town in the State of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. The local historians have a pretty straight line back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the

right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial governments. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York Assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy, upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of today. It was in Nantucket that the elo-

quent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were



On the Beach at Nantucket.

desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brick-work, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.

The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746, and has a history and also a tradition. In the Revolutionary War a ball thrown by a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller.

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the house of correction side by side, the jail smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The house of correction now contains two inmates, women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that unless the sheep were kept out of jail he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

"Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!"

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well-known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England, if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the State, and now by the United States.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

JUL 9 1895

Date.....

NANTUCKET CELEBRATING.

Centennial Is Being Observed in Grand Style.

NANTUCKET, R. I., July 9.—Nantucket is giving the greatest celebration in her history. Arches adorn the principal corners and hotels, residences and business places are decorated. She is celebrating her centennial.

The celebration was begun early this morning by the ringing of bells and firing of salutes. There was a band concert, beginning at 8 o'clock. The rest of the morning was devoted to boat races in the harbor. Literary and historical exercises are being held this afternoon in the North Congregational Church, and at 3.30 the first game of baseball will begin. There will be a banquet at 7 o'clock to-night.

To-morrow is Squantum Day. The bells and salutes will be heard in the morning, and the band concert will follow immediately. At 9 to-morrow the Squantum starts for Wauwinet by boats and carriages.

A clambake at 1 o'clock will furnish both entertainment and refreshments for those who care to avail themselves of the opportunity. At 3 o'clock the life saving apparatus will be exhibited, the men going through the regular drill, and illustrating the method of taking the crew off a wreck. A reception in the rink and band concert on the Square are the evening attractions.

Bicycle races are the order for Thursday morning. They will be held on the new track at Centennial Park, which was to have been opened the afternoon of July 4. Entries have been pouring in thick and fast from all sources, and the large number of outsiders who have sent in their names, together with the Nantucket entries, ought to be productive of some good riding. Nantucket has fallen into line with the rest of the world in the matter of wheeling, and with a fine new track there ought to be some sport this season.

Thursday afternoon the grand procession will march through the principal streets.

All the local organizations will be in line, as well as many from out of town, and several floats are being prepared, which will add to the attractiveness and general effect of the parade.

Fireworks of all sorts and illuminations will be in order until 9 or 10 o'clock Thursday evening, and then the grand celebration will be wound up by a promenade concert and ball at the rink.

The three centennial days will be such as Nantucket has never seen. The exercises mark an era in the history of the island. Formerly the business center of an enormous trade, she has become known almost entirely as an attractive watering place.

The family of Robert Underwood Johnson, one of the editors of the "Century Magazine," are at the Ocean House. Mr. O. C. Buel, also of the "Century," is stopping at the same hotel with his wife and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. James Jessop of Brooklyn are among the Nantucket centennial's visitors.

Colonel Hampton F. Denham and family of Washington, D. C., will spend the summer in their cottage on the cliff.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coffin and Miss Lottie Coffin of Brooklyn are at Nantucket.

Mr. Schenck Cooper of Brooklyn, a lineal descendant of the original Keziah Coffin, arrived last Wednesday.

Among the New Yorkers at Nantucket hotels are Mr. O. A. Whipple, Mr. Leon A. Adler and family, Mr. E. W. Adler, Miss Eloise McElroy, Miss J. Bausman, Miss Bensusan and Mr. William B. Taiten.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

HOUSTON, ALAB.

Date.....

100 YEARS OLD.

Nantucket Celebrating Her Centennial in Great Style.

Nantucket, July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flagstaff on the island the Star and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began today continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island.

Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main st. being a mass of bunting from the Straight Wharf to the bank. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch, bearing on its east side the "Welcome Home." On the west side, "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style.

The centennial celebration was originated by the historical society of the town.

Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Willis at the east end of the island. It is here that a prairie dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie dogs have their holes in the ground and are objects of much interest to summer visitors.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 A.M. and were as follows: Music by the Nantucket Band; address of welcome by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey, on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days;" music, Harmonic Quartette; poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island;" address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical matters leading to both the centennial and the duo-centennial;" paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; Centennial Ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Hon. C. C. Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline E. White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island." Dr. Edw. Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Valor of Their Descendants." The exercises were continued by Dr. J. S. Mitchell speaking on "Nantucket Abroad." G. H. Cary, Esq., spoke, taking as his topic "The Whaling Industry." Others followed in short addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. E. A. Morse of Canton and others will deliver short addresses.

TRAVELLER.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

111 2 1895

NANTUCKET'S BIG TIME

HER THREE DAYS' CELEBRATION
BEGUN WITH ECLAT.

The Old Town Finely Trimmed for
the Occasion — What Has
Been Done Today Down
There.

NANTUCKET, July 9.—The three days' celebration of the second century of the incorporation of the town and county of Nantucket and the 100th anniversary of the change in the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, began at sunrise today with the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. This staid old town will be alive for three days, during which a programme of varied exercises will be carried out.

The old town is decorated with bunting and flags, shipping in the harbor is a mass of bunting, while scattered throughout the place are floral arches bearing words of welcome and data of historical incidents of the island settlement. From the wharf to the centre of the village buildings are covered with flags and bunting, and the residences are daily decorated. The weather today was most depressing. Rain began to fall early in the morning, but despite the showers each boat brought hundreds of visitors who set out to see the sights, and the hotels are filled with gay throngs.

The weather interfered somewhat with carrying out today's programme in full, which included a band concert on the green, dory and boat races, an historical address in the Methodist Church at 1 o'clock, a base ball game at 3.30. Tonight a thousand guests will sit down to a big banquet in the skating rink, where famous sons of Nantucket will discourse on her history and recall the achievements of her sons and daughters. Fireworks and a band concert will conclude today's programme if the weather permits.

Tomorrow the jolliest and quaintest feature will be the parade from Squantum to Wauwinet, in which all sorts of ancient vehicles will carry the guests. A line of boats will keep pace with the procession by sea. Bicycle races, athletic games and exhibitions of crack life-saving crews will be held at Wauwinet in the afternoon, and the procession will then march back to Nantucket.

Thursday will be marked by the grand parade, in which the whole island population will take part. Bicycle and athletic events, band concerts and fireworks and clam bakes will wind up the greatest celebration ever held in the ancient island town.

STAR.

Cutting from

Address of Paper KANSAS CITY, MO.

Dates

JUL 9 1895

A Famous Island.

Nantucket, meaning Nantucket village, county and island, begins to-day, July 9, a three days' celebration of the Nantucket centennial. In 1795 the state of New York ceded the island to Massachusetts, and the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and this transfer is the event celebrated.

Nantucket, the name, is considerably larger than the territory bearing it, since the latter is but a small island, an exaggerated sand bar in the Atlantic, fifteen miles long, and from three to four miles in average width; yet it is hardly conceivable that there is any civilized person who has not heard of Nantucket. The island had at first a large population of Indians, the last one of whom died in 1821. Then the island was filled with a seafaring population famous throughout the world; whalers who followed their giant game to the frozen confines of the earth. The Nantucket sailor did not confine himself to fighting whales; it is doubtful if any old fashioned American man-of-war ever sailed without Nantucket men among her officers or crew. The Nantucketers formed part of the great amphibious race that settled the neighboring coast of Cape Cod—than whom no braver or better sailors ever sailed the deep "when the stormy winds do blow."

The fortunes of Nantucket came from the sea, and their decline was brought about by what might be called a change in the business of the ocean. The use of sperm oil declined with the discovery of petroleum, and whales ceased to be an object, and the smoke of the whaler trying out blubber ceased to be a familiar object at sea. The population of Nantucket began to decline and but 3,000 residents will join in the centennial where once 10,000 lived on the spoils of the ocean. The island may be said to be used no more except as a summer resort.

The centennial should be an interesting event. A great deal of history has accumulated on and around that triangle of sand washed all about by the Atlantic. Nantucket names have gone everywhere and Nantucket has its "old families" with long stories to tell. Among these the Folgers, from whom came the mother of Franklin; and the Coffins, one of whom became an admiral in the British navy and a great benefactor of Nantucket, while another commanded our American calvary corps in the Revolution, and may be said to have been the first of the "horse marines." Nantucket has known a hundred famous years at least, and should its wind and wave-beaten sands sink forever beneath the level of the sea, the place would be still forever remembered.

Cutting from

NEWS

Address of Paper

NEWPORT, R. I.

JUL 9 1895

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Nantucket Welcoming Her Children to Her Centennial.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flag-staff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic, which begun today, continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight wharf to the bank. A number of arches are erected in the different portions of the town. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side the "Welcome Home," and on the west side "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten." The main arch is on Federal street, near Main, handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side is the motto, "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors" and on the south side "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is one hundred years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch on Centre street, on which are placed the mottoes "Pride in the Past," and "Hope for the Future." On Main street, near the bank, is an arch on which are the words "Public Spirit is the True Basis of Prosperity," and "A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull all Together." The Orange street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the historical society of the town. The committee of arrangements comprises Wendell Macy, president; Allen Coffin, secretary; Stanley E. Johnson, treasurer, with these sub-committees: Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d., Max Wagner, Henry P. Brown.

On Main street are decorated the shops of Asa Jones, J. W. Brady, Charles A. Kenny, Lamb Bros., James Y. Deacon, McCleave & Co., Roberts's restaurant, Henry Paddock, Albert Toby, E. H. Jernegan, Clinton Ceely, Union Store, E. H. Parker, F. J. Crosby. The Sea Cliff Hotel on North street is handsomely decorated, as are the Springfield, Ocean and Bay View houses. The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed. The battery from New Bedford which announced the opening of the ceremonies is part of the Union Veteran Legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill.

The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and a small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island. Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Hills, at the east end of the island, where a prairie dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie dogs have their holes in the ground and are objects of much interest to summer visitors. Among the historic sites that attract interest are the site of the John Gardner house, near Cliff road; the site of the James Coffin house, on Madequet road, the Richard Pinkham, Peter Coffin, Joseph Coleman, Dennis Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Folger and Peter Folger houses, in the last named the mother of Benjamin Franklin being born, and the sites of the houses of Elihu Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jethro Coffin, Lucretia Mott,

the Newbegin house, the Sherburne house, and the homes of Mary and Nathaniel Starbuck.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M., and were as follows: Music by the Nantucket band; address of welcome by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. F. Hussey, on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days;" music, harmonic quartette; poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louis E. Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held in the history of the island, of those who believe in anti-slavery, at which Frederick Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island;" address by Mr. Starbuck, on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-centennial;" paper, by Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode, by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of our Country," and was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on "Physical Characteristics of the Island." Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The Energy and Hardihood of our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of their Descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad," George H. Cary had as his topic "The Whaling Industry," and others followed with short addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton and others will deliver speeches.

Cutting from.....
 WORCESTER, MASS.
 Address of Paper.....
 JUL 9 1895
 Date,.....

EXTRA!

4:30 O'CLOCK

BY TELEGRAPH
 TO THE
WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE.

AMID THE SANDS.

**Nantucket Celebrates Cen-
 tennial of its Naming.**

THRONGS OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

**The Little Island Given Up
 to Rejoicing.**

ORATIONS AND POEMS.

**Interesting Address by Hon.
 Charles Carleton Coffin.**

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flagstaff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters to the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main Street being a mass of bunting from the Straight Wharf to the Bank. These are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side "Welcome Home." On the west side "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." The main arch

is on Federal Street near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors," on the south side "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch on Centre Street, on which are placed the mottoes "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future." On Main Street, near the bank, is an arch, on which are the words "Public Spirit is the True Basis of Prosperity." "A Long Pull, A Strong Pull and A Pull All Together." The Orange Street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the Historical Society of the town. The Committee of Arrangements comprises: Wendell Macy, President; Allen Coffin, Secretary; Stanley E. Johnson, Treasurer; with these sub-committees: Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Thomas W. King, John O. King, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex. H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Max Wagner, Henry P. Brown.

On Main Street are decorated the shops of Asa Jones, J. W. Brady, Charles A. Kenney, Lamb Bros., James Y. Deacon, McLeave & Co., Roberts's restaurant, Henry Paddock, Albert Toby, E. H. Jernegan, Clinton Ceely, Union Store, E. H. Parker, F. J. Crosby. The Sea Cliff Hotel on North Street is handsomely decorated as are the Springfield, Ocean and Bay View Houses. The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting. The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The battery from New Bedford which announced the opening of the ceremonies this morning is a part of the Union Veteran Legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill. The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island. Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac O. Hills, at the east end of the island. It is here that a prairie-dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie-dogs have their holes in the ground and are objects of much interest to summer visitors. Among the historic sites that attract interest are: The site of John Gardner's house, near Cliff Road, site of the James Coffin house, on Madequet Road; Richard Pinkham house, Peter Coffin and Joseph Coleman houses, the Dennis Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Folger and the Peter Folger house, where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born, and the sites of the houses of Elihu Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jethro Coffin, Lueretia Mottr, Newbegin house, Sherburne house, and homes of Mary and Nathaniel Starbuck.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M. and were as follows:—

Address of welcome, by Chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. O. Hussey on "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its palmy days;" poem, "Our island home," written by Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna

Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglas made his debut, subject "Anti-slavery history of the island," address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical matters leading to both the centennial and the two-centennial; paper by Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode, by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

Dr. Ellwell Jenks read a paper, the subject of which was, "Energy and hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants."

Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on, "Nantucket abroad." George H. Cary, Esq., on "The whaling industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening at which Hon. Elihu A. Morse of Canton and others will speak.

History of the Island.

The historical address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck follows:—

"Tradition tells us that in 1635, King Philip, the chief of the Pokanokets, left his home at Mt. Hope and came to Nantucket to punish one John Gibbs, who was said to have spoken of the dusky ruler's father in terms not particularly complimentary to him. The reverence which the aborigines are reputed to have shown for their ancestors appears to have been transmitted to us of Nantucket and through the glamour of the intervening years we have arrived at the point where we almost have deified our progenitors, who a little more than two centuries ago sought this island for a home.

"Similarly we have viewed through the distorting lenses of sentiment rather than with the eyes of fact the condition of life on Nantucket for the first half century after its settlement by our ancestors and the picture held up to our mental vision is that of a noble band of men, harmonious in all things, fraternal in all things, considerate in all things, charitable in all things.

"These are beautiful pictures to look upon, restful to the mental eyes, refreshing to the souls thirsting for that millennium when the wolf and lamb shall find mutual pleasure in each other's company, but they are not true. Thomas Macy was not the first white man to visit Nantucket; he did not flee for his life from his home in Salisbury, he was not forced to seek refuge in Nantucket. That story is pure fiction. So, too, is the legend of brotherly harmony in the ranks of the early settlers from 1660 to 1700.

"Our special duty to-day then is to review the causes leading up to the events which this gathering commemorates.

"In 1621 James I. created the 'Council for the Affairs of New England,' known as the Plymouth company. This company in 1635 conveyed to William, earl of Sterling, among other possessions, 'Long Island and the adjacent islands,' of which Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were presumed to be included in the phrase 'adjacent islands.' In 1641 James Forreth, agent of the Earl of Sterling, conveyed to Thomas Mayhew and his son the island of Nantucket, with several small islands adjacent.

"The first 10 purchasers, Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swayne and William Pile, with Thomas Mayhew as a partner, in February, 1659, O. S., or 1660 N. S., voted to admit 10 more as equal proprietors, and at the same meeting Robert Pike, Robert Barnard, Edward Starbuck, Tristram Coffin, Jr., and James Coffin were admitted under the vote. Afterwards John Starbuck, Nathaniel Starbuck, Thomas Look, Thomas Coleman and Thomas Mayhew, Jr., were added.

"Subsequently it was found necessary to encourage the immigration of tradesmen and special half grants were made for such acceptable accessions to the numbers. Under these half grants William Worth, sailor, Joseph Coleman, Richard Gardner, seaman, Joseph Gardner, shoemaker, Nathaniel Holland, tailor, John Gardner, mariner, Peter Folger, interpreter and surveyor, Eleazer Folger, miller, and Samuel Streeter, tailor,

and others became proprietors, and Thomas Macy received an extra tradesman's grant on condition that he pursued the trade of a weaver. These minor grants became subsequently a fruitful source of discord.

"Among those to whom tradesmen's and seamen's shares were granted was John Gardner, to whom in August, 1672, were granted such rights under the customary restrictions and provided that he remove to the island before April 20, 1674. Just what time he became an inhabitant does not definitely appear, but it was undoubtedly soon after his grant. He was granted a trade's license by Gov. Lovelace in April, 1673, and was commissioned captain of the foot company on the island at the same time. Capt. Gardner was a man of decided strength of mind, and he was not long in asserting his individuality.

"In 1676 a dispute arose over the continuance in office of Thomas Macy, who was commissioned magistrate in 1675. No one having been commissioned in his place, Mr. Macy claimed to be still chief magistrate, a claim which certainly had the foundation of previous orders to sustain it. But there were those who thought differently, among whom were Peter Folger, John Gardner, Richard Gardner, Edward Starbuck and Thomas Coleman. Peter Folger's difference of opinion cost him a sojourn in the local dungeon, and John Gardner for a similar reason, was fined £10 and disfranchised.

"In September, 1677, Tristram Coffin was appointed chief magistrate. But in theory the disfranchisement of Capt. John Gardner went right along, and every day seemed to widen the breach between the prominent men of Nantucket and the government of New York. Beyond a question the sympathies of the people both of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket lay in the direction of Massachusetts Bay, for I think without exception they removed to the islands from the Bay and Plymouth colonies. As to the exercise of the authority of the New York government we find so late as Sept. 13, 1680, three years after the orders of the governor just spoken of, Mr. Gardner, still ostensibly under the ban of his fine and disfranchisement, again petitioning Andros for a release from them.

"Oct. 7, 1692, William and Mary granted a new patent to Massachusetts incorporating the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth the province of Maine, the territory called Acadia or Nova Scotia, including the islands of Capawock and Nantucket under the name of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"On Oct. 26, 1692, Gov. Phillips of Massachusetts wrote to Gov. Fletcher of New York in regard to the situation, calling attention to the fact that the islands had been transferred to Massachusetts under a patent granted by William and Mary, and that the officers there, acting under orders from Gov. Fletcher, declined to acknowledge their allegiance to the Massachusetts colony. At a meeting of Gov. Fletcher and his council Feb. 13, 1692, the transfer of Nantucket was acknowledged, but the jurisdiction of Martha's Vineyard was questioned. But even that point was subsequently yielded.

"After the question of jurisdiction was settled came the question of courts, and it was largely on this question that Dukes County was finally divided.

"The story of the change of name is soon told. The searcher for historical data among the archives at the state house will easily recognize the fact that no little inconvenience must have arisen from the fact that there were two Sherbornes in Massachusetts varying slightly in spelling, but almost identical in pronunciation, our own ancient town and the town in Middlesex County incorporated in 1674.

"In 1775 therefore, the legislature passed a bill changing the name of the town of Sherborne on the island of Nantucket to Nantucket.

"And it was fitting it should be Nantucket. It was Nantucket, and not Sherborne that was known wherever on the ocean the

Exon. C. C. Coffin's Address.

No loftier motive can animate a human being than that which impels a man to sacrifice all material things most dear that he may live in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. It was such a motive that animated Thomas May when he abandoned his comfortable home on the banks of the

[CONTINUED]

CONTINUED
AMID THE SANDS.
PAGE 2

AMID THE SH...
CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Land, home, and delight
 life—all dear and delightful
 no value in comparison with the free
 his soul. Hence the sacrifice
 the real history of Nantucket began, not
 Thomas May for cen-
 that day when, 12 years
 harbor and wa-

The capture of the
oil, was the beginning of
troubles in this community.
When the conflict between the mother
country and the colonies began, about 180
vessels were owned and manned by citizens
of this island and were roaming the sea. As
the colonies could offer no protection, the
acts of King George were swarming along
the Atlantic coast. During the eight years'
struggle few days passed that the people
did not see a cross of St. George, sailing be-
tween the island and the mainland. Many
of the citizens were members of the soci-
ety of Friends, opposed to bearing arms, ev-
in defence of their homes. The 3000 peo-
ple on this island depended upon the sea
for their daily food.

on this island depended upon their daily food.

Only one of the reach
sufficient enough to ride
in their sails and left to the untort
in coirings. One by one the
ships became a prey to the king's po
Let us not forget that the support
of the island derived their subsist
directly or indirectly from the sea
products of the soil they were there
dependent upon the mainland
ventures ship was wrecked by the
some war ship was wrecked by the
to bounce upon them as a bait to
in endless pignen. They owed all
independence, and the tax gather
some of the state, many have
enable the colony to carry on th

The citizens who were members of the Society of Friends, amid the general distress exhibited a lofty patriotism by their bold adherence to the patriotic cause, serving in the army or on privateers. Captain Nathan Coffin's answer to the Britisher who had captured him, and who had urged him to engage in the king's service, expresses the patriotism of the Nantucket men:—

It seems to me that here is no picture more sublime in the history of our country, or more patriotic, than the patient endurance of the people of this island through the eight years of the war.

Japan, from the close of the 17th century, lived by itself, refusing intercourse with all other people. Once a year a single Dutch vessel was allowed to drop anchor off the harbor of Nagasaki. It was a hermit nation, living the life of a recluse; self-contained, self-satisfied, hating Christianity and all that pertained to Western civilization. Sailors wrecked upon the shores of that country were thrown into prison, to suffer torture, to die lingering death, or, if surviving the hardships, they could reach home only through the kindness of the Dutch.

Thus it came about that on the afternoon of July 7, 1859, 42 years ago this very week, the first steamships that ever crossed the Pacific ocean, the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga, steamed into the harbor of Yokohama and let go their anchors within a cable length of the shore. That it came about thus is the story of the

Thus it is that Nantucket occupies an ex-
 ed position in connection with the history
 our country.

Physical Characteristics.

The old Indian tradition says that once upon a time the Great Spirit visited this nether world of ours, and finding in his earthward descent that he had some sand in his moccasin, he hastily removed it, and, throwing it out, formed the island of Nau-tucket.

"We can readily imagine that relieved of annoyance, he should feel an affection for this last spot of his creation, and looking upon it benignantly, he should, after the manner of the fairy godmothers with whom we are familiar, endow it with all the desirable qualities which he had it in his power to bestow.

"We can in imagination hear him predicting that it should have the loveliest climate to be found anywhere upon the earth, that the most delicious, balmy air should blow over its moors, that the sweetest and tenderest wild flowers should form a velvety carpet for the wanderer over its surface, and that to add variety to its scenery, the whole should be placed like a beautiful jewel in the azure setting of the vast limitless ocean.

"Can it be that some malevolent being—in the style of the offended fairy—who being left out at the christening, in those same old tales, counteracted the benefits bestowed upon the happy infant as far as possible—should have ordained that trees should rarely be seen upon the favored island and that fogs should sometimes enfold it in their chilling embrace?

"When Goodman Macey, fleeing from persecution, landed upon its shores a little over 250 years ago, how little could he foresee the future of the home of his adoption, how little could he suppose that after attaining prosperity, wealth and influence, through the enterprise of taking the leviathan of the deep which had been placed by nature around its shores, the island should suffer a temporary decadence, only to spring into new life and vigor through the power of its attractions as a watering place.

"The flora of Nantucket is in itself remarkable. Nowhere in the whole country, it is said, is there such a variety of ferns and grasses and wild flowers as here. The attractions, however, of this beloved island are by no means confined solely to the land. The great and boundless sea which rolls its flowing tides upon its shores and then retreats, constitutes one of its greatest sources of amusement and delight. It is always beautiful and always grand, whether serenely lying blue and shining under the beams of a summer sun and lazily rolling up in meeting waves upon the beach, or when lashed to fury gray and sombre, it bursts

with thundering breakers upon the shores of Nantucket.

"What a source of romance and mystery, moreover, is furnished to the lovers of the weird and sensational. Everything about Nantucket seems to be invested with the mysterious and mysterious of a kind, which we all feel to a greater or less degree, as we sail over the surface of the tranquil ocean. The thought sometimes comes to us of the secret, unknown within its hidden depths, of the treasures there buried and of the old men who have come down there, unharmed and unaging. We reflect with a kind of shuddering awe on the disclosures that will be made in that day 'when the sea gives up its dead,' and yet we are conscious that this feeling adds to the fascination which this same treacherous element has for us.

"The dweller on Brant point, who, in the silence of the night, hears the ring of the bell buoy and then the low mournful sound of the foghorn on Pollock's Rip, feels as though he were far away from the dwellings of civilized men and alone with the dread mystery of the world of waters. He is penetrated with the sense of the romance of it all, and would not have it otherwise. He falls asleep to dream, perhaps, of the Goodwin lads and the Eddystone rock and the reef of Minots ledge and all the places made memorable by exhibitions of the destructive power of the ocean.

"To the real lover of nature the attractions of Nantucket never diminish. It is not what man has done, but what God has done for the island that constitutes its greatest charm, and though all sights and sounds of civilization should cease, though the whistle of the locomotive should no longer be heard on its moors, though the white-winged boats should no longer skim over the surface of its harbor, though the bell buoy on the bar and the foghorn on Pollock's Rip should be silenced forever, while Nantucket has its sun, its sea and its delicious air, that charm will endure until time shall be no more."

The Poem.
Rev. Louise S. Baker delivered the following poem, dedicated to the occasion
OUR ISLAND HOME.

Blue is the sea that leaves thy sails
Sweet is the music where the waves
Soft is the lullaby which soft winds
Humming their melody in flowers at dawn

Full is the harmony played on the breeze
Seaward the harpstrings where the waves
Sing the tales of old, over the sea
Thy children turn to the strain many a time

And lo! the wind is strong and the waves are high
The lullaby is hushed and the harpstrings are
Grating the wails of the stormy sea

Silent the sailor's cry, far in the past
Swung high the cordage and bristled the
Saw the ropewalks then, quivering with
Which from the cooper's shop for the

Outward the Quaker warb, changed to
"Johnny we might name, now "pusher"
Walked they these hallowed streets
Lovely their faces were, calm

They are thy shippled roofs, dear island home
With their silver sheen oft round them
Were the mariners sailed from thy loe,
Out in the stormy sea

Sometimes these dark, low mounds int' face
Sometimes they reef or furl a shroul sail
Then shows thy beautiful face, island so dear
Lovely to every one, absent or near

Low bloom the tiny flowers out on the
Purple the vine-clad nooks where
Somewhere the heather hides, shaking its bell
Yonder the sharp bench grass waving in swells

Fragrant the bayberry and thick sweet fern
Off in the flowing west red autumn bloom
Flushing the commons wide, lighting the way
As we drive into town at close of day

Soft rings the bell-buoy, tossed by the seas,
Swift on the ocean's floor, whose lawsties
Spun by the axes long in beauty lie,
Flashes the lightning. Above sea-gulls cry.

Ring out from tower to tower, peal upon peal
Swing heartily the ropes, over us steal
The thoughts of centuries gone, we will
And to those memories lead heart and voice

Honor the glorious past with loyal songs;
Thy future trust with God, where it belongs
Anchored in haven safe our fathers
Let us their places fill, doing our best

Heroes were they who beat oceans for all,
They too are heroes who in lonely toll
Of night and storm and darkness walk thy
Stalwart the fishermen of whom we boast, coast-

Roll, waves, on yonder shores; flow gently, tides
Where once whaleships sailed, now the yacht-deet
rides.

Proudly, Nantucket, smile through glistening tears;
Rainbow of hope o'erarch thy coming years.

Fling, then, thy lunting wide, tale of the sea!
Fleet all thy flags aloft, right merrily!
Frisson and streamer, lift, pennant and all
Then for the stars and stripes lustily call!

Cutting from **CITY**
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Address of Paper
JUL -9 189
Date,

Nantucket Celebrating a Centenary.
NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives began to-day a three-day celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

Cutting from

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

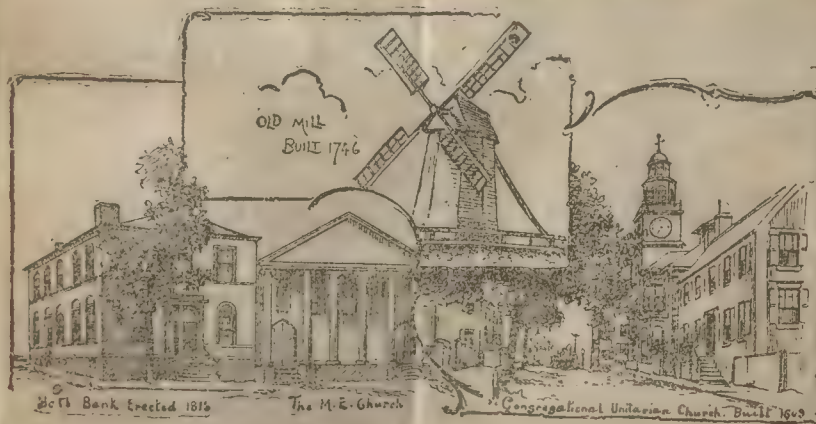
Address of Paper

Date,

JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET IS IN HOLIDAY ATTIR

Grand Festival in Honor of 100th Anniversary of the Change of Name From Sherburne.



Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flag-staff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California.

It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began today, continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors, and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight wharf to the bank. There are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town.

At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side the "Welcome Home." On the west side "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." The main arch is on Federal street, near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors." On the south side "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

"It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to Nantucket, and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch in Center street, on which are placed the mottoes, "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future." On Main street, near the bank, is an arch, on which are the words "Public Spirit is the True Basis of Prosperity," "A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull All Together." The Orange street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the Historical society of the town. The committee of arrangements comprises: Wendell Macy (president), Allen Coffin (secretary), Stanley E. Johnson (treasurer), with these sub-committees: Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Rowland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex. H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Max Wagner, Henry B. Brown.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock, followed.

The battery from New Bedford which announced the opening of the ceremonies this morning, is part of the Union Veteran Legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill. The captain's room in the Custom House building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island.

Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Hills, at the east end of the island. It is here that a prairie dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie dogs have their holes in the ground and

are objects of interest. Visitors. A. attract into the James C. Richard P. Joseph C. ling. Amb. William G. Peter Folger of Benjamin sites of the Maria M. Mott, N. and home. buck. The flag were and were Address committee by Rev. C. religious palmy day written by Miss Ann meeting of anti-slavery has begun of the island Starbuck to both "ennial"; Mitchell; with Star At 2 p. coffin d. ucker's ry." Mr follows: No loft being the office "at no of fates a motive when he on the 1. to relative with uad He has breaking when he alter the have been their dees better. to an e. whi a law hi Massachu been sun Land. of libe vers of freedom But Jus Coffin and hat and zens of their hor from Th pear. Th fore the So far as of cons from fea nos of and, and arrival c. It could be lande the Merr their bra mber fo domestic more circ in area fifty v pens. The re not with or cons when, tw into the plan, lars the couls of fat wi dils, or t only me down. A ence cou The capt of all, w of things

are objects of much interest to summer visitors. Among the historic sites that attract interest are: The site of John Gardner house, near Cliff road; site of the James Coffin house on Madequet road; Richard Pinkham house, Peter Coffin and Joseph Coleman house, the Dennis Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Folger and the Peter Folger house, where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born, and the sites of the houses of Elihu Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jethro Coffin, Lucretia Mott, Newbegin house, Sherburne house and homes of Mary and Nathaniel Starbuck. The literary exercises this morning were held in the old North church and were as follows:

Address of welcome by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its 'glorious days'"; poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Mrs. Anna Gardner (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery), and Alfred Douglas in its last subject, "Anti-slavery history of the island"; address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical matters bearing on the centennial and the two-centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Merrill, centennial ode, by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

At 2 p.m. the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's place in the history of our country." Mr. Coffin spoke substantially as follows:

No loftier motive can animate a human being than that which impels a man to place all material things in the dust, that he may live in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. It was such a motive that animated Thomas Macy when he abandoned his comfortable home on the banks of the Merrimac to become a settler on this island, bidding farewell to relatives and friends to begin life anew with uncivilized Indians for neighbors. He had given food to quakers, thereby breaking the law of the land. Those whom he befriended may have been altogether meek and lowly; they may have been disturbers of law and order in their desire to testify to their religious belief, but they were in need of assistance, which he had given in obedience to a law higher than that of the court of Massachusetts bay, and consequently had been summoned before the justice.

Land, home, kind friends, the comforts of life—all dear and delightful things—were of no value in comparison with the freedom of his soul. Hence the sacrifice. But just what motive impelled Tristram Coffin and his son Peter, Stephen Greenleaf and a half dozen other thrifty citizens of Newbury and Salisbury to leave their homes and push out thirty miles from the mainland, does not readily appear. They had not been summoned before the courts for any infraction of law. So far as is known, they had full liberty of conscience. It could not have been from fear of the Indians, for the dusky sons of the forest still occupied the island, and remained many years after the arrival of the emigrants.

It would not have been to find more fertile land than those along the banks of the Merrimac. No such forest trees waved their branches here as there, furnishing lumber for the building of their houses, or domestic use. Social life could but be more circumscribed upon so insignificant an area than on the mainland, where thrifty villages were becoming bustling towns.

The real history of Nantucket began, not with the coming of Thomas Macy for conscience sake, but on that day when twelve years later, a whale came into the harbor and was captured by the sailors. Throughout the civilized world the axis on the hearthstone, the basin of oil with its rag wick, the tallow candle, or the lamp fed with oil, were the only means of illumination after sundown. A century must pass before science could supplant these with hydrogen. The capture of a whale, yielding barrels of oil was the beginning of a new order of things in this community.

When the conflict between the mother country and the colonies began, about 160 vessels were owned and manned by citizens of this island and were roaming the seas. As the colonies could offer no protection, they were wholly at the mercy of England. The fleets of King George were swarming along the Atlantic coast. During the eight-years struggle few days passed that the people did not see some ship of the line or frigate, flying the cross of St. George, sailing between the island and the mainland. Many of the citizens were members of the Society of Friends, opposed to bearing arms, even in defense of their homes. The 5,000 people on this island depended upon the sea for their daily food.

With the coming of peace and establishment of the nation, people set themselves with indomitable energy to repair their wasted fortunes. The hunters of the whale once more roamed the Atlantic from Greenland to the Southern sea. When their prey began to diminish in numbers they became adventurers and explorers of the Pacific. Few sails had ever whitened its waters, but from 1791 onward to the outbreak of the late rebellion, the men of Nantucket, together with their brothers of New Bedford, traversed the ocean.

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on "Physical characteristics of the island."

The old Indian tradition says that once upon a time the Great Spirit visited this northern world of ours, and, finding in his northward descent that he had some sand in his moccasins, he hastily removed it, and, throwing it out, formed the island of Nantucket.

When Goodman Macey, fleeing from persecution, landed upon its shores a little over 250 years ago, how little could he foresee the future of the home of his adoption, how little could he suppose that, after attaining prosperity, wealth and influence, through the enterprise of taking the leviathan of the deep which had been placed by nature around its shores, the island should suffer a temporary decadence, only to spring into new life and vigor through the power of its attractions as a watering place.

The flora of Nantucket is in itself remarkable. Nowhere in the whole country, it is said, is there such a variety of ferns and grasses and wild flowers as here.

To the real lover of nature the attractions of Nantucket never diminish. It is not what man has done, but what God, as done for the island that constitutes its greatest charm, and though all sights and sounds of civilization should cease, though the whistle of the locomotive could no longer be heard on its moors, though the white-winged boats should no longer skim over the surface of its harbor, though the bell buoy on the bar and the foghorn on Pollocks rip should be silenced forever, while Nantucket has its sun, its sea and its delicious air, that charm will endure until time shall be no more.

Dr. Elwell Jencks then followed, taking as his subject "The farmer and the herdsman of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants."

Dr. Jenks Said:

Ushered in with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, with the salt sea air blighting with instrumental music, this literary festival is a color picture of rare beauty.

One thought, running backward to July 4, 1795, thence forward to June 22, 1796, conveys us with electric speed over the long bridge of 200 years. It is like opening a book crowded with deeds of daring and enterprise. A record of what has happened since these olden dates would fill volumes.

My mind naturally reverts to the autumn of 1635—which ante-dates the two historic years that give interest and significance to this occasion—when an event occurred that made possible the incorpo-

Gertrude E. Church assistant; northeast district, Miss Martha E. Mason; instructor in drawing, Miss Sarah W. Bryer; instructor in gymnastics, Miss Catherine F. Pedrick.

Mrs. Laura C. Russell, who has filled the position of instructor in music for several years, declined a re-election, and the selection of a teacher of music was left to the sub-committee. Miss Harriet B. Luther was elected a teacher in the schools, the assignment to be made later. The salaries of the primary-grade teachers, which were \$320 per year, were increased to \$330. The salary of the teacher of the sixth grade school was increased from \$375 to \$400 per year. The salary of Miss Sarah W. Bryer, instructor in drawing, was increased from \$375 to \$400.

The subject of establishing another school in the sixth grade was proposed and discussed as there is a large number of pupils for this grade.

The plans for the alteration of the North primary school, which were to be presented and discussed, will be the subject at another meeting to be held next Monday evening.

The salary of Miss Elizabeth H. Pitman, teacher in the Eighth grade school, was increased from \$425 to \$450.

The trial of Roger W. Brownell, charged with setting on fire the haystacks of Charles Paul and Patrick Hammill, and also breaking and entering the Byfield school and carrying concealed weapons, is set for tomorrow morning. It is probable that the charges will be quashed, as a petition is in circulation for the signatures of citizens asking that the court grant the request to allow the young man to be sent out of town during his minority, which is about 2½ years. This petition will be presented to the court tomorrow morning.

The Fourth of July committee held a meeting last evening to settle the time for the postponed bicycle race and fireworks exhibition.

TRANSCRIPT.

Cutting from

BOSTON MASS

Address of Paper

JUL 9 1895

Daily

NANTUCKET'S FESTIVAL.

Three Days Given to Proud
Celebration.

Bicentennial and Centennial to Be
Observed.

Her Children Return From Maine
to California.

NANTUCKET, MASS., July 9. Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flagstaff on the island the stars and stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began today continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled, with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated. There is a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side the "Welcome Home." On the west side, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." The main arch is on Federal street, near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto, "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors." On the south side, "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is one hundred years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch on Centre street, on which are placed the mottoes "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future." On Main street, near the bank, is an arch on which are the words, "Public Spirit Is the True Basis of Prosperity," "A Long Pull, a Strong Pull, and a Pull All Together." The Orange-street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the Historical Society of the town. The committee of arrangements comprise: Wendell Macy, president; Allen Coffin, secretary; Stanley E. Johnson, treasurer; with these sub-committees, Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex. H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d., Max Wagner, Henry P. Brown.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square followed at eight o'clock. The battery from New Bedford, which announced the opening of the ceremonies this morning, is part of the Union Veteran Legion. Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Hills, at the east

end of the island. It is here that a prairie-dog village can be seen. Among the historic sites that attract interest are—The site of John Gardner house, near Cliff road; site of the James Coffin house, on Madequet road; Richard Pinkham house, Peter Coffin and Joseph Coleman houses, the Dennis Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Folger and the Peter Folger house, where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born, and the sites of the houses of Elihu Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jethro Coffin, Lucretia Mott, Newbegin house, Sherburne house and homes of Mary and Nathaniel Starbuck.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M. There was music by the Nantucket Band. An address of welcome by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy. An address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days." Music by the Harmonic Quartette. Then came the poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson:

Our Island Home.

Blue is the sea that leaves thy sandy shores,
Sweet is the music where old ocean roars,
Soft is the lullaby which south winds croon,
Humming their melody in flowers at noon.

Full is the harmony played on the beach,
Seaward the harpstrings where the waters reach.

Opal the skies or clear, over thy sands—
Thy children turn to thee from many lands.

Ring out from tower to tower, peal upon peal,
Swing heartily the ropes, over us steal
The thoughts of centuries gone, we will rejoice
And to those memories lend heart and voice.

Honor the glorious past with joyous songs;
Thy future trust with God, where it belongs;
Anchored in haven safe our fathers rest,
Let us their places fill, doing our best.

An address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island," followed.

Mr. Alexander Starbuck spoke on "Historical matters leading to both the Centennial and the duo-Centennial."

He said in part: In 1621, James I. created the "Council for the Affairs of New England," known as the Plymouth Company. This company in 1635 conveyed to William, earl of Sterling, among other possessions, "Long Island and the adjacent islands," of which Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket were presumed to be included in the phrase "adjacent islands." In 1641, James Forrester, agent of the earl of Sterling, conveyed to Thomas Mayhew and his son the island of Nantucket, with several small islands adjacent.

The first ten purchasers, Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swayne and William Pile, with Thomas Mayhew as a partner, in February, 1659, O. S., or 1660 N. S., voted to admit ten more as equal proprietors, and at the same meeting Robert Pike, Robert Barnard, Edward Starbuck, Tristram Coffin, Jr. and James Coffin were admitted under the vote. Afterwards John Smith, Nathaniel Starbuck, Thomas Look, Thomas Coleman and Thomas Mayhew, Jr., were added.

Subsequently it was found necessary to encourage the immigration of tradesmen, and special half-grants were made for such acceptable accessions to the numbers. Under these half-grants, William Worth, sailor; Joseph Coleman; Richard Gardner, seaman; Joseph

...maker; Nathaniel Holland, tailor; Gardner, mariner; Peter Folger, miller; and surveyor; Eleazer Folger, miller, carpenter; Streeter, tailor, and others, became and Thomas Macy received an provision's grant on condition that he extend trade of a weaver. These minor put into subsequently a fruitful source

of 692, William and Mary granted a to Massachusetts incorporating the Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth provinces of Maine, the territory of Nova Scotia, including the Capawock, and Nantucket under the province of Massachusetts Bay.

26, 1692, Governor Plimms of Massachusetts wrote to Governor Fletcher of New England to the situation, calling attention to the fact that the islands had been transferred to Massachusetts under a patent granted to Mary and that the officers of the colony declined to acknowledge their allegiance to the Massachusetts colony. At a council of Governor Fletcher and his council in 1692, the transfer of Nantucket was acknowledged, but the jurisdiction of

the Vineyard was questioned. But even joint was subsequently yielded.

The Legislature passed a bill changing the name of the town of Sherburne on the island of Nantucket to Nantucket. And it was decided it should be Nantucket. It was Nantucket, and not Sherburne, that was known wherever on the ocean the keels of vessels had ploughed; it was a ship from Nantucket and not from Sherburne which first displayed the rebel stars and stripes at the very docks of London; it was Nantucket and not Sherburne whose fame was world-wide; it was the sailors of Nantucket and not of Sherburne who frequented every port of the civilized world; it was Nantucket and not Sherburne which elicited that superb tribute of Edmund Burke when he held up to the English Parliament the prowess of the colonial marine. God bless Nantucket!

A paper was read by the Rev. Walter Mitchell. The Centennial Ode was delivered by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon at 2 P. M., Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of our Country." He said in part—

No loftier motive can animate a human being than that which impels a man to sacrifice all material things most dear that he may live in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. It was such a motive that animated Thomas Macy when he abandoned his comfortable home on the banks of the Merrimack to become a settler on this island, bidding farewell to relatives and friends to begin life anew with uncivilized Indians for neighbors. He had given food to Quakers, thereby breaking the law of the land.

The real history of Nantucket began, not with the coming of Thomas Macy for conscience' sake, but on that day when twelve years later, a whale came into the harbor and was captured by the islanders. Throughout the civilized world, the coals on the hearthstone, the basin of fat with its rag wick, the tallow candle, or the lamp fed with oil, were the only means of illumination after sundown. A century must pass before science could supplant these with hydrogen. The capture of a whale, yielding barrels of oil, was the beginning of a new order of things in this community.

The ocean, rather than this island, became, as it were, their home. They opened a new branch of industry, sailed untraversed seas, became explorers, discovered islands before unknown, rounded the headlands of Greenland on the north and the islands of Paulkland on the south, pursued their prey around the Azores and along the coast of Brazil. Sailing where ships had never before had sailed, exhibiting fortitude in the storms and tempests of northern latitudes, learning patience in the calm of the equator, the sons of Nantucket were prepared to do their part in the struggle of the colonies for independence. To a far greater extent than their brother toilers of the mainland, they were called upon to make a sacrifice during the War of the Revolution. Scenes other than those of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Bennington and Yorktown win our admiration by exhibitions of sacrifice and suffering for a great and holy cause.

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island." She said in part—

The flora of Nantucket is in itself remarkable. Nowhere in the whole country, it is said, is there such a variety of ferns and grasses and wild flowers as here. The attractions, how-

ever, of this beloved island are by no means confined solely to the land. The great and boundless sea which rolls its flowing tides upon its shores and then retreats constitutes one of its greatest sources of amusement and delight. It is always beautiful and always grand, when serenely lying blue and shining under the beams of a summer sun and lazily rolling up in plashing waves upon the beach, or when lashed to fury gray and sombre, it bursts with thundering breakers upon the shores like a thousand Niagaras. What a source of romance and mystery, moreover, is furnished to the lovers of the weird and sensational. Everything about the sea seems to be invested with this peculiar and mysterious charm, which we all feel to a greater or less degree as we sail on the face of the tranquil ocean. The times comes to us of the secrets and its hidden depths, of the treasures of the human beings that have there "unhonored and unsung," with a kind of shuddering awe closures that will be made in that the sea gives up its dead," and yet so close that this feeling adds to the which this same treacherous e for us.

Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, on subject "The Energy and Hardihood of Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Vital Vigor of Their Descendants."

Dr. Jenks said in part: Ushere the ringing of bells and the cannon, with the salt sea air with instrumental music, this is a color picture of rare prompts to my recollection something of a May-day in merrie Engh a few gentle old curates, smitten (ers are) with antiquarian love, fest peasantry a holiday observance of tors, when pipe, viol and tabor of lassies together upon the thought, running backward to thence forward to June 22, 1 us with electric speed over the long bridge of two hundred years. It is like opening a book crowded with deeds of daring and enterprise. A record of what has happened since these olden dates would fill volumes.

My mind naturally reverts to the autumn of 1659—which ante-dates the two historic years that give interest and significance to this occasion—when an event occurred that made possible the incorporation of Nantucket County. Through the luminous haze I seem to see the form of a primeval ancestor, Thomas Macy, who, with his family, and accompanied by Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, left Salisbury in an open boat and set sail for Nantucket. English history gives us a graphic picture of the soldier of the Netherlands; we have read of the tenacity of the Scotch covenanters; we are familiar with the deeds of the cavaliers under Cromwell; along literary lines, so deftly woven by Bancroft and Irving, we have traced in flashing periods the triumphs of citizen and patriot—but the energy, hardihood and pluck of Thomas Macy and that of his companions were the equals of these, and their bravery and endurance were as genuine. In this olden town the original families intermarried, and thus the community seemed more like a large family, and the bonds between them were quite indissoluble. "The cleanest bit of land," said Robert Collyer, "I know of on this planet, so far as the white man is concerned, is a little island lying far out in the sea, where some families went, over two hundred years ago, from the Puritan main, that they might be free to serve God and live their own way—and so made the sandbank a sort of Plymouth Rock." In this memorable hour I incline to a careful study of our ancestors. We shall see types of sincerity and homely living that, like fast colors in some ancient Turkish rug, will never become obsolete. Honesty and frugality were reproductive traits in their characters. Elements of domestic, social and business capacity mingled in proper proportions, and, like chemical affinities, never failed of the desired result. The steadfast old oak lies prone in the acorn. Likewise, the future of their posterity, visible in so many shining examples of moral and intellectual vigor, was prefigured in the formative lives of our ancestors. Nantucket's sons in the past, whether on the high seas or on American soil, exhibited valor equal to that displayed in our glorious present—energy and hardihood of the ancestors ever—the fore! War has conquests, but peace also has her victories. Was it not spiritual energy of the purest type, and moral hardihood, mixed with no base alloy, that prompted Mary Starbuck and her husband Nathaniel to inaugurate a religious meeting in their own home, and lay the foundation for the first religious society on the island? Defiant of any form of bigotry, independent in character; like her father,

true to her convictions, and ever willing to shelter Quakers if persecuted, she left her impress upon the centuries. Our remote ancestors were martyrs. Accustomed, some of them, to competence, but smarting under the dominant English rule of religious and political proscription, they heroically turned toward the hardships of a new country; accepted the meagre sustenance of primitive life and labor, rather than submit to any curtailment of individual belief and rights of the highest citizenship. To renounce active employment of mind or hand, for idleness of living, is enervating; to spring from pampered luxury to a daily life of hard labor in "stubborn glebe," or in rocky furrows, is energy—hardihood; from such perennial seeds have sprung the moral and intellectual examples that have given to Nantucket a name second to no New England town for thrift and enterprise.

The exercises were continued by Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell, speaking on "Nantucket Abroad." George H. Cary spoke, taking as his topic "The Whaling Industry." Others followed in short addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton and others will deliver short addresses.

TIMES.

Cutting from _____

Address of Paper **BROCKTON, MASS.**

JUL 9 1895

Date, _____

NANTUCKET'S CELEBRATION.

Clouds and Mist and Fogs Have
Been Hanging Over the Brave
Old Island.

BUT NATIVE'S UNDISMAYED.

Every Place of Interest or Historic
Value Decorated With
a Tablet.

BEN. FRANKLIN'S MOTHER.

She Once Dwelt on the Island and the
Cellar to the Old House is
Still Visible.

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.]

NANTUCKET, July 9. — Yesterday morning dawned foggy and misty, but the decorators early began their work and this morning the buildings that did not bear some kind of bunting or fish-net were scarce. The latter is playing a very important part in the drapery.

Sunday's boat brought a big contingent from Brockton, among them the following prominent Algonquins who have their war paint on, and are preparing to make it lively: L. Fisher Kent, Lee Baker, G. Frank Neal, Frank S. Frazier, Frank S. Farnum, A. Rogers Perkins and C. L. Packard, all of whom propose to "assist."

James Edgar has come down also, and his store, corner Main and Orange streets, is completely covered with bunting.

Charlie Hall and Mrs. Emma Cooley were also among the Brockton visitors.

Every place of any historic value whatever is bearing a tablet, small, plain, but descriptive. The house on Fair street now occupied by Judge Defrier is the "Birthplace of Lucretia Mott." The old house on Vestal street is the "Birthplace of Maria Mitchell."

ing the house of the on Center street is t Miriam Coffin Town

All the way out o are places of historic houses extended far the early days, and i of, the farm forme Gardner, now owned is the cellar of the h mother of Benjamin by is the spring fr their water supply. interest to the old N of the present gen that any interest the spots now made

The whaleboat rac gaining interest, and exciting event. One in charge of George I with him Steve F Backus, Arthur McC George Jewett. For Capt. John Murray l stalwart crew of you the odds are on them

Prominent among Saturday's arrivals was a 121-pounder gun in charge of a detachment of the New B aroused the whole The committee thu their most promi "Our Specialty Is

The "floats" in bid fair to be fine. kept a secret, how posing to flash m the people when started.

The advertising that the celebratio had has brought to the island no e right royally are the enthusiastic is- decoration dealers, reporters, ar landers prepared to celebrate it. photographers and itinerants in lines of traffic.

The ball will no doubt eclipse anything of the sort ever given here, for coming as it does in the midst of the pleasure season, the management have secured some of the visiting society beau to assist in the directory, thus enlisting the interest of the Cliff colony.

The official programs were issued last night so that now we know "where we are at."

ENQUIRER.

Cutting from _____

Address of Paper **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Date, **JUL 9 1895**

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

Special to The Enquirer.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket and the natives began today a three-days' celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

TIMES.

Cutting from _____

Address of Paper **BROCKTON, MASS.**

Date, **JUL 9 1895**

This is Nantucket's gala week and right royally are the enthusiastic is- landers prepared to celebrate it.

Cutting from

TIMES.

Address of Paper HARTFORD CONN.Date, JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET CELEBRATES.

Centennial Commemorated.—The Town Decorated.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket in holiday attire, and from every flag on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket Centennial which began to-day, continuing three days, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the town. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight Wharf to the bank. It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket." There are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The literary exercises were held at the North Congregational church at 10 o'clock, and were as follows: Address of welcome, by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. Hussey, on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days;" poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson.

Then followed an address by Miss Anna Gardner, (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut), subject, "Anti-slavery History of the Island"; address by Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Elizabeth Starbuck. At 2 p. m., Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Elwell White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island."

Elwell Jenks then followed, taking for his subject, "The Energy and Hardihood of our Ancestors Illustrated in the Physical and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell read on "Nantucket Abroad"; George Cary on "The Whaling Industry"; others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton and others will speak.

Cutting from

HERALD.

Address of Paper

BOSTON, MASS.

Date,

JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET IN GAY COLORS.

Centennial Celebration of the Old Town Begins Today.

Hotels, Stores and Residences Bright with Decorations — "Welcome" Greet the Visitor as He Steps from the Boat—Many Already There and a Big Crowd Expected Today.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NANTUCKET, July 8, 1895. Nantucket is gay tonight. The long awaited centennial celebration begins tomorrow, and the town is bright with bunting and decorations of all descriptions.

As the visitor steps off the boat he is greeted by the words "Welcome" and "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten" displayed above the head of the wharf. Other arches at the principal corners and on the square bear the legends "Sherburne 1795; Nantucket 1895," "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors," "All's Fish That Comes to Our Net," "As Good Fish in the Sea as Ever Were Caught," "Pride in the Past, Hope for the Future," and others of similar nature.

The hotels, stores and residences along the principal thoroughfares are tastefully decorated.

The steamer Gay Head brought some 600 passengers tonight. Three boats are expected tomorrow, bringing big loads of passengers.

TWENTY SUBPOENAS ISSUED.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUL 9 1895

The Nantucket of today has probably the most homogeneous population to be found in any community of its size in the United States. Practically there are no foreigners. A few Portuguese fishermen have settled in a cove down by the harbor, perhaps there are half a dozen Irish families, and a little colony of negroes occupy dilapidated cottages among the sand banks up by the old wind-mill. The traders, the fishermen, the store keepers, the owners and drivers of carriages, the proprietors of the soil, the landlords, the town officials, school teachers, doctors, lawyers, and even the policemen or constables are the direct descendants of the first settlers or of those who came there in the early colonial times.

The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel notes as

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper BROCKTON, MASS.

JUL 9 1895

Day.....

NANTUCKET'S CELEBRATION.

Clouds and Mist and Fogs Have
Been Hanging Over the Brave
Old Island.

BUT NATIVE'S UNDISMAYED.

Every Place of Interest or Historic
Value Decorated With
a Tablet.

BEN. FRANKLIN'S MOTHER.

She Once Dwelt on the Island and the
Cellar to the Old House is
Still Visible.

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.]

NANTUCKET, July 9. — Yesterday morning dawned foggy and misty, but the decorators early began their work and this morning the buildings that did not bear some kind of bunting or fish-net were scarce. The latter is playing a very important part in the drapery.

Sunday's boat brought a big contingent from Brockton, among them the following prominent Algonquins who have their war paint on, and are preparing to make it lively: L. Fisher Kent, Lee Baker, G. Frank Neal, Frank S. Frazier, Frank S. Farnum, A. Rogers Perkins and C. L. Packard, all of whom propose to "assist."

James Edgar has come down also, and his store, corner Main and Orange streets, is completely covered with bunting.

Charlie Hall and Mrs. Emma Cecley were also among the Brockton visitors.

Every place of any historic value whatever is bearing a tablet, small, plain, but descriptive. The house on Fair street now occupied by Judge Defrrior is the "Birthplace of Lucretia Mott." The old house on Vestal street is the "Birthplace of Maria Mitchell." The house on Center street is the "Birthplace of Miriam Coffin."

All the way are places of historic interest. The houses extend to the early days of the farm. Gardner, now is the cellar of mother of Ben by is the spring their water supply interest to the of the present that any interest the spots now.

The whaleboat gaining interest exciting events in charge of George Backus, Arthur George Jewett, Capt. John M. stalwart crew the odds are on

Prominent among Saturday's arrivals was a 21-pounder gun in charge of a detachment of the New

aroused the whole. The committee to their most prominent "Our Specialty"

The "floats" bid fair to be fine kept a secret, but posing to flash the people who started.

The advertising that the celebration had brought to the island no decoration dealers, reporters, photographers and itinerants in lines of traffic.

The ball will no doubt eclipse anything of the sort ever given here, for coming as it does in the midst of the pleasure season, the management have secured some of the visiting society beau to assist in the directory, thus enlisting the interest of the Cliff colony.

The official programs were issued last night so that now we know "where we are at."

Cutting from.....

ENQUIRER.

Address of Paper.....

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Date.....

JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

Special to The Enquirer.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket and the natives began today a three-days' celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

Es

1;

Cutting from.....

THE TIMES.

Address of Paper.....

BROCKTON, MASS.

Day.....

JUL 9 1895

This is Nantucket's gala week and right royally are the enthusiastic islanders prepared to celebrate it.

Cutting from

TIMES.

Address of Paper

HARTFORD CONN.

Date,

JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET CELEBRATES.

Centennial Commemorated.—The Town Decorated.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flag-staff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day, continuing three days, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the town. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight Wharf to the bank. It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket." There are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The literary exercises were held at the North Congregational church at 10 o'clock, and were as follows: Address of welcome, by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days;" poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson.

Then followed an address by Miss Annie Gardner, (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut), subject, "Anti-slavery History of the Island"; address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck. At 2 p. m., the Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island." Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject, "The Energy and Hardihood of our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad"; George H. Cary on "The Whaling Industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which the Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton and others will speak.

HERALD.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUL 9 1895

NANTUCKET IN GAY COLORS.

Centennial Celebration of the Old Town Begins Today.

Hotels, Stores and Residences Bright with Decorations — "Welcome" Greet the Visitor as He Steps from the Boat—Many Already There and a Big Crowd Expected Today.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NANTUCKET, July 8, 1895. Nantucket is gay tonight. The long awaited centennial celebration begins tomorrow, and the town is bright with bunting and decorations of all descriptions.

As the visitor steps off the boat he is greeted by the words "Welcome" and "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten" displayed above the head of the wharf. Other arches at the principal corners and on the square bear the legends "Sherburne 1795; Nantucket 1895," "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors," "All's Fish That Comes to Our Net," "As Good Fish in the Sea as Ever Were Caught," "Pride in the Past, Hope for the Future," and others of similar nature.

The hotels, stores and residences along the principal thoroughfares are tastefully decorated.

The steamer Gay Head brought some 600 passengers tonight. Three boats are expected tomorrow, bringing big loads of passengers.

TWENTY SUBPOENAS ISSUED.

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

Date,

JUL 9 1895

The Nantucket of today has probably the most homogeneous population to be found in any community of its size in the United States. Practically there are no foreigners. A few Portuguese fishermen have settled in a cove down by the harbor, perhaps there are half a dozen Irish families, and a little colony of negroes occupy dilapidated cottages among the sand banks up by the old wind-mill. The traders, the fishermen, the store keepers, the owners and drivers of carriages, the proprietors of the soil, the landlords, the town officials, school teachers, doctors, lawyers, and even the policemen or constables are the direct descendants of the first settlers or of those who came there in the early colonial times.

The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel notes as

Cutting from

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper

JUL 9-1-90

Date,

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

The proud old town of Nantucket can look back upon an interesting history as it celebrates the centennial of its change of name. Best known now as a delightful resort in the summer months, it still possesses the landmarks which tell of its once prosperous whaling fleet and its shipping prestige. At the breaking out of the Revolution Nantucket had 150 whalers, manned by 2000 sturdy men, who brought home 35,000 barrels of oil each year. Visitors to the island can today see the decaying remnants of the cooper shops, ropewalks, and spar yards which tell the story of the proud days when Nantucket ships were in every port. And was it not from the peak of one of her whalers that the American flag first floated in English waters? During both the wars with England her fleet suffered severely, but recovery came rapidly, and her shipping held its own until the discovery of petroleum killed the industry of the island. For a quarter of a century, hardly a whaler has left her wharves. The life of the busy seafaring community has died out. Only the natural beauty of the place and the hardy stock of the old families remain. Three thousand people or more still live upon the island, "a ship at sea which neither rocks nor rolls," and the celebration which begins today has been planned to revive the historical and commercial reminiscences which

have been stored in this picturesque town for so many years.

What a long and varied history the island can claim! Discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, made a part of New York State in 1664 ceded to Massachusetts in 1693, held in private ownership at times in the 17th century, and once sold for \$50 and two years later its story is an entertaining one. The first town was incorporated in 1671, in 1673 it was renamed Starbuck, and it was not until 1795, after it became a part of Massachusetts, that it was called Nantucket. This week occurs the centennial of the name, and for three days the inhabitants of the island, joined by numerous summer visitors and descendants of the rugged Nantucket families, are to celebrate the anniversary. The event is well worth observing, and all New England can justly wish the islanders a successful and profitable celebration.

COMMERCIAL

NANTUCKET CELEBRATES.

The Island Resort Awake to Her Centennial Anniversary.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9. Nantucket is in holiday attire and from every flag-staff on the island the stars and stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California to attend the centennial celebration of Nantucket.

It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island.

Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in the town are in great demand.

The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from straight wharf to the bank. There are a number of arches erected in different portions of the town. The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting. The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The literary exercises this morning, which were interspersed with music, included: Address of welcome by Chairman of Committee Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its palmy days;" poem "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believe in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island."

Address by Alexander Starbuck on "historical matters leading to both the Centennial and the Duo Centennial," paper by Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon at 2 p. m., Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's place in history of our country."

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Karle White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island."

Dr. Ellwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject, "The energy and hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants."

The exercises were continued by Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell speaking on "Nantucket Abroad." George H. Cary spoke on "The Whaling Industry." Others followed in short addresses. A banquet will be held this evening at which Elijah A. Morse of Canton, and others will deliver short addresses.

Cutting from.....GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Address of Paper.....
JUL 9 1895

Date.....
IN OLD NANTUCKET

Quaint Old Town Will Celebrate Its
Two Hundredth Anniversary.

GROVER CLEVELAND TO ATTEND

How Old Jail Inspired Poet Lowell—It
Was Settled by Dissenters from the
Bay State—Curious Sports to
Recall the Old Times.

Nantucket, Mass., July 8.—Under the direction of a committee of citizens, the second centenary of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket which occurred June 22, 1695, and the two hundredth anniversary of the change of name of the town from Serburne to Nantucket, which occurred June 8, 1795, will be appropriately observed by ceremonies commemorative of the two events, beginning July 9 and running for three days. The peculiar characteristics of the island town and county, stretching far back into the mazes of two-and-a-third centuries, will be photographed upon the roll of plate of our own time by the celebration. The wigwam of the aborigines, the equantum of the ancients, the clambake, the roasted ears of corn, the whale fishery in its diversified mechanisms, and the sheep-shearing will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. In the banquet and literary and historical features the writers, poets and historians of Nantucket will be heard to their best advantage. Much of the real history of Nantucket remains unwritten, and this celebration will give opportunity for more faithful presentation.

Here is the program of the centenary. The celebration will begin the morning of the 9th with the firing of guns and ringing of bells and a cat-race, in which Nantucket's "Mosquito fleet" will be sent out in full force. In this race prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. At the same time one of the most interesting features of the celebration will occur—a whale boat race, and a dory race, in each of which prizes to the amount of \$100 will be given. In the former one of the boats will be manned by a crew of old whalers, the other by the younger generation. The race will be made from the upper harbor, the finish will be near one of the wharves, where there will be some-

thing moored which will represent a whale. The boat which succeeds in getting its harpoon into the "whale" first will receive the prize. In the afternoon in the methodist church, literary and historical exercises will be held. Several interesting speakers from at home and abroad have been engaged. There will be a grand banquet at the rink in the evening, followed by a band concert and illumination. On the second day of the centennial everybody will go to the square at Wauwinet. At Wauwinet there will be various amusing games. Dinner will be served as a regular "shore dinner, clambake, chowder, etc. An exhibition of two crack life-saving crews will be given during the afternoon.

The third day will be begun like the others. The forenoon will be devoted to bicycle races. At 1 p. m. will start the grand procession and review. It is aimed to make this procession the finest ever seen in Nantucket. There will be many unique features. Residences will be decorated and in the principal streets arches will be erected. In the evening there will be fireworks, a promenade concert and ball to close with. President Cleveland has been invited to be present, and as he is not a "coaster" himself, and interested in local history, it is hoped he will run over from Buzzard's Bay. Secretaries Olney and Morton and Governor Morton of New York are also expected.

Nantucket county includes the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck, Grevelly, and Muskeget, and is the only town in the state of Massachusetts that constitutes a county. Nantucket island is fifteen miles long from east to west, with an average width of three miles. The town proper is situated on the north side of the island, and has a fine harbor for vessels of light draft. It is 100 miles southeast from Boston. New Bedford is six miles away to the northwest. The island has about 30,000 acres, and is diversified with hill and dale, level moors, swamps and ponds. The present population of 3,500. In 1840 it was nearly 10,000. Emigration westward has caused the decline. Although the value of the land has largely gone with the population, nothing has been taken from the beauty of the old spot. The island is within the influence of the gulf stream, and in winter its temperature is 10 degrees above that of the mainland. In summer it is much cooler.

No town in the county probably has a more interesting origin and development than old Nantucket. Its name still a charm to the Yankee wherever you find him. Meet him out west where he is pointing with pride to the mushroom town that sprang up in the night, and ask him about Nantucket, and he will admit there is a magic about the old name. The local historians have a pretty straight line

back to the origin of the settlement. Although they will proudly tell you that God made the island, still they look back with awe upon a certain James Forret, an agent of the Earl of Sterling, who in 1635 secured all the islands on the New England coast by a royal grant. Forret sold the entire island of Nantucket in 1641 to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, with the right to say who should ever after live on the island. In 1659 Mayhew got a chance to sell out the island at a tremendous profit, which he did to nine men, prominent among whom was Tristram Coffin, the founder of the Coffin family, from which is descended Allen Coffin, the secretary of the present celebration committee. These titles were subsequently confirmed by various patents from the colonial governors. It ran along in an independent sort of way, sending a representative to the New York assembly, until by royal charter of King William and Mary in 1695, the island was formally made part of Massachusetts. He who thinks the first settlers were either ignorant fishermen or God-fearing enthusiasts is mistaken. They were a superior order of men and women. Settling first in Massachusetts, they chafed under the Puritan rule as they were of the free thinking kind. They were the agnostics of their time. They might not have welcomed so radical an unbeliever as Colonel Ingersoll, but Thomas Paine, they say, would not have been unwelcome among them. Four Indian churches were built there and services conducted there in the Indian language before a meeting house was erected for the white folks. In fact, it was not till the colony had a population of 700 that a church was built for white worship, and that was built in 1704 by the Quakers. The influence of the Friends was marked all through the early days of the colony. It survives yet in the sturdy upright character of the Nantucket inhabitants of today. It was in Nantucket that the eminent preacher, Lucretia Mott, was born, and her early religious training was received in one of the Friends' churches.

The oldest house in Nantucket is one of the sights of the place. It is the Jethro Coffin house, and was built in 1686 of heavy oak. Jethro was the son of Peter, at one time a justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and one of the original purchasers. Jethro's wife was Mary Gardner, daughter of John. Mary's father gave the land, and Jethro's father furnished the lumber. The old folks were desirous of the union, but the young folks played shy until the promise of a house was obtained. Then it was discovered that the young couple had determined upon marriage before the old ones set about making a match. The house was the most elaborate of any then erected. On the chimney is a figure of raised brickwork, in shape like an inverted U, which represented a horseshoe doing guard duty against the witches of that time.



The old grist mill is worth something as an ancient landmark. The old mill of Nantucket was built in 1746 and has a history, and also a tradition. In the revolutionary war, a ball thrown from a man-of-war entered at the northeast side and passed out at the southwest, within a foot of the miller. Some time about 1848 a young girl named Caroline T. Duzenberry, was amusing herself with other girls about its slow-moving vanes, when she took hold of one of them and clung to it, making three revolutions. The miller was apprised of the act by the other girls, when he suddenly stopped the mill, throwing the girl to the ground and breaking her limbs.

The place where the literary exercises of the celebration will take place is the M. E. church, next door to the Pacific National bank. Nantucket's banks once counted for something. She at one time ranked third as a port in Massachusetts, and in point of wealth per capita was the richest town in the state. The island was the home of the whale fishery, and her sailors were the globe-trotters of the time. Orange street has the second congregational church, which was built in 1809, and is a quaint old street, such a one as you would think resounded to the tread of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Last Leaf," for whom

"The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground."

At once the most laughable and the most pathetic sight in the town is the jail and the house of correction, side by side, the jail the smaller, and nearly always untenanted. The house of correction now contains two inmate women. These institutions have been the occasion of much mirth. A tenant once sent word to the sheriff that un-

less the sheep were kept out of the jail he would change his residence. They have been food, however, for serious reflection. James Russell Lowell, the poet, once visiting here and hearing this incident related by a talkative native, Jabez Hicks, took a pencil and wrote this on the spot:

"Strange that a city's greatness is defined
By places where her freemen are confined!
Strange that her prisons do not smaller grow
As toward success her widening footsteps go!"

This gem from Lowell has never been published and is kept as a treasure by a well known resident.

The Brant Point lighthouse, at the harbor entrance, is built on the site of the first lighthouse in New England if not in America, built in the interest of commerce. It was first kept up by private subscriptions, then by the town, then by the state, and now by the United States.



ON THE BEACH AT NANTUCKET.

cutting from

Address of Paper

date

JUL 9

NANTUCKET 200.

The Bi-centennial of The Quaint Old Town.

HOME OF ITS FAMOUS SONS.

The County of Nantucket Was Incorporated on June 22, 1695, and the Name of the Town Changed from Sherburne to Nantucket on June 8, 1795—Members of Old Families Gathering.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives began to-day a three days' celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated, and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

A Glimpse of the Old Town.

The town of Nantucket is two hundred years old to-day. The first hundred years of its existence it was known as Sherburne, but for the past hundred it has been known by the name of the island on which it is situated. Two anniversaries, then, will be celebrated during the three days' festivities which begin to-day—the 200th anniversary of the town and the 100th anniversary of the changing of its name. The place is one of the most interesting, from its associations, on the New England coast. It was discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold, and the island became a part of New York in 1664, and was ceded back to Massachusetts in 1693. It was in its glory in the old whale-fishing days, and a few of the ancient mariners still live there; but of late all the inhabitants have become infected with the summer-boarder bacillus, and soon all things will be brought to a dead, monotonous, cosmopolitan level. To spend a summer at Nantucket is almost the same as making a sea voyage, except that you never get anywhere.

The little island has turned out many famous men, including Benjamin Franklin, who, though he was born in Boston, was really a native of Nantucket, his mother having removed from the island to the Hub two or three months before his birth. Her name was Abiah Folger, and her father was the ancestor of Charles James Folger, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Administration. Secretary Folger was born in Nantucket. Among others who "hailed from Nantucket" were John S. C. Abbott, the historian, and Henry Giles, a celebrated Unitarian divine; John Greenleaf Whittier had Nantucket blood in his veins, being related to that branch of the Greenleaf family which was descended from Stephen Greenleaf, one of the original purchasers of the island. Ex-Congressman William Everett, of Quincy; the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge; and Charles Carleton Coffin are all related to Nantucket

families. The famous women of the island include Phoebe A. Hanaford, author and Universalist preacher, Lucretia Mott, the Quaker preacher and Abolitionist, and Maria Mitchell, the astronomer.

Almost everybody in Nantucket is a direct descendant of the early settlers. They are all related to each other. There are few foreigners there. The Macys, the Coffins, the Starbucks, the Folgers, the Swaines, the Barnards, the Colemans, the Bunkers, and the ubiquitous Smiths were among the pioneer white settlers of over two centuries ago; their names are found in abundance on the tax lists to-day. There is little crime in Nantucket; the policeman has not much to do; the quaint old jail is rarely occupied, and the Court docket is never crowded. Tramps and paupers are rare on the island; bolts and bars are not employed to fend against the housebreaker. The people are honest, simple, and kindly in their relations with strangers. Yet the community is not conspicuous for its devotion to religion. There are more churches on the island than are needed to accommodate the worshippers.

To-day is not the exact day of the year, however, on which either of the two events celebrated occurred. The incorporation of the county of Nantucket occurred on June 22, 1695, and the name of the town was changed to Nantucket on June 8, 1795. The object of this dual celebration has been lucidly set forth by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements. "It is proposed," they say in their circular to the scattered sons of old Nantucket, "to make the celebration of three days' duration, so that the peculiar characteristics of the island town into the mazes of the photographed of time, that we may heroic lives and pe were and do honor as."

In fulfilment of the pledges here our exhibit the wigwag quantum of the roasted ears of corn, the whistles of the whaling boats, the early settlers so boat races and other times long gone by. The early and historical places, civic and military band concerts will be bringing the community "up to date."

The visitor to Nantucket finds it difficult to realize that the island is cut off from the rest of the world, and isolated, away from the third town of Massachusetts, only a few miles from the mainland.

Whether on these two occasions of decadence the wharves where once whaling and trading ships were crowded and jostled each other, and where hardy sailors swarmed like ants in a hill, are now deserted. The snug harbor, in which the tall masts of sloops, packets, and schooners erstwhile pierced the foggy atmosphere, is given up to a fleet of little pleasure boats, which can be hired at a moderate price for sailing and fishing excursions along shore. These are manned by bronzed tars, who in the days of Nantucket's maritime glory trod the decks of ships whose "keels vexed every sea." Many of the skipper, as they sit lazily at the tiller, can tell of voyages which they made to the Orient, of whaling trips in the Pacific, and of thrilling adventures in the great ports of the Atlantic Ocean.

The fact that in the old portions of the town the residences are huddled together would give the impression that everybody who built wanted to be as near the water front as possible. Street after street, lane after lane, and alley after alley can be found with not a single unoccupied building lot. Large and small houses stand side by side; they all, or nearly all, have the long, sloping roofs peculiar to the structures erected by the early settlers in New England.

Nantucket is a curious place. Many of the houses are of the Grecian style of architecture; they seem strangely out of keeping with their surroundings. There is a new part of the town which is almost exclusively peopled by the summer residents. The houses which one finds in this section are of the modern pattern. The bay-window, the French roof, and the graceful lines bespeak the wealth and taste of their owners.

Nantucket, in the past, was cut off from the rest of the civilized world. She was practically isolated. In stormy and foggy weather, and when there were adverse winds, communication with the mainland was infrequent. Sometimes the inhabitants would hear nothing of what was occurring elsewhere for weeks. The arrival of a whaler or of a trading packet on such an occasion was the signal for a rush to the wharf, nearly the whole population making a pilgrimage to this coveted centre of intelligence. When the Captain had communicated his stock of information, the town crier started out, bell in hand, or with a sonorous fish horn, and repeated the tale to the gaping villagers. This custom prevails to-day. There are three criers who give notice, in due season, of passing events, auctions, the sitting of the Court, any strange or untoward circumstance of which the people might not have knowledge. But the necessity of such a means of spreading intelligence has been dissipated by the introduction of steam and electricity.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

BOSTON, MASS

JUL 9 1881

Today is Nantucket's day, and the "olden town" will do herself proud. These small towns which are so seldom heard from in the ordinary course of events are chock-full of patriotism, and when the opportunity presents itself they celebrate in a way that causes some of the larger municipalities to look to their laurels in this regard.

1881;

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

July 9 1895

NANTUCKET CENTENNIAL.

Literary and Historical Features of the Celebration.

Praises of the Island Home Sung by Her Native Poets.

Charles Carlton Coffin's Address on Her Position in History.

The literary and historical exercises of the Nantucket centennial celebration were held in the North Congregational church in that town this afternoon. Below will be found many of the more important of the addresses and poems.

Our Island Home.

Blue is the sea that laves thy sandy shores,
Sweet is the music where old ocean roars,
Soft is the lullaby which southwinds croon,
Humming their melody o'er flowers at noon.

Full is the harmony played on the beach,
Seaweed the harpstrings where the waters reach.
Opal the skies, or clear, over thy sands,—
Thy children turn to thee from many lands.

Vanished the wigwam now, sachem and brave!

Only their shadows flit through memory's cave.

No more the camels ride over the bar
Cradling the whaleships staunch, borne from afar.

Silent the sailors' cry; far in the past
Swung high the cordage and bristled the mast.
Busy the rope walks then; quick were the blows
Which from the coopers' shops frequent arose.

Outworn the Quaker garb, changed
Earth's array,
For many we might name now "passed away."
Walked they these hallowed streets with holy mien,
Lovely their faces were, calm and serene.

Gray are thy shingled roofs, dear Island Home,
Fogs with their silver sheen oft round thee roam.
Gray were the mariners sailed from thy lee,
Out in the shining mist to eternity.

Sometimes they dazling mists lift like a veil,
Sometimes they reef or furl, a ghostly sail.
Then shows thy beauteous face, island so dear,
Lovely to every one absent or near.

Low bloom the tiny flowers, out on thy plains,
Purple the vine-clad moors where the meal-plum reigns,
Somewhere the heather hides shaking its bells,
Yonder the sharp beach grass waving in swells.

Fragrant the bay-berry and thick sweet fern;
Oft in the glowing west red sunset burn,

Flushing the commons wide, lighting the way
As we drive toward the town at close of day.

Soft rings the buoy-bell, tossed by the seas;
Swift, on the ocean's floor whose tapestries
Spun by the ages long, in beauty lie,
Flashes the lightning. Above, sea-gulls cry.

Ring out from tower to tower peal upon peal.
Swing heartily the ropes. Over us steal
The thoughts of centuries gone; we will rejoice,
And to those memories lend heart and voice.

Honor the glorious past with joyous songs!
Thy future trust with God where it belongs.
Anchored in haven safe our fathers rest;
Let us their places fill, doing our best.

Heroes were they who beat oceans for oil,
They too are heroes who, in lonely toil
Of night and storm and darkness walk thy coast,
Stalwart the fishermen of whom we boast.

Roll, waves, on yonder shore! flow gently, tides!
Where once whaleships sailed, now the yacht fleet rides.
Proudly, Nantucket, smile through glistening tears,
Rainbows of hope o'erarch thy coming years.

Fling then thy bunting wide, Isle of the Sea!
Float all thy flags aloft, right merrily;
Ensign and streamer lift, pennant and all,
Then for the Stars and Stripes lustily call.

Nantucket, 1895.

Louise S. Baker.

NANTUCKET'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

Charles Carlton Coffin Points Out Her Exalted Position.

Mr. Coffin spoke substantially as follows:

No loftier motive can animate a human being than that which impels a man to sacrifice all material things most dear, that he may live in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.

It was such a motive that animated Thomas Macy when he abandoned his comfortable home on the banks of the Merrimac, to become a settler on this island, bidding farewell to relatives and friends to begin life anew with uncivilized Indians for neighbors. He had given food to Quakers, thereby breaking the law of the land. Those whom he befriended may have been not altogether meek and lowly; they may have been disturbers of law and order in their desire to testify to their religious belief, but they were in need of assistance, which he had given in obedience to a law higher than that of the court of Massachusetts Bay, and consequently had been summoned before the justice.

Land, home, kin, friends, the comforts of life—all dear and delightful things, were of no value in comparison with the freedom of his soul. Hence the sacrifice.

But just what motive impelled this-
tram Coffin and his son Peter, Stephen
Greenleaf, and a half dozen other
thrifty citizens of Newbury and Salis-
bury to leave their homes and push
out thirty miles from the main land,
does not readily appear. They had not
been summoned before the courts for
any infraction of law; so far as is
known they had full liberty of con-
science. It could not have been from
fear of the Indians, for the dusky sons
of the forest still occupied the island,
and remained many years after the
arrival of the emigrants. It could not
have been to find more fertile lands
than those along the banks of the
Merrimac. No such forest trees waved
their branches here as there, furnish-
ing timber for the building of their
homes, or domestic use. Social life
could but be more circumscribed upon
so insignificant an area, than on the
main land, where thrift villages were
becoming bustling towns. There they
could set Parker, Rowley and Ipswich
rivers to grinding their corn; here they
must depend upon the tide or the fit-
ful winds. From old Newbury their
children could find new homes in the
unclaimed province lands; here there
could be no increased allotment of
lands. Turn the question as we may,
we find no satisfactory motive for
their leaving the old home to begin
life anew in a domain so small that
in the stillness of the night they might
almost hear the surf sounding upon
every rood of shore. I can discover
but one reason for their making this
their home—they came in accordance
with the divine ordering of human af-
fairs, that Providence might use their
descendants to perform a great and
honorable part in the history of our
country.

It was a scant living they could ob-
tain from speeding the plough in the
sandy soil; they could secure a larger
livelihood upon the ocean. Cod fish
abounded in the surrounding waters,
but not by casting their lines for cod
fish were they to be of spe-
cial service to the world.

The real history of Nantucket began
not with the coming of Thomas Macy
for conscience sake, but on that day
when 12 years later a whale came into
the harbor and was captured by the
islanders. Throughout the civilized
world, the coals on the hearth-stone,
the basin of fat with its rag wick,
the tallow candle, or the lamp fed with
oil, were the only means of illumina-
tion after sundown. A century must
pass before science could supplant
these with hydrogen. The capture of a
whale, yielding barrels of oil, was the
beginning of a new order of things in
this community.

The ocean, rather than this island
became, as it were, their homes. They
opened a new branch of industry
sailed untraversed seas, became explor-
ers, discovered islands before un-
known, rounded the head lands of
Greenland on the north and the islands
of Falkland on the south, pursued
their prey around the Azores and
along the coast of Brazil.

Sailing where ships never before had
sailed, exhibiting fortitude in the
storms and tempests of northern lati-
tudes, learning patience in the calm
of the equator, the sons of Nantucket
were prepared to do their part in the
struggle of the colonies for independ-
ence. To a far greater extent than
their brother toilers of the mainland,
they were called upon to make sacri-
fice during the war of the Revolution.
Scenes other than those of Lexington,
Bunker Hill, Bennington and Yorktown
win our admiration by exhibitions of
sacrifice and suffering for a great and
holy cause.

When the conflict between the mother
country and the colonies began about
160 vessels were owned and manned
by citizens of this island, and were
roaming the sea. The colonies could
offer no protection; they were wholly
at the mercy of England. The fleets of
King George were swarming along the
Atlantic coast. During the eight years'
struggle few days passed that the peo-
ple did not see some ship of the line,
or frigate, flying the cross of St.
George, sailing between the island or
the main land. Many of the citizens
were members of the society of
Friends, opposed to bearing arms,
even in defense of their homes. The
5,000 people on this island depended
upon the sea for their daily food. One
by one the whale ships that were for-
tunate enough to reach home were
stripped of their sails and left to
ride idly at their moorings. One by
one the unfortunate ships became a
prey to the king's frigates. Let us

not forget that the entire population
of the island derived their sup-
port, either directly or indirectly,
from the sea. For the products
of the soil, they were almost wholly
dependent upon the mainland. Did
they venture a trip to Wood's Hole to
obtain corn some warship was sure to
be lying in wait to pounce upon them
as a hawk upon a defenseless pigeon.

They owed allegiance to Massachu-
setts, and the tax gatherer, in the
name of the state, must have his dues,
to enable the colony to carry on the
struggle. Patriots on the mainland,
misinterpreting the religious attitude
of the Friends, accused them of being
aliens and enemies. Captains of Brit-
ish warships regarded them as aiders
and abettors of the rebels, therefore
proper objects of plunder. With no
forest growth upon the island they
were forced even to transport wood
from the mainland, to warm their
dwellings in winter. The crews of ves-
sels captured by the king's ships were
languishing in prisons—their families
dependent upon public charity. The
citizens who were not members of the
Society of Friends, amid the general
distress, exhibited a lofty patriotism
by their bold adherence to the patriotic
cause, serving in the army, or on pri-
vateers. Captain Nathan Coffin's an-
swer to the Britisher who had captured
him and who urged him to engage in
the king's service, expresses the pa-
triotism of the Nantucket men. "Hang
me to the yard arm of your ship, if you
will, but do not ask me to be a traitor
to my country."

It seems to me that there is no pic-
ture more sublime in the history of our
country or more patriotic, than the
patient endurance of the people of this
island through the eight years of the
war.

Historians, with justice, have set
forth the endurance of Boston from the
passage of the bill which closed the
port to commerce, after the destruc-
tion of the tea, to the evacuation of
the town in 1776—a period of two
years. No ship could enter the har-
bor. Its vessels lay rotting at the
wharves; grass grew in the streets; all
business ceased, but at no time was
there any lack of food. Upon this
island not only were the vessels rot-
ting in the harbor, but out of the 150
ships 134 were captured by the British
or wrecked on foreign shores! More
than 10,000 tons of shipping fell into
the hands of the enemy, for which the
owners received no recompense. Through the long period starvation
stared the people in the face. Utterly
defenseless, receiving scant sympathy
from the mainland, harassed by ma-

rauding British sailors, the people still
remained true and steadfast to the pa-
triot cause.

With the coming of peace and the es-
tablishment of the nation, the people
set themselves with indomitable energy
to repair their wasted fortunes. The
hunters of the whale once more roamed
the Atlantic from Greenland to the
southern sea. When their prey began
to diminish in numbers, they became
adventurers, and explorers of the Pa-
cific. Few sails had ever whitened its
waters; but from 1791 onward, to the
outbreak of the late rebellion, the men
of Nantucket, together with their
brothers of New Bedford, traversed
that ocean. I doubt if the records of
the mercantile world can exhibit a
more sublime faith in commercial ad-
venture than has been exhibited by the
people of this island and the citizens of
New Bedford in fitting out vessels for
whaling voyages to the Pacific ocean,
involving large expenditures of money,
without hope of any return for three
or more years.

The adventurous sailor searched ev-
ery nook and corner of that vast ocean
from Arctic to Antarctic waters; from
Nootka sound to the China sea. Some
of the vessels that sailed proudly from
port never returned; foundering on cor-
al reefs in mid ocean, or upon
the sunken rocks along the coast of
Japan.

We come to a consideration of one
of the most dramatic events of modern
history.

Little did the captain and crew of the
first ship, which, in 1791, double Cape
Horn, to begin the harvest on the Pa-
cific, comprehend what would be the
grand historic outcome of that ven-
ture—the resurrection of a nation from
a dead past to a new and vigorous
life.

Before Christopher Columbus sailed
from Palos to discover a new world,
the western nations had heard of the
far-distant Cipango, an empire lying,
as was supposed, one thousand miles
eastward of China, to reach which Co-
lumbus was pointing the prows of his
ship towards the setting sun. But not
by his voyage was Japan to be reached,
but by Vasco de Gama's sailing around
the Cape of Good Hope. On that day,
in 1499, when Vasco returned to Por-
tugal, his ship laden with silks, satins,
rubies and emeralds, Japan was opened
to trade, but from the close of the
17th century the empire lived by itself,
refusing intercourse with all other peo-
ple. Once a year a single Dutch vessel
was allowed to drop anchor off the
harbor of Nagasaki. It was a hermit
notion, living the life of a recluse; self-
contained, self-satisfied, hating Christi-
anity and all that pertained to western
civilization. Annually the priests of
the Shinto religion, marching in solemn
procession, trampled upon the cross,
thus expressing their hatred of the
symbol of the Christian faith. Sailors
wrecked upon the shores of that coun-
try were thrown into prison, to suffer
torture, to die a lingering death, or, if
surviving the hardships, they could
reach home only through the kindness
of the Dutch.

Why should Holland be the one fa-
vored nation? Why should not the
country of the stars and stripes have
equal privileges with little Holland?
Why should not shipwrecked sailors
from Nantucket have direct relief and
asylum, rather than through the good
offices of strangers?

Many times European nations had at-
tempted to obtain friendly relations
with Japan, but without success. In
1851 our own government moved in the
matter, but nothing came of it.



we come to the year 1848. The war with Mexico was over and California had been added to the domain of the United States. On the banks of the Sacramento, James W. Marshall, striking his spade into the earth to excavate a mill race, wondered what "stuff" those shining particles might be. Little comprehending that those yellow grains were destined to inaugurate a new and wonderful era in commerce and finance. Daniel Webster was secretary of state. Westward lay China, with its silks and teas. He saw that thenceforth the relation between that empire and the republic would be more intimate than in former years. Across the path of the new route for commerce lay the hermit nation in its exclusiveness. The time had come when the Stars and Stripes should have equal honor there with the flag of Holland.

The time had come when common humanity must demand asylum for shipwrecked mariners. Thus it came about that on the afternoon of July 7, 1853,—42 years ago this very week—the first steamships that ever crossed the Pacific ocean, the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga, steamed into the harbor of Yokohama, and let go their anchors within cable length of the shore. Never before had there been such consternation in that seaport of the Mikado's empire; never before had the peasantry or the officials of the Shogun, the military head of the empire, beheld ships of the western barbarians without sails, gliding over the water, with volcanoes in their



HISTORIC N



Charles Carlton Coffin.

hold, darkening the sky with their smoke clouds. Swift runners carried the news to Yeddo. Bells rang, men ran to and fro, mustering soldiers to repel the barbarians. From Yeddo came word that at Nagasaki only could the letter of the president of the United States to the ruler of the empire be received. Great was the astonishment of the Japanese when informed that the high official of the president of the United States would not go to Nagasaki. At Yeddo he, himself, would hold personal audience with the emperor.

Very graphic is the picture of what happened in the third day after the arrival of the fleet—penned by my friend, Rev. William E. Griffin, in his memoirs of Admiral Perry.

"The Americans would transact no business on this day! Why? It was the Sabbath, for rest and worship, honored by the admiral from childhood, in public as well as in private life. With the aid of their glasses from the bluffs on shore, they saw the Mississippi's capstan wreathed with a flag, and a big book laid thereon. One man in a gown lowered his head; all listening did likewise. Then all sang, the band lending its instrumentation. The strains floated shoreward, the music of Old Hundred, and the words:

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy."

It was a song that ushered in a new era to the Mikado's empire. What followed is familiar history. Today China, with its four hundred millions, lies humiliated before the young queen of the Orient, bearing the palm of victory, and with majestic mien taking her place among the favored nations.

Thus it came to pass that he who guides the sparrow in its flight, saw fit to use the sailors of Nantucket, by shipwreck and imprisonment, as his agents to bring about the resurrection of the millions of Japan from the graves of a dead past, to a new and vigorous life. Thus it is that Nantucket occupies an exalted position in connection with the history of our country.

YSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Caroe Earle White Emphasizes the Island's Peculiar Charms.

Thold Indian tradition says that once upon a time the great spirit visited the nether world of ours and find in his earthward descent that he had some sand in his moccasin he hastily removed it and throwing it out formed the island of Nantucket. We can readily imagine that relieved of annoyance, he should feel an affection for this last spot of his creation and looking upon it benignantly he should after the manner of the fairy godmother with whom we are familiar endow it with all the desirable qualities he had in his power to bestow. We can in imagination hear him predicting that it should have the loveliest climate to be found anywhere upon the earth, that the most delicious, balmy air should blow over its moors, that the sweetest and tenderest wild flowers should form a velvety carpet for the wanderer over its surface, and that to add variety to its scenery the whole should be placed like a beautiful jewel in the azure setting of the vast illimitable ocean.

Can it be that some malevolent being in the style of the offended fairy—who being left out at the christening, in those same old tales counteracted the benefits bestowed upon the happy infant as far as possible—should have ordained that trees should rarely be seen upon the favored island and that fogs should sometimes enfold it in their chilling embrace? How that may be we cannot say, but certainly the benevolent designs of the great spirit have been carried into effect, and this little island in the bosom of the deep forms one of the most attractive spots for summer sojourn that are to be found in the habitable globe, and even to its winter residents it is not without its beauties.

When Goodman Macy, fleeing from persecution, landed upon its shores a little over 250 years ago, how little could he foresee the future of the home of his adoption, how little could he suppose that after attaining to prosperity, wealth and influence, through the enterprise of taking the leviathan of the deep which had been placed by nature around its shores, the island should suffer a temporary decadence, only to spring into new life and vigor through the power of its attractions as a watering place, that the tired out inhabitants of inland towns and cities, sweltering under the torrid heat, sleepless by night and day, breathing a heated and often impure and vitiated air, should turn as to a delicious haven of coolness and repose, to Nantucket with its health giving breezes, and its soft, salt impregnated atmosphere. Yet such is the case, and to the true lover of this sea-girt island, to one who makes himself acquainted with all its attractions, and sees it in all its aspects and changes, it has an immense and undying charm.

He wanders over its variegated moors, dotted with wild flowers of various colors, beautiful with every shade of green, which change into purple in the light of the setting sun, he bends his course towards the brilliantly blue and shining ocean spread out before him, he sees the beach grass waving with a gentle undulating motion, and glistening in the sunlight as if covered with a delicate network of lace and jewels, he throws himself down upon the shore, lulled into a dreamy forgetfulness by the sound of the

breaking waves upon the beach and feels like the lotus eaters of Tennyson, that this is the promised land and here will he remain, unmindful of all the duties and obligations claiming him elsewhere.

The flora of Nantucket is in itself remarkable. Nowhere in the whole country, it is said, is there such a variety of ferns and grasses and wild flowers as here. Among the latter are some that are eminently brilliant and beautiful, such as the pink hibiscus, the scarlet lily, the richly colored wild rose and several varieties of the orchis family, notably the exquisite white orchis, found occasionally at Tom-never's Head. The veritable Scotch hether, which grows nowhere else, we believe in the United States, can be gathered in some secluded spots.

The attractions, however of the beloved islands are by no means confined solely to the land. The great and boundless sea which rolls its flowing tides upon its shores, and then retreats again, constitutes one of its greatest sources of amusement and delight. It is always beautiful and always grand, whether serenely lying blue and shining under the beams of a summer sun and lazily rolling up in plashing waves upon the beach, or when lashes to fury, gray and sombre, it bursts with thundering breakers on the shore like a thousand Niagaras, threatening death and destruction to everything within its reach. No grander sight can be witnessed in Nature than such a surf as has sometimes been seen here by those who were so favored as to be upon the island at the time. What a source of romance and mystery beside it furnishes to the lovers of the weird and sensational. Even those who are more inclined to the prosaic and matter of fact, are moved with the thought of possible shipwreck and with the frequent accounts of the vessels stranded upon the outlying shoals. Then the description of the attempt made to rescue the imperiled men, when those ships are going to pieces, when in the depth of water, in the midst of storm and ice and sleet, the brave members of the coast guards launch their boats, and, regardless of the danger they are incurring, take their lives in their hands in order to fulfill the sacred obligation of saving their fellow beings, is it not as thrilling as anything to be found within the realms of the novel writer?

Everything about the sea seems to be invested with this peculiar and mysterious charm, which we all feel to a greater or less degree. As we sail over the surface of the tranquil ocean, the thought sometimes comes to us of the secrets inclosed within its hidden depths, of the treasures there buried, and of the human beings that have gone down there "unhonored and unsung." We reflect with a kind of shuddering awe on the disclosures that will be made in that day "when the sea gives up its dead," and yet we are conscious that this feeling adds to the fascination which this same treacherous element has for us. We mourn sincerely for those who are lost in shipwrecks, we are moved with pity as we read the accounts of those who, leaving their sinking vessels in open boats, endure days and weeks of suffering caused by hunger and thirst, but if there were not this element of danger we know that the description of the lives of those who "go down to the sea in ships" would lose much of its interest.

We feel that this forms one of the peculiar fascinations of the ocean, and the suggestion of possible harm attracts us even while we wish to do all that we can to avoid it. The dweller

on Brant Point who in the silence of the night hears the ring of the bell buoy and then the low, mournful sound of the fog horn on Pollock's Rip, feels as though he were far away from the dwellings of civilized men, and alone with the dread mystery of the world of waters.

He is penetrated with the sense of the romance of it all, and would not have it otherwise. He falls asleep to dream perhaps of the Goodwin sands and the Eddy Stone rock and the reef of Minot's ledge and all the places made memorable by exhibitions of the destructive power of the ocean. To the real lover of nature the attractions of Nantucket never diminish. It is not what man has done but God for this island that constitutes its greatest charm, and though all sights and sounds of civilization should cease, though the whistle of the locomotive, should no longer be heard on its moors, though the white winged boats should no longer skim over the surface of its harbor, though the bell buoy on the bar and the fog horn on Pollock's Rip should be silenced forever, while Nantucket has its sun, its sea and its delicious air, that charm will endure until time shall be no more.

CENTENNIAL AND DUO CENTENNIAL.

Alexander Starbuck Discusses the Matters Leading Up to Both.

Alexander Starbuck of the Waltham Free Press spoke on "Historical Matters Leading Up to Both the Centennial and Duo Centennial." He said:

The child of my own boyhood has had presented to his mental view the picture of Thomas Macy fleeing from the wrath of the avenging Nemesis of Puritan intolerance, and embarking in an open boat upon the raging billows of Massachusetts bay, and, after a perilous voyage, landing on the shores of Nantucket, homeless and shelterless, his only friends and companions, aside from his immediate family, the savage Indians, who viewed his coming among them with jealous eyes. J. Hector St. John in commenting on Nantucket said: "This happy settlement was not founded on intrusion, forcible entries or blood, as so many others have been; it drew its origin from necessity on the one side, and from good will on the other; and ever since all has been a scene of uninterrupted harmony. These are beautiful pictures to look upon, but they are not true. Thomas Macy was not the first white man to visit Nantucket; he did not flee from his life from his home in Salisbury; he was not forced to seek refuge in Nantucket. So, too, is the legend of brotherly harmony in the ranks of the early settlers from 1660 to 1700. The search light of history relegates that charming fairy tale to the same obscurity where will rest that other legend about a persecuted, fleeing, storm-tossed Thomas Macy and that nonsensical but complacently told story of Nan-took-it."

In 1621 James I. created the "Council for the Affairs of New England" known as the Plymouth company. This company in 1635 conveyed to William, Earl of Sterling, among other possessions, "Long Island and the adjacent islands," of which Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were presumed to be included in the phrase "adjacent islands." In 1641 James Forreth, agent of the Earl of Sterling, conveyed to Thomas Mayhew and his son the island of Nantucket with several small islands adjacent, conditioned on the payment of such an acknowledgement as might be fixed by John Winthrop,

Sen., or any two magistrates in Massachusetts Bay, chosen by the parties. The islands were also claimed under the grant of Sir Ferdinando Georges, and Mr. Mayhew also obtained from Richard Vines, his steward and agent, a conveyance of Martha's Vineyard under a similar condition. The title under the Earl of Sterling grant never was fully settled.

The first ten purchasers voted to admit ten more as equal proprietors, and at the same meeting five were admitted under vote. Afterwards five more were added.

Subsequently it was found necessary to encourage the immigration of tradesmen, and special half grants were made for such acceptable accessions to the numbers. These minor grants, as Franklin B. Hough says, "became subsequently a fruitful source of discord."

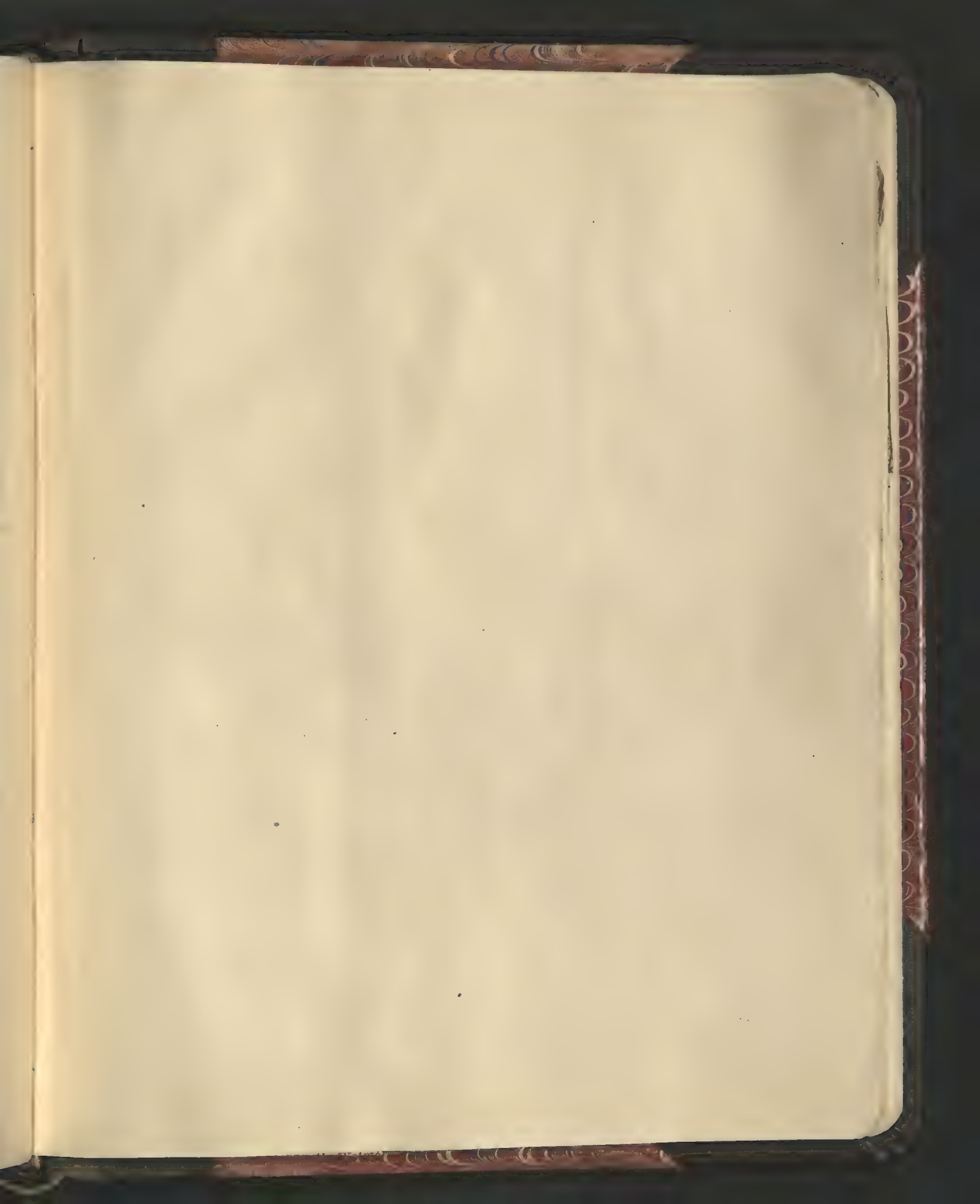
In 1671 the elder Tristram Coffin was commissioned by Governor Lovelace of New York chief magistrate of Nantucket and Tuckernuck.

In 1673, by an order of Governor Lovelace, the town, which up to that time had had no title, was to be thereafter known as the town of Sherborne upon the Island Nantucket. The chief military officer held office during the pleasure of the governor, and appointed his own subordinates. The general court met once a year, alternately at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

The first signs of discontent appear among the records of Massachusetts in a petition to Governor Leverett in 1673 in which sundry inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard accuse Mr. Mayhew of not carrying on such a government as he was under obligation to, and allowing the time to pass without the annual election, and the interference of Governor Leverett was prayed for.

In July, 1674, Major Robert Pyke, Tristram Coffin and others presented a petition to the general court at Martha's Vineyard for the well ordering and managing of their own and associates' interests at Nantucket. The

(Continued on Third Page.)



Cutting from.....
 Address of Paper.....
 Date,.....

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

JUL 10 1895

FOR THREE DAYS.

Staid Old Nantucket Will Hold
 a Grand Jubilee.

BUNTING AND FLAGS EVERYWHERE.

Second Centenary of the Incorporation of
 the Town and County and One Hun-
 dredth Anniversary of Change of Name
 to Nantucket Being Celebrated—Pro-
 gram of the Week.

NANTUCKET, July 9.—The three days' celebration of the second centenary of the incorporation of the town and county of Nantucket and the 100th anniversary of the change in the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, began at sunrise today with the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. This staid old town will be alive for three days, during which a program of varied exercises will be carried out.

The old town is decorated with bunting and flags, and the shipping in the harbor is a mass of bunting, while scattered throughout the place are floral arches bearing words of welcome and data of historical incidents of the island settlement. From the wharf to the center of the village buildings are covered with flags and bunting, and the residences are gaily decorated.

The weather today was depressing. Rain began to fall early in the morning, but despite the showers each boat brought hundreds of visitors who set out to see the sights, and the hotels are filled with gay throngs. The weather somewhat interfered with carrying out today's program in full, which included a band concert on the green, dory and catboat races, an historical address in the Methodist church at 1 o'clock, a baseball game at 3:30.

The Big Banquet.

Tonight 1000 guests sat down to a big banquet in the skating rink, where famous sons of Nantucket discoursed on her history and recalled the achievements of her sons and daughters. Fireworks and a band concert concluded today's program.

Tomorrow the jolliest and quaintest feature will be the parade from Squantum to Wauwinet, in which all sorts of ancient vehicles will carry the guests. A line of boats will keep pace with the procession by sea. Bicycle races, athletic games and exhibitions of crack life-saving crews will be held at Wauwinet in the afternoon, and the procession will then march back to Nantucket.

Thursday will be marked by the grand parade, in which the whole island population will take part. Bicycle and athletic events, band concerts and fireworks and clambakes will wind up the greatest celebration ever held in the ancient island town.

Cutting from.....
 Address of Paper.....
 Date,.....

JUL 10 1895

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

A HUNDRED YEARS SINCE ITS NAME WAS
 CHANGED FROM SHERBURNE.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and the natives to-day began a three-days' celebration of the occasion, assisted by hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting. The ceremonies began with a battery salute at sunrise. A concert followed.

Exercises were begun at the North Congregational Church at 10 a. m., as follows: Address of welcome by the chairman of the Centennial Committee, Wendell Maey; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, "Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days; poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island"; address, Alexander Starbuck, "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-Centennial"; paper, the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

At 2 p. m. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on "The Physical Characteristics of the Island." Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject, "The Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants." Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad." George H. Cary addressed the assemblage on "The Whaling Industry," and other short addresses followed.

Elijah
 ad-

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

Houses and Ships Gayly Decorated
 in Honor of the Celebration.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—It is one hundred years since the name of this town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and a three-days' celebration of the event was begun to-day. The town is handsomely decorated, and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

The first day's celebration began with a battery salute at sunrise. A band concert followed. The literary exercises were begun in the North Congregational Church at 10 a. m. Among those who made addresses was Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting of those who believed in anti-slavery. It was at this meeting that Frederick Douglass made his debut. Her subject was "Anti-Slavery History of the Island."

At the banquet this evening Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Canton, and others delivered short addresses.

JOURNAL

Cutting from **NEW YORK TIMES**

Address of Paper

Date, **JUL 10 1895**

GREAT DAY FOR NANTUCKET

Celebrating the Centennial of the Reception of the Town's Present Name.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives began to-day a three days' celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated, and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

The first day's ceremonies began with a battery salute at sunrise. A band concert followed. The literary exercises were begun at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M., and were as follows:

Address of welcome by the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, on the "Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days"; poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louis Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut,) subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island"; address by Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-Centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

At 2 P. M. Charles Carlton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earlie White in an address on "The Physical Characteristics of the Island"; Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants"; Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad." George H. Cary addressed the assemblage on "The Whaling Industry," and other short addresses followed.

A banquet was held this evening, at which Elijah A. Morse of Canton delivered short address. He said, in part:

The sons and daughters of Nantucket have ne well to return to this island, and to do nor to the men who settled this island, and o dared the dangers of hostile Indians and d beasts, men who knew no fear but the fear God. It is said that our fathers brought and ned here a Church without a Bishop, and a te without a King. They did more, they laid e broad and deep the foundations of education, civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Burke, the English statesman, says: "He e deserves to be remembered by posterity who sures up and preserves the memory of his ers." So the men of Nantucket do well to this celebration and to review the events of ast, and thank God and take courage for the e.

is said that on his voyage of discovery e new world, as Columbus and his sailors e near this continent, they occasionally saw e wood in the water, and detected strange, s, and spiky odors in the air; they were still f sight of land, still prisoners on their little d, but they knew the land was near. Fellow- us, in the reminiscences which you have ed and will enjoy during this celebration, ave recalled the forms and faces of those ave long since fallen asleep, sweet mem- and joyous anticipations of a reunion have wafted to you from the heavenly land, a hands are beckoning us on to a higher and and grander manhood and womanhood.

May God bless the island and ancient town of Nantucket.

The sons and daughters of Nantucket are to be found in every section of the country to-day. The spirit of enterprise and adventure was strongly developed in the early settlers, and their descendants imbibed it naturally. Large delegations went out to California in 1848 and 1849, attracted by the prospect of acquiring wealth in the mining of gold. In the early pioneer movements in the West, the intrepid Nantucketers took part. In the Middle and Eastern States they are engaged in all branches of trade, and are high in the liberal professions. The late Charles J. Folger, who was Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Cabinet, was a descendant of Peter Folger, who settled in Nantucket in 1634. John Sherman, the Senator from Ohio, can trace his descent from the Macy family, one of the oldest of the English pioneers. Benjamin Franklin was the son of a Nantucket woman. Hundreds of others who have won distinction in various walks of life have been proud to call Nantucket their home. On the high seas to-day and in the coastwise trade, Nantucket men are following in the footsteps of their ancestors. To the historic little island, so rich in traditions, so fruitful in enterprise and sturdy patriotism, the aspirations and affections of thousands upon thousands of her exiled children will turn in this season of jubilation, and the country at large will take a just pride in the past achievements of a community which has exemplified the best and highest qualities of American citizenship, and which to-day contains the most homogeneous population on the continent.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date,

NANTUCKET, Mass., which is celebrating its bi-centennial, has had some illustrious citizens in its long career. Benjamin Franklin's mother, Abiah Folger, was born in Nantucket, as was the late Secretary Folger and John S. C. Abbott, and the blood of the early settlers has been imparted to such conspicuous persons as John Greenleaf Whittier, William Eve-

rett and Lucretia Mott. The town was originally named Sherburne, but for 100 years it has taken its title from the island upon which it is situated.

Cutting from **N. Y. MORNING ADVERTISER**

Address of Paper

Date, **JUL 10 1895**

Nantucket's 200th Birthday.

Nantucket, July 9.—The three days' celebration of the second centenary of the incorporation of the present town and county of Nantucket and the one hundredth anniversary of the change in the name from Sherburne to Nantucket, began at sunrise with the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. To-night a thousand guests will sit down to a banquet in the skating rink.

Cutting from **THE NEW YORK TIMES**

Address of Paper

Date,

opened to public traffic yesterday.
Nantucket began a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the changing of its name from Sherburne to Nantucket.
1895

Cutting from

Address of Paper PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Date,

Old Nantucket is the distinctive fisherman's port of the United States. Long before New Bedford, she became the great whaling centre of the Atlantic coast. The quaint old town has done well to celebrate the centennial anniversary of her founding—her bi-centennial anniversary, in fact, under the name of Sherburne. Few such picturesque places exist in America; in fact, American novelists have sought the Cape Cod and Massachusetts island settlements for such genre pictures as "The Madonna of the Tub."

Cutting from

Address of Paper SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Date,

JUL 10 1895

NANTUCKET'S CENTENNIAL.

The Islanders Celebrate the Event in Spite of Rain.

Nantucket, July 9.—The three days' celebration of the second centenary of the incorporation of the present town and county of Nantucket and the 100th anniversary of the change in the name from Sherburne to Nantucket began at sunrise today with the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The old town is gayly decorated with bunting and flags, shipping in the harbor is a mass of color, while scattered throughout the place are floral arches bearing words of welcome and data of incidents in the history of the island settlement.

The weather today is very depressing. Rain began to fall early in the morning, but despite the showers, each boat brought hundreds of visitors, and the hotels are filled with gay throngs. The rain interfered somewhat with carrying out today's program in full, which included a band concert on the green, dory and catboat races, an historical address in the Methodist church at 1 o'clock, and a baseball game at 3.30. Tonight a thousand guests sat down to a banquet in the skating rink.

NEW YORK

EDER.

Nantucket, Mass., is having a three days' celebration of the 100th anniversary of the change of its name from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket."

Date,

TIMES.

Cutting from

Address of Paper LOWELL, MASS.

Date,

JUL 10 1895

OLD NANTUCKET.

Celebrating Her Bicentennial by Banquet and Festivities.

Nantucket, Mass., 9. The first day of the bi-centennial celebration closed with a banquet this evening at which several addresses were made, including one by Hon. Elijah A. Morse, M. C., of Canton.

Nine hundred people were seated in the great building of the Nantucket Electric Light Co. this evening to partake of the centennial banquet. The rink was elegantly decorated. Porter's orchestra of Brockton and the Harmonic quartet furnished music. The following speakers responded to toasts announced by Toastmaster Henry S. Myer: "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Col. H. A. Thomas, the governor's private secretary; "Public men of Massachusetts," Hon. Elijah A. Morse; "Our invited guests," William A. McElroy of New York; "The continental committee," Wendell Macy. Other speakers took up the time until 11 o'clock.

POST.

Cutting from

Address of Paper BOSTON, MASS.

Date,

JUL 10 1895

The three days' festival which opened yesterday on Nantucket commemorates an event which is almost modern in the history of that ancient island. For more than a hundred years Nantucket had been a part of Massachusetts, when, in 1795, the Legislature bestowed upon it that name in exchange for its earlier designation of Sherburne. And in commemorating its christening as Nantucket the islanders really celebrate a far more ancient history whose records are honorable at every point.

The sturdy New England character found its development in a distinct and admirable type among the inhabitants of this island. It was there that the great industry on which New England was built and for long years sustained, the fisheries, was earliest and most extensively cultivated. It was there that some of the most vigorous traits of New England character were bred. And today, if Nantucket presents the appearance of a case of arrested development, the islanders have the proud consciousness that they have contributed their share of sturdy men and sturdy ideas and sturdy work to the shaping of the destiny of the Commonwealth through the centuries on which they now look back.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

Date,.....

JUL 10 1895

CHILD OF THE SEA.

Nantucket Celebrates Its
100th Birthday.THE OLD TOWN IN HOLIDAY
ATTIRE.Past Glories Recalled in Several Ad-
dresses—To-Day's Exercises.

Nantucket, Mass., July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flagstaff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began to-day, to continue three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors, and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight wharf to the bank. There are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch, bearing on its east side, "Welcome Home." On the west side, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?" The main arch is on Federal street, near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto, "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors." On the south side, "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch on Center street, on which are placed the mottoes, "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future." On Main street, near the bank, is an arch, on which are the words, "Public Spirit Is the True Basis of Prosperity." "A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether." The Orange street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the Historical Society of the town.

Among the historic sites that attract interest are: The site of John Gardner house, near Cliff Road; site of the James Coffin house on Madequet Road; Richard Pinkham house, Peter Coffin and Joseph Coleman houses, the Dennis Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Folger and the Peter Folger house, where the father of Benjamin Franklin was born, and the sites of the houses of Hugh Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jethro Finn, Lucretia Mott, the Newbegin house, Sherburne house, and homes of Perry and Nathaniel Starbuck.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 a. m., and were as follows: Music by the Nantucket address of welcome by chairman committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days;" music, Harry Quartet; poem, "Our Island Home" written by the Rev. Louise I. and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by the Hon. C. C. Coffin on "The Physical Character of the Island," Miss Caroline Earle W. "Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors," Dr. Elwell Jenks. There were also various short addresses.

Nine hundred people were seated in the great building of the Nantucket Electric Light Company this evening to partake of the banquet. The speakers were: Toastmaster, Henry S. Meyer; "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Colonel H. A. Thomas, the governor's private secretary; "Public Men of Massachusetts," the Hon. Elijah A. Morse; "Our Invited Guests," William A. McElroy of New York; "The Centennial Committee," Wendell Macy.

To-morrow, the second day, will be celebrated by ringing of bells and booming of cannon. A monster clam-bake will be given at the Wauwinette and a grand reception at the rink in the evening.

THE PLEAS

GLOBE.

Cutting from.....

BOSTON, MASS.

Address of Paper.....

Date,.....

NANTUCKET'S JUBILEE.

Loyalty to "the island" has always been characteristic of the true Nantucketer. There is real zeal and enthusiasm attendant upon the jublations of the week in the famous old whaling town.

No small share of honor has been won by Nantucket in the past. Her annals abound in evidences of the enterprise and dauntless courage of her mariners. They tell also of a spirit of devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty which was strong and assertive in days when toleration was looked upon in

many "reputable" quarters as a dangerous thing.

So far as Nantucket's future is concerned, there is small cause indeed for fear. The island sanitarium will more and more be a mecca of health and happiness in summer time to multitudes from all parts of the country, as the years go on.

Dues.....

Address of Paper.....

BOSTON, MASS.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

NANTUCKET'S DAY

The Centennial and Duo-Centennial
Celebration a Grand One.

FAMILIES REUNITED.

Honor Paid to the Pioneers Who
Suffered for Freedom.

The Whole Island Population Will Take
Part in a Parade on
Thursday.

(Special Dispatch to The Daily Standard.)

NANTUCKET, July 9.—Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and of these there are many, has there been so large a number of people on this island at one time as there is today to participate in the Centennial and Duo-Centennial. For weeks the sons and daughters of the quaint and historic old town have been pouring in from all parts of the country; men who left here as boys, to start out and face the world; and there are others who left here when men, stranded by the decay of all business pursuits, to face the world, and these, too, return to visit again and see once more the island they love so well. It has been a kind of thanksgiving day for many of the old families, whose members have become scattered.

The beginning of the celebration of the first day was inaugurated with a ringing of bells, firing of guns, and blowing of whistles, which has never before been equalled.

The bell on the South Unitarian Church was brought here from Spain in 1812. It was intended for a sanctuary, to be one of a chime of six, but was purchased at the foundry by Capt. Cary of the schooner William and Mary, and in 1815 was placed in the tower where it now stands. It weighs 1575 pounds, and shortly after its location here, "its sweet chimes were heard as far away as Boston," and the Old South offered \$1 a pound for it, but was refused. The Nantucket people would not then give it up at any price—nor would they to-day.

Nantucket people are early risers, but in deference to the visitors and those degenerate sons and daughters, who might not wish their early morning sleep disturbed, the bells were rung at 7.

The little bell of Dionis, the only locomotive which ever visited this island, was heard amid the din, and every steam engine that owned a whistle used it to help out. It is said that even the bell buoy two miles away on the harbor bar, rang as it never has before, and far in the distance through the fog could be heard the musical note of the departing Head.

At 9:30 musical and literary were held at the North Church. The meeting was addressed by Wendell Macy, president of the association. He said in part:

"We extend to you our welcome in honor of the events leading to the centennial and duo-centennial commemoration of events by which were inaugurated free institutions. We meet to a handful of brave men who were surrounded by hunger, starvation and threatened, and, what is worse, from the selfishness of mother country."

"As individuals of Nantucket, a nation, may we stand by the flag, the stripes, of the great nation, true to that great underlying vital principle of common humanity."

It was announced by Rev. My Dudley that it had been proposed by authorities to erect a memorial of the centennial on the Mill hills in the form of a substantial water pipe; also the erection of a free library.

Rev. Christopher C. Hussy spoke of "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days." He recalled the peaceful days of the Society of Friends under whose careful guidance the children were taught the principle of brotherly kindness and consideration for others which has become so strong and beautiful a characteristic of the Nantucket people. It was an epoch of generosity and simplicity; if one man had no horse, his neighbor did—it was no matter—and it was through personal brotherly sympathy that the poor were supported and helped to better condition. Mr. Hussy also recalled the inflexibility of the Quakers, the love of peace, faithful adherence to duty and obedience to God's laws; sympathy was their stronghold. "Though today the ships and old meeting houses have gone, the spirit still remains in the Nantucket people," said he.

Rev. Louise S. Baker's beautiful poem "Our Island Home" was delivered by Miss Emma L. Nickerson.

Miss Anna Gardner, aged 89, read a paper on "Anti-Slavery History of Nantucket," recalling personal recollections of the attempt in 1822 of Virginia slaveholders to capture A. Cooper, the noted fugitive, who first escaped to the North. It was in her father's house that Cooper was concealed and held in safety until the departure of his pursuers.

Alexander Starbuck followed with a sketch of Nantucket history, and events leading up to the centennial and duo-centennial. The meeting closed with music and poems.

In the afternoon other addresses were given by Mr. Alex Starbuck, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Dr. Sidney Mitchell and George

H. Cary. Miss Mae Coffin read a sketch written by Dr. Arthur E. Jenks. Tonight an elaborate banquet was held at the rank. Tomorrow the jolliest and quaintest feature will be the parade from Squantum to Wauwinet, in which all sorts of ancient vehicles will carry the guests. A line of boats will keep pace with the procession by sea. Bicycle races, athletic games and exhibition of crack life-saving crews will be held at Wauwinet in the afternoon and the procession will then march back to Nantucket.

Thursday will be marked by the grand parade, in which the whole island population will take part. Bicycle and athletic events, band concerts and fireworks and clam bakes will close the greatest celebration ever held in the ancient island town.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

The little sea-girt colony of Nantucket is credited by Hon. C. C. Coffin with being an important factor in opening the ports of Japan to commerce with this country, for her shipwrecked and dying sailor sons on the coasts of Japan demanded the friendly

treatment accorded sufferers all over the world. As a result, the nation of Japan has become one of the foremost Powers of the day, and alongside of its heroes and saints there should be placed in its shrines and temples memorials of the Yankee sailors through whose martyrdom it was freed from the slavery of ignorance.

BOSTON, MASS., July 9.—A three days' celebration was inaugurated at Nantucket Island to-day in commemoration of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket on June 22, 1893, and also in memory of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred on June 8, 1795.

Cutting from
Address of Paper
Date

JUL 10 1895

CALL.

NAN F.R.A. JUL 10 1895

REPUBLICAN.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Date.....

JUL 10 1895

Nantucket's place in the history of our country was outlined in an interesting way by Mr Coffin in his address at the celebration yesterday. The patriotism of the hardy islanders in the wars with Great Britain, when the royal cruisers were constantly circling their shores and frequently bring-

ing them to sharp tests of loyalty, forms a bright page in the island's history. As a nursery of American seamen for the commercial marine, and also for the navy, Nantucket was in those days of incalculable service to the flag; her possibilities in the future, moreover, in this respect, ought to be considerable. But aside from her nautical position Nantucket island occupies an enviable place among the counties of Massachusetts in that her people stand so high in the social and moral scale. A few years ago The Republican had occasion to study the statistics of murders in this state, and we found that while our rural counties in the western part of the commonwealth showed for a period of 22 years the largest percentage of indictments for this offense, there was not a single indictment recorded against the island of Nantucket during the same period, 1871-92. This was a remarkable record and a splendid testimonial to the purity and moral soundness of the islanders' home life.

GAZETTE.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....**WORCESTER, MASS.**

Date.....

JUL 10 1895

NANTUCKET'S JUBILEE.

First Day's Celebration Ends With Banquet.

NANTUCKET, July 10.—The first day of the centennial celebration closed last night with a grand banquet that was largely attended and a decided success in every particular. Covers were laid for over 1100 persons. There were more than 40 tables, and 200 pretty girls were waitresses.

Henry A. Weyer was Toastmaster and called for speeches from Col. H. A. Thomas of the staff of Governor Greenhalge, Hon. Elijah A. Morse, William McElroy of New York and Hon. W. W. Orapo of New Bedford.

REPUBLICAN.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Date.....

JUL 10 1895

Nantucket has a three days celebration this week, the occasion being the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town and the 100th anniversary of the change of its name from Sherburne. The Buffalo Commercial recalls the fact that it was discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gesnold, that it became a part of New York in 1664, and was ceded back to Massachusetts in 1693. It was in its glory in the old whale fishing days, and a few of the ancient mariners still live there; but of late, according to a writer in the Boston Post, all the inhabitants have become infected with the summer boarder bacillus, and soon all things will be brought to a dead, monotonous, cosmopolitan level. Among the famous persons born on the island are Benjamin Franklin, John S. C. Abbott, the historian; Henry Giles, a celebrated Unitarian divine; Phoebe A. Hanford, author and Universalist preacher, and Maria Mitchell, the astronomer.

COMMERCIAL.

Cutting from.....

Address of Paper.....

We have received a note from Mr. W. F. H. Stephenson of this city, in which he says:

In your article on the Nantucket Anniversary in Monday's issue you make no mention of one of the most noted of the islanders. I refer to my grandfather's cousin, Mrs. Loretta Mott, the famous preacher of the Society of Friends, and with Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others, an abolitionist. Mrs. Mott, whose maiden name was Coffin, was born at Nantucket in 1793. She was a lineal descendant of Sir Isaac Coffin, also a native of the island. Sir Isaac was an admiral of the blue in the British Navy. In fact a majority of the residents of the island spring from that great middle class in England, that has made her what she is today.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

NANTUCKET'S DAY.

The Centennial and Duo-Centennial
Celebration a Grand One.

FAMILIES REUNITED.

Honor Paid to the Pioneers Who
Suffered for Freedom.

The Whole Island Population Will Take
Part in a Parade on
Thursday.

(Special Dispatch to The Daily Standard.)

NANTUCKET, July 9.—Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and of these there are many, has there been so large a number of people on this island at one time as there is today to participate in the Centennial and Duo-Centennial. For weeks the sons and daughters of the quaint and historic old town have been pouring in from all parts of the country; men who left here as boys, to start out and face the world; and there are others who left here when men, stranded by the decay of all business pursuits, to face the world, and these, too, return to visit again and see once more the island they love so well. It has been a kind of thanksgiving day for many of the old families, whose members have become scattered.

The beginning of the celebration of the first day was inaugurated with a ringing of bells, firing of guns, and blowing of whistles, which has never before been equalled.

The bell on the South Unitarian Church was brought here from Spain in 1512. It was intended for a sanctuary, to be one of a chime of six, but was purchased at the foundry by Capt. Cary of the schooner William and Mary, and in 1815 was placed in the tower where it now stands. It weighs 1575 pounds, and shortly after its location here, "its sweet chimes were heard as far away as Boston," and the Old South offered \$1 a pound for it, but was refused. The Nantucket people would not then give it up at any price—nor would they to-day.

Nantucket people are early risers, but in deference to the visitors and those degenerate sons and daughters, who might not wish their early morning sleep disturbed, the bells were rung at 7.

The little bell of Dionis, the only locomotive which ever visited this island, was heard amid the din, and every steam engine that owned a whistle used it to help out. It is said that even the bell buoy two miles away on the harbor bar, rang as it never has before, and far in the distance through the fog could be heard the musical note of the departing Head.

At 9:30 musical and were held at the North Church. The meeting was addressed by Wendell Mac

association. He said in "We extend to you our in honor of the events centennial and duo-cent commemoration of ever by which were inaugurated free institutions. We must to a handful of brave who were surrounded by cre, starvation and th

tion, and, what is worse, potic selfishness of moth "As individuals of Nantucket, tion, may we stand by the flag, and Stripes, of the great nation, true to that great under vital principle of common hu common lot."

It was announced by Rev. Dudley that it had been proposed by authorities to erect a memorial of tennial on the Mill hills in the substantial water pipe; also the tion of a free library.

Rev. Christopher C. Hussy said "The Social and Religious History tucket in its Palmy Days." He the peaceful days of the Society of Friends under whose careful guidance the children were taught the principle by brotherly kindness and consideration for others which has become so strong and beautiful a characteristic of the Nantucket people. It was an epoch of generosity and simplicity; if one man had no horse, his neighbor did—it was no matter—and it was through personal brotherly sympathy that the poor were supported and helped to better condition. Mr. Hussy also recalled the inflexibility of the Quakers, the love of peace, faithful adherence to duty and obedience to God's laws; sympathy was their stronghold. "Though today the ships and old meeting houses have gone, the spirit still remains in the Nantucket people," said he.

Rev. Louise S. Baker's beautiful poem "Our Island Home" was delivered by Miss Emma L. Nickerson.

Miss Anna Gardner, aged 89, read a paper on "Anti-Slavery History of Nantucket," recalling personal recollections of the attempt in 1822 of Virginia slaveholders to capture A. Cooper, the noted fugitive, who first escaped to the North. It was in her father's house that Cooper was concealed and held in safety until the departure of his pursuers.

Alexander Starbuck followed with a sketch of Nantucket history, and events leading up to the centennial and duo-centennial. The meeting closed with music and poems.

In the afternoon other addresses were given by Mr. Alex Starbuck, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell and George

H. Cary. Miss Mae Coffin read a sketch written by Dr. Arthur E. Jenks. Tonight an elaborate banquet was held at the rink. Tomorrow the jolliest and quaintest feature will be the parade from Squantum to Wauwinet, in which all sorts of ancient vehicles will carry the guests. A line of boats will keep pace with the procession by sea. Bicycle races, athletic games and exhibition of crack life-saving crews will be held at Wauwinet in the afternoon and the procession will then march back to Nantucket.

Thursday will be marked by the grand parade, in which the whole island population will take part. Bicycle and athletic events, band concerts and fireworks and clam bakes will close the greatest celebration ever held in the ancient island town.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

The little sea-girt colony of Nantucket is credited by Hon. C. C. Coffin with being an important factor in opening the ports of Japan to commerce with this country, for her shipwrecked and dying sailor sons on the coasts of Japan demanded the friendly

treatment accorded sufferers all over the world. As a result, the nation of Japan has become one of the foremost Powers of the day, and alongside of its heroes and saints there should be placed in its shrines and temples memorials of the Yankee sailors through whose martyrdom it has itself been freed from the slavery of ignorance.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—A three days' celebration was inaugurated at Nantucket island to-day in commemoration of the incorporation of the county of Nantucket on June 22, 1896, and also in memory of the change of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, which occurred on June 8, 1780.

Date

Address of Paper

Cutting from

NANTUCKET, JULY 9, 1896

CALL,

JUL 10 1896

First

NANTUCKET
center
a gran
and a
Covers
There
pretty
Heard
called
Thoma
baige.
Elroy o
of New

REPUBLICAN

Cutting from

Address of Paper **SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Date

JUL 10 1895

HERALD

Cutting from

Address of Paper **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Date

JUL 10 1895

Nantucket's place in the history of our country was outlined in an interesting way by Mr Coffin in his address at the celebration yesterday. The patriotism of the hardy islanders in the wars with Great Britain, when the royal cruisers were constantly circling their shores and frequently bring-

ing them to sharp tests of loyalty, forms a bright page in the island's history. As a nursery of American seamen for the commercial marine, and also for the navy, Nantucket was in those days of incalculable service to the flag; her possibilities in the future, moreover, in this respect, ought to be considerable. But aside from her nautical position Nantucket island occupies an enviable place among the counties of Massachusetts in that her people stand so high in the social and moral scale. A few years ago The Republican had occasion to study the statistics of murders in this state, and we found that while our rural counties in the western part of the commonwealth showed for a period of 22 years the largest percentage of indictments for this offense, there was not a single indictment recorded against the island of Nantucket during the same period, 1871-92. This was a remarkable record and a splendid testimonial to the purity and moral soundness of the islanders' home life.

Nantucket has a three days celebration this week, the occasion being the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town and the 100th anniversary of the change of its name from Sherburne. The Buffalo Commercial recalls the fact that it was discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gesnold, that it became a part of New York in 1664, and was ceded back to Massachusetts in 1693. It was in its glory in the old whale fishing days, and a few of the ancient mariners still live there; but of late, according to a writer in the Boston Post, all the inhabitants have become infected with the summer boarder bacillus, and soon all things will be brought to a dead, monotonous, cosmopolitan level. Among the famous persons born on the island are Benjamin Franklin, John S. C. Abbott, the historian; Henry Giles, a celebrated Unitarian divine; Phoebe A. Hanford, author, and Universalist preacher, and Maria Mitchell, the astronomer.

COMMERCIAL

Cutting from

Address of Paper **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Date

We have received a note from Mr. W. F. H. Stephenson of this city, in which he says:

In your article on the Nantucket Anniversary in Monday's issue you make no mention of one of the most noted of the islanders. I refer to my grandfather's cousin, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the famous preacher of the Society of Friends, and with Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others, an abolitionist. Mrs. Mott, whose maiden name was Coffin, was born at Nantucket in 1761. She was a lineal descendant of Sir Isaac Coffin, also a native of the island. Sir Isaac was an admiral of the blue in the British Navy. In fact a majority of the residents of the island spring from that great middle class in England, that has made her what she is today.

GAZETTE

Cutting from

Address of Paper **WORCESTER, MASS.**

Date

JUL 10 1895

NANTUCKET'S JUBILEE.

First Day's Celebration Ends With Banquet.

NANTUCKET, July 10.—The first day of the centennial celebration closed last night with a grand banquet that was largely attended and a decided success in every particular. Covers were laid for over 1100 persons. There were more than 40 tables, and 200 pretty girls were waitresses.

Henry A. Weyer was Toastmaster and called for speeches from Col. H. A. Thomas of the staff of Governor Green, Hon. Elijah A. Morse, William McElroy of New York and Hon. W. W. Orapo of New Bedford.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date

BEE

RINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 10 1895

THE CENTENNIAL OF A NAME.

NANTUCKET IS 100 YEARS OLD.

A Great Celebration of the Event in the Little Island Town—The Speakers and What They Said.

Nantucket was in holiday attire yesterday. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. The centennial celebration was originated by the historical society of the town.

The battery from New Bedford which announced the opening of the ceremonies is part of the Union veteran legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill. The captain's room in the custom-house building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island. The literary exercises yesterday morning were held in the old North church and were as follows: Music by Nantucket band; address of welcome, Wendell Macy; "The social and religious history of Nantucket in its palmy days;" music, Harmonic quartet; poem, written by Rev Louise Baker, "Our Island Home," read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address, "Anti-slavery of the island," Miss Anna Gardner; history, by Alexander Starbuck; poem, by Rev Walter Mitchell; centennial ode, by Mrs Elizabeth Starbuck; music, Harmonic quartet.

Charles Carleton Coffin's Address.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's position in the history of our country." He spoke substantially as follows: No loftier motive can animate a human being than that which impels a man to sacrifice all material things most dear that he may live in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. It was such a motive that animated Thomas Macy when he abandoned his comfortable home on the banks of the Merrimac to become a settler on this island, bidding farewell to relatives and friends to begin life anew with uncivilized Indians for neighbors. He had given food to Quakers, thereby breaking the law of the land. Those whom he befriended may have not been altogether meek and lowly; they may have been disturbers of law and order in their desire to testify to their religious belief; but they were in need of assistance, which he had given in obedience to a law higher than that of the court of Massachusetts bay, and consequently had been summoned before the justice. Land, home, kind friends, the comforts of life—all dear and delightful things—were of no value in comparison with the freedom of his soul. Hence the sacrifice.

But just what motive impelled Tristram Coffin and his son Peter, Stephen Greenleaf and a half-dozen other thrifty citizen of Newbury and Salisbury, to leave their homes and push out 30 miles from the mainland, does not readily appear. They had not been summoned before the court for any infraction of law. So far as is known, they had full liberty of conscience. It could not have been from fear of the Indians, for the dusky sons of the forest still occupied the island, and remained many years after the arrival of the emigrants.

It could not have been to find more fertile lands than those along the banks of the Merrimac. No such forest trees wave their branches here as there, furnishing timber for the building of their houses, of domestic use. Social life could but be more circumscribed upon so insignificant an area than on the mainland, where thrifty villages were becoming bustling towns.

There they could set Parker, Rowley and Ipswich rivers to grinding their corn; here they must depend upon the tide or the fitful winds. From old Newbury their children could find new homes in the unclaimed province lands; here there could be no increased allotment of lands. View the question as we may, we find no satisfactory motive for their leaving their old home to begin life anew in a domain so small that in the stillness of the night they might almost hear the surf sounding upon every rood of shore. I can discover but one reason for their making this their home—they came in accordance with the divine ordering of human affairs, that providence might use their descendants to perform a great and honorable part in the history of our country.

It was a scant living that they could obtain from speeding the plow in the sandy soil; they could secure a larger livelihood upon the ocean. Codfish abounded in the surrounding waters, but not by casting their lines for cod and mackerel were they to be of special service to the world.

The real history of Nantucket began, not with the coming of Thomas Macy for conscience sake, but on that day when, 12 years later, a whale came into the harbor and was captured by the islanders. Throughout the civilized world, the coals on the hearthstone, the basin of fat with its rag wick, the tallow candle, or the lamp fed with oil, were the only means of illumination after sundown. A century must pass before science could supplant these with hydrogen. The capture of a whale, yielding barrels of oil, was the beginning of a new order of things in this community.

The ocean, rather than this island, became, as it were, their home. They opened a new branch of industry, sailed untraversed seas, became explorers, discovered islands before unknown, rounded the headlands of Greenland on the north and the islands of Faulkland on the south, pursued their prey around the Azores and along the coast of Brazil.

Sailing where ships never before had sailed, exhibiting fortitude in the storms and tempests of northern latitudes, learning patience in the calm of the equator, the sons of Nantucket were prepared to do their part in the struggle of the colonies for independence. To a far greater extent than their brother toilers of the mainland they were called upon to make a sacrifice during the war of Revolution. Scenes other than those of Lexington, Bunker

Mass. Bedford, and Nantucket with admiration by exhibitions of sacrifice and suffering for a great and holy cause.

When the conflict between the mother country and the colonies began, about 160 vessels were owned and manned by citizens of this island and were roaming the sea. As the colonies could offer no protection, they were wholly at the mercy of England. The fleets of King George were swarming along the Atlantic coast. During the eight-years' struggle few days passed that the people did not see some ship of the line or frigate, flying the cross of St. George, sailing between the island and the mainland. Many of the citizens were members of the society of Friends, opposed to bearing arms, even in defense of their homes. The 5000 people on this island depended upon the sea for their daily food.

One by one the whale ships that were fortunate enough to reach home were stripped of their sails and left to ride idly at their moorings. One by one the unfortunate ships became a prey to the king's frigates. Let us not forget that the entire population of the island derived their support, either directly or indirectly, from the sea. For the products of the soil they were almost wholly dependent upon the mainland. Did they venture a trip to Woods Hole to obtain corn, some war ship was sure to be lying in wait to pounce upon them as a hawk upon a defenseless pigeon. They owed allegiance to Massachusetts, and the tax gatherer, in the name of the state, must have his dues, to enable the colony to carry on the struggle.

Patriots on the mainland, misinterpreting the religious attitude of the Friends, accused them of being aliens and enemies. Captains of British war ships regarded them as aiders and abettors of the rebels, therefore proper subjects of plunder. With no forest growth upon the land, they were forced even to transport wood from the

mainland to warm their dwellings in winter. The crews of vessels captured by the king's ships were languishing in prison, their families dependent upon public charity.

The citizens who were members of the society of Friends, amid the general distress exhibited a lofty patriotism by their bold adherence to the patriotic cause, serving in the army or on privateers. Capt Nathan Coffin's answer to the Britisher who had captured him and who had urged him to engage in the king's service, expresses the patriotism of the Nantucket men:

"Hang me to the yardarm of your ship if you will, but do not ask me to be a traitor to my country."

It seems to me that there is no picture more sublime in the history of our country, or more patriotic, than the patient endurance of the people of this island through the eight years of the war.

Historians, with justice, have set forth the endurance of Boston from the passage of the bill which closed the port to commerce, after the destruction of the tea to the evacuation of the town in 1776, a period of two years. No ship could enter the harbor. Its vessels lay rotting at the wharves, grass grew in the streets; all business ceased; but at no time was there any lack of food. Upon this island not only were the vessels rotting in the harbor, but out of the 150 ships 134 were captured by the British or wrecked on foreign shores. More than 10,000 tons of shipping fell into the hands of the enemy, for which the owners received no recompense. Through the long period, starvation stared the people in the face. Utterly defenseless, receiving scant sympathy from the mainland, harassed by marauding British sailors, the people remained true and steadfast to the patriotic cause.

With the coming of peace and establishment of the nation, people set themselves with indomitable energy to repair the

fasted fortunes. The hunters for the whale once more roamed the Atlantic on Greenland to the Southern sea. When their prey began to diminish in numbers they became adventurers and explorers of the Pacific. Few sails had ever whitened its waters, but from 1791 onward the outbreak of the late rebellion, the men of Nantucket, together with their others of New Bedford, traversed the sea.

I doubt if the records of the mercantile world can exhibit a more sublime faith in commercial adventure than has been exhibited by the people of this island and its citizens of New Bedford in fitting their vessels for whaling voyages to the Pacific ocean, involving large expenditures of money without hope of any return for years or more years.

We come to a consideration of one of the most dramatic events of modern history. Little did the captain and crew of the first ship, which in 1791 doubled Cape Horn to begin the harvest on the Pacific, comprehend what would be the grand historic outcome of that venture, the resurrection of a nation from a dead past to a new and vigorous life.

Japan, from the close of the 17th century, lived by itself, refusing intercourse with all other people. Once a year a single Dutch vessel was allowed to drop anchor off the harbor of Nagasaki. It was a hermit nation, living the life of a recluse; self-contained, self-satisfied, hating Christianity and all that pertained to western civilization.

Sailors wrecked upon the shores of that country were thrown into prison, to suffer torture, to die lingering death, or, if surviving the hardships, they could reach home only through the kindness of the Dutch.

Why should Holland be the one favorite nation? Why should not the country of the stars and stripes have equal privileges with little Holland? Why should not shipwrecked sailors from Nantucket have direct relief and asylum, rather than through the good offices of strangers?

Thus it came about that on the afternoon of July 7, 1853, 42 years ago this very week, the first steamships that ever crossed the Pacific ocean, the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga, steamed into the harbor of Yokohama and let go their anchors within a cable length of the shore.

Thus it came to pass that He who guides the sparrow in its flight saw fit to use the sailors of Nantucket, by shipwreck and imprisonment, as his agents to bring about the resurrection of the millions of Japan from the grave of a dead past, to a new and vigorous life.

Thus it is that Nantucket occupies an exalted position in connection with the history of our country.

Mr Coffin was followed by Mrs Caroline Earle White in an address on "The physical characteristics of Nantucket." She said in part:—

"The old Indian tradition says that once upon a time the Great Spirit visited this nether world of ours, and finding in his earthward descent that he had some sand in his moccasin, he hastily removed it, and throwing it out, formed the island of Nantucket. To the real lover of Nature the attractions of Nantucket never diminish, it is not what man has done, but what God has done for the island that constitutes its greatest charm, and though all sights and sounds of civilization should cease, though the whistle of the locomotive should no longer be heard on its moors, though the white-winged boats should no longer skim over the surface of its harbor, though the bell-buoy on the bar and the fog-horn on Pollocks' rip should be silenced forever, while Nantucket has its sun, its sea and its delicious air, that charm will endure until time shall be no

Dr Jenks's Address.

Arthur Elwell Jenks spoke on the energy and hardihood of the Ancestors." He said in part: In this olden town original families intermarried, and as the community seemed more like a large family, and the bonds between them were quite indissoluble. "The cleanest bit of land," said Robert Collyer, "I know of on this planet, so far as the white man is concerned, is a little island lying far out in the sea, where some families went, over 400 years ago, from the Puritan main, that they might be free to serve God and live their own way—and so made the sandbank a sort of Plymouth rock." Our ancestors suffered beyond description, during the Revolutionary war, from British vulture crews, and from Tory vandalism. The peaceful island people were plunged into a panic of mortal dread and awful suspense, living daily under the threat of burning and sacking the town. This loyalty was only surpassed, if possible, by the ardor with which Nantucket threw herself into the contest for the Union. A page in this history is illumined by the fact that a scion of the olden stock was the famous war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton.

Even the most cursory reference to our ancestors invites to a brief consideration of achievements of the descendants. Foremost among these the late Charles J. Folger stood firm at the private wheel of the United States government as secretary of the treasury. There hovers over this assembly the gentle, ethereal spirit of one who gave to philanthropy the wealth of her life work—Lucretia Mott; "than whom," says Lady Henry Somerset, "a nobler type has never been produced on either side of the water." Among champions of the anti-slavery reform we cherish the names of Anna Gardner, Eliza Barney, and Nathaniel Barney. Astronomy has made illustrious the services of Walter Folger, William Mitchell and his accomplished daughter Maria.

At the banquet Congressman Elijah A. Morse, the Canton statesman, delivered a short but interesting address. He said in part: Twenty-four years after this town was incorporated under its present name, my father, a young man 26 years old, just from the seminary and from college, in 1829, was settled and ordained as the pastor of "the Old North church" on this island. At that time this town contained a population of 9000, and was perhaps the most thriving town in New England, outside of Boston and Salem. The island was the home of wealth and the refinement and luxury of that far-off time. The whaling business was in its zenith, and the streets

of this town were thronged with teams and drays and bustling, busy inhabitants, engaged in that great industry. The sons and daughters of Nantucket have done well to return to this island, and to do honor to the men who settled this island, and who dared the dangers of hostile Indians and wild beasts, men who knew no fear but the fear of God.

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Col H. A. Thomas, the governor's private secretary; "Our invited guests," William A. McElroy of New York; "The centennial committee," Wendell Macy. Other speakers took up the time until 11 o'clock. To-day will be ushered in by the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon. A monster clambake will be given at Wauwinett and a grand reception at the rink in the evening.

Cutting from **ADVERTISER**

Address of Paper **BOSTON, MASS.**

JUL 10 1895

Dues,

100 YEARS OLD.

Nantucket Celebrating Her Centennial in Great Style.

Nantucket, July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flagstaff on the island the Star and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began today continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters of the old island.

Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main st. being a mass of bunting from the Straight Wharf to the bank. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch, bearing on its east side the "Welcome Home." On the west side, "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style.

The centennial celebration was originated by the historical society of the town.

Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Hills at the east end of the island. It is here that a prairie dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie dogs have their holes in the ground and are objects of much interest to summer visitors.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational church at 10 A. M.

The address of welcome was delivered by chairman of the committee Wendell Macy. Address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days."

Poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louis Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson, ending with these stanzas: Honor the glorious past with joyous songs; Thy future trust with God, where it belongs;

Anchored in haven safe our fathers rest; Let us their places fill, doing our best.

Who bear oceans for oil, They, too, are heroes who in lonely toil Of night and storm and darkness walk thy coast—

Stalwart the fishermen of whom we boast.

Roll, waves, on yonder shores; flow gently, tides;

Where once whaleships sailed, now the yacht-fleet rides.

Proudly, Nantucket, smile through glistening tears;

Rainbow of hope o'erarch thy coming years.

Fling, then, thy bunting wide, isle of the sea!

Float all thy flags aloft, right merrily! Ensign and steamer, lift, pennant and all; Then for the stars and stripes lustily call!

Address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island."

Address by Alexander Starbuck on historical matters leading to the centennial:— "Our special duty today then is to review the causes leading up to the events which this gathering commemorates."

—The Council for

"In 1621 James I created the Council for the Affaires of New England," known as the Plymouth company. This company in 1635 conveyed to William, Earl of Sterling, among other possessions, 'Long Island and the adjacent islands,' of which Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket were presumed to be included.

"Subsequently it was found necessary to encourage the immigration of tradesmen and special half grants were made for such acceptable accessions to the numbers. These minor grants became subsequently a fruitful source of discord.

"Among those to whom tradesmen's and seamen's shares were granted was John Gardner, to whom in August, 1672, were granted such rights under the customary restrictions and provided that he remove to the island before April 30, 1674. Just what time he became an inhabitant does not definitely appear, but it was undoubtedly soon after his grant. He was granted a trade's license by Gov. Lovelace in April, 1673, and was commissioned captain of the foot company on the island at the same time. Capt. Gardner was a man of decided strength of mind and he was not long in asserting his individuality.

"In September, 1677, Tristram Coffin was appointed chief magistrate. But in theory the disfranchisement of Capt. John Gardner went right along, and every day seemed to widen the breach between the prominent men of Nantucket and the government of New York. As to the exercise of the authority of the New York government we find so late as Sept. 13, 1680, three years after the orders of the governor just spoken of, Mr. Gardner, still ostensibly under the ban of his fine and disfranchisement, again petitioning Andros for a release from them.

"In 1775 the legislature passed a bill changing the name of the town of Sherburne to Nantucket. And it was fitting it should be Nantucket. It was Nantucket and not Sherburne that was known wherever on the ocean keels of vessels had plowed; it was a ship from Nantucket and not from Sherburne which first displayed the rebel Stars and Stripes at the very docks of London. It was Nantucket and not Sherburne which elicited that superb tribute of Edmund Burke when he held up to the English parliament the prowess of the colonial marine. God bless Nantucket!"

Centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon at 2, Hon. C. C. Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin said substantially:—

"The real history of Nantucket began, not with the coming of Thomas Macy for conscience sake, but on that day when, 12 years later, a whale came into the harbor and was captured by the islanders. The capture of the whale, yielding barrels of oil, was the beginning of a new order of things in this community. The ocean, rather than this island, became, as it were their home.

Sailing ships never before had sailed, exhibiting fortitude in the storms and tempests of northern latitudes, learning patience in the calm of the equator, the sons of Nantucket were prepared to do their part in the struggle of the colonies for independence. When the conflict between the mother country and the colonies began about 160 vessels were owned and manned by citizens of this island and were roaming the sea. The 5000 people on this island depended upon the sea for their daily food. One by one the whale ships that were fortunate enough to reach home were stripped of their moorings. One by one the unfortunate ships became a prey to the king's frigates.

Patriots on the mainland, misinterpreting the religious attitude of the Friends, accused them of being aliens and enemies. Captains of British warships regarded them as aiders and abettors of the rebels, therefore proper objects of plunder.

Mr. Coffin said that the regeneration of Japan is due in great measure to the terrifying sailors of Nantucket who obtained the right of entering a Japanese port and of holding commercial intercourse with the hermit people of Japan. Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Earle White in an address on "Physical Characteristics of the Island." The old Indian tradition says that upon a time the Great Spirit visited the nether world of ours, and finding the earthward descent that he had some said in his moccasins, he hastily removed it, and throwing it out, formed the island of Nantucket.

"We can readily imagine that relieved of annoyance, he should feel an affection for this last spot of his creation, and looking upon it benignantly, he should, after the manner of the fairy godmothers, whom we are familiar, endow it with the desirable qualities which he had at his power to bestow."

Dr. A. E. Jenks then spoke, taking as his subject "Energy and Hardihood of the Ancestors." He said, in the course of his address:—

"Our remote ancestors were martyrs. Even the most cursory reference to our ancestors invites to a brief consideration of achievements of the descendants. Foremost among these the late Hon. C. J. Folger stood firm at the private wheel of the U. S. government as secretary of the treasury. Among champions of the anti-slavery reform we cherish the names of Anna Gardner, Eliza Barney, and Nathaniel Barney. Astronomy has made illustrious the services of Walter Folger, William Mitchell and his accomplished daughter Maria. The church ordained to the ministry one of the first women preachers, daughter of Nantucket, Rev. Phoebe Ann Janaford, and the North Congregational society of this town, was for many years under the pastoral charge of Rev. Louise B. Baker.

The exercises were continued by Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell, speaking on "Nantucket Abroad." G. H. Cary spoke, taking as his topic "The Whaling Industry." Others followed in short addresses.

At the banquet in the evening, the address of the occasion was delivered by

Hon. E. A. Morse of Canton, Mr. Morse said, in part:—

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:— Twenty-four years after this town was incorporated under its present name, just father, a young man of 26 years old, just from the seminary and from college, in 1871, was settled and ordained as the pastor of the Old North church on this island. The whaling business was in its zenith, and the streets of this town were thronged.

"The first missionaries were sent to the Sandwich Islands that very year, and my father collected from the charitable people of this island the wherewith to build a house for a missionary, which was built upon this island, taken to pieces and shipped to a missionary in India. I think and was afterwards erected in that far-off land.

"The sons and daughters of Nantucket have done well to return to this island and to do honor to the men who sailed this island, and who dared the dangers of hostile Indians and wild beasts, not as a knowledge to fear but the fear of God. For citizens, in the reminiscences which I have enjoyed you have recalled the celebration of those who have long since fallen asleep, sweet memories and anticipations of a reunion I have presented to you from a higher world, hands are beckoning us on to a nobler and grander manhood and womanhood.

"May God bless the island and ancient town of Nantucket."

The Nantucket Historical Society, originators of the centennial celebration, held their annual meeting in Athol Hall this afternoon, Dr. Sidney Mitchell presiding. There was a large attendance and an unknown friend of the society presented it with \$750 to clear its indebtedness, which was reported and accepted with thanks.

Miss Helen Worth read a paper on "Records of the North Congregational church." Dr. West of N. Y. in a speech outlined the need of the association. Walton of Gardner also spoke of the needs of the society.

Cutting from

Address of Paper

Date,

200 YEARS OLD.

But Nantucket Celebrates Its
Centennial Only.

ISLAND TOWN EN FETE.

A Notable Program of Addresses
and Poetry.

The Ancient Place is Thronged With Vis-
itors and the Hotels Are All Filled—
Buildings in Gala Dress.

Nantucket, July 9.—Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flagstaff on the island the Stars and Stripes are flying. During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic which began today, continuing three days, that has brought so many sons and daughters to the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors and rooms in town are in great demand. The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight wharf to the bank. There are a number of arches erected in the different portions of the town. At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side "Welcome Home." On the west side "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten?" The main arch is on Federal street, near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of this arch is the motto "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors;" on the south side "Sherburne—1795—Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style. There is a fine arch on Centre street, on which are placed the mottoes "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future." In Main street, near the bank, is an arch, on which are the words "Public Spirit Is the True Basis of Prosperity." A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull All Together." The Orange street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the Historical Society of the island. The committee of arrangements consists of Wendell Macy, president; Coffin, secretary; Stanley E. Coffin, treasurer, with these substitutes: Wendell Macy, Mrs. A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland S. Hussey, Henry S. Arthur H. Garber, Mrs. Stanley Johnson, Mrs. Marianna Hussey,

Thomas W. King, John O. King, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex. H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d, Max Wagner, Henry F. Brown.

On Main street are decorated the shops of Asa Jones, J. W. Brady, Charles A. Kenney, Lamb Bros., James Y. Deacon, McCleave & Co., Roberts' restaurant, Henry Paddock, Albert Tobey, E. H. Jernegan, Clinton Ceely, Union Store, E. H. Parker, F. J. Crosby. The Sea Cliff Hotel on North street is handsomely decorated as are the Springfield, Ocean and Bay View Houses. The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting. The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The battery from New Bedford which announced the opening of the ceremonies this morning is a part of the Union Veteran Legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill. The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and small bluefish, showing the past and present industries of the island. Pilgrimages are made to the farm of Isaac C. Hills, at the east end of the island. It is here that a prairie-dog village can be seen. Hundreds of prairie-dogs have their holes in the ground and are objects of much interest to summer visitors. Among the historic sites that attract interest are: The site of John Gardner's house, near Cliff road; site of the James Coffin house, on Madequot road; Richard Pinkham house, Peter Coffin and Joseph Coleman houses, the Deny Manning, Ambrose Davis, Solomon Coleman, William Gager, Jethro Rager and the Peter Folger house, where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born, and the sites of the houses of Elihu Coleman, Maria Mitchell, Jed Coffin, Lucretia Mott, Newbegin house, Sherburne house, and homes of M. and Nathaniel Starbuck.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 a. m., and were as follows:

Address of welcome, by chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "Social and Religious History of Nantucket in its Palmy Days"; poem, "Coffin Island Home," written by Rev. Lou Baker, and read by Miss Emma Nickerson; address by Miss Ann Gardner, who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island"; address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-Centennial"; paper by Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode, by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

Dr. Ellwell Jenks read a paper, the subject of which was "Energy and Hardihood of our ancestors illustrated in the moral and intellectual vigor of their descendants."

Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke of "Nantucket Abroad," Geo. H. Cary Esq., on "The Whaling Industry," and others made brief addresses. A banquet will be held this evening, at which Hon. Elijah A. Morse of Canton and others will speak.

HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

The historical address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck follows:

"Tradition tells us that in 1665 King Phillip, the chief of the Pokanoket, left his home at Mt. Hope and came to Nantucket to punish one John Gibb, who was said to have spoken of the dusky ruler's father in terms not particularly complimentary to him. The reverence which the aborigines are reputed to have shown for their ancestors appears to have been transmitted to us of Nantucket, and through the glamor of the intervening years we have arrived at the point where we have almost deified our progenitors, who, a little more than two centuries ago, sought this island for a home.

"Similarly we have viewed through the distorting lenses of sentiment rather than with the eyes of fact the condition of life on Nantucket for the first half century after its settlement by our ancestors, and the picture held up to our mental vision is that of a noble band of men, harmonious in all

things, fraternal in all things, considerate in all things, charitable in all things.

"These are beautiful pictures to look upon, restful to the mental eyes, refreshing to the souls thirsting for that millennium when the wolf and lamb shall find mutual pleasure in each other's company, but they are not true. Thomas Macy was not the first white man to visit Nantucket; he did not flee for his life from his home in Salisbury; he was not forced to seek refuge in Nantucket. That story is pure fiction. So, too, is the legend of brotherly harmony in the ranks of the early settlers from 1660 to 1700.

"Our special duty today then is to review the causes leading up to the events which this gathering commemorates.

"In 1621 James I created the 'Council for the Affairs of New England,' known as the Plymouth Company. This company in 1635 conveyed to William, Earl of Sterling, among other possessions, 'Long Island and the adjacent islands,' of which Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were presumed to be included in the phrase 'adjacent islands.' In 1641 James Forrester, agent of the Earl of Sterling, conveyed to Thomas Mayhew and his son the Island of Nantucket, with several small islands adjacent.

"The first 10 purchasers—Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swayne and William Pile—with Thomas Mayhew as a partner, in February, 1659 O. S., or 1660 N. S., voted to admit 10 more as equal proprietors, and at the same meeting Robert Pike, Robert Barnard, Edward Starbuck, Tristram Coffin, Jr., and James Coffin were admitted under the vote. Afterwards John Smith, Nathaniel Starbuck, Thomas Look, Thomas Coleman and Thomas Mayhew, Jr., were added.

"Subsequently it was found necessary to encourage the immigration of tradesmen, and special half-grants were made for such acceptable accessions to the

numbers. Under these half-grants William Worth, sailor; Joseph Coleman, Richard Gardner, seamen; Joseph Gardner, shoemaker; Nathaniel Holland, tailor; John Gardner, mariner; Peter Folger, interpreter and surveyor; Eleazer Folger, miller, and Samuel Streeter, tailor, and others, became proprietors, and Thomas Macy received an extra tradesman's grant on condition that he pursued the trade of a weaver. These minor grants became subsequently a fruitful source of discord.

"Among those to whom tradesmen's and seamen's shares were granted was John Gardner, to whom in August, 1672, were granted such rights under the customary restrictions and provided that he remove to the island before April 30, 1674. Just what time he became an inhabitant does not definitely appear, but it was undoubtedly soon after his grant. He was granted a trade's license by Gov. Lovelace in April, 1673, and was commissioned captain of the foot company on the island at the same time. Capt. Gardner was a man of decided strength of mind, and he was not long in asserting his individuality.

"In 1676 a dispute arose over the continuance in office of Thomas Macy, who was commissioned magistrate in 1675. No one having been commissioned in his place, Mr. Macy claimed to be still chief magistrate, a claim which certainly had the foundation of previous orders to sustain it. But there were those who thought differently, among whom were Peter Folger, John Gardner, Richard Gardner, Edward Starbuck and Thomas Coleman. Peter Folger's difference of opinion cost him a sojourn in the local dungeon, and John Gardner for a similar reason was fined £10 and disfranchised.

"In September, 1677, Tristram Coffin was appointed chief magistrate. But in theory the disfranchisement of Capt. John Gardner went right along, and every day seemed to widen the breach between the prominent men of Nantucket and the government of New York. Beyond a question the sympathies of the people both of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket lay in the direction of Massachusetts Bay, for I think without exception they removed to the islands from the bay and Plymouth colonies. As to the exercise of the authority of the New York government, we find so late as Sept. 13, 1680, three years after the orders of the governor just spoken of, Mr. Gardner, still ostensibly under the ban of his fine and disfranchisement, again petitioning Andros for a release from them.

"Oct. 7, 1692, William and Mary granted a new patent to Massachusetts incorporating the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth, the province of Maine, the territory called Acadia or Nova Scotia, including the islands of Capawock and Nantucket under the name of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"On Oct. 26, 1692, Gov. Phillips of Massachusetts wrote to Gov. Fletcher of New York in regard to the situation, calling attention to the fact that the islands had been transferred to Massachusetts under a patent granted by William and Mary, and that the officers there, acting under orders from Gov. Fletcher, declined to acknowledge their allegiance to the Massachusetts colony. At a meeting of Gov. Fletcher and his council Feb. 13, 1692, the transfer of Nantucket was acknowl-

edged, but the jurisdiction of Martha's Vineyard was questioned. But even that point was subsequently yielded.

"After the question of jurisdiction was settled came the question of courts, and it was largely on this question that Dukes county was finally divided.

"The story of the change of name is soon told. The searcher for historical data among the archives at the state house will easily recognize the fact that no little inconvenience must have arisen from the fact that there were two Sherburnes in Massachusetts varying slightly in spelling, but almost identical in pronunciation, our own ancient town and the town in Middlesex county incorporated in 1674.

"In 1775, therefore, the legislature passed a bill changing the name of the town of Sherburne on the island of Nantucket to Nantucket.

"And it was fitting it should be Nantucket. It was Nantucket, and not Sherburne that was known wherever on the ocean the keel of vessels had ploughed; it was a ship from Nantucket and not from Sherburne which first displayed the rebel stars and stripes at the very docks of London; it was Nantucket and not Sherburne whose fame was world-wide; it was the sailors of Nantucket and not of Sherburne who frequented every port of the civilized world; it was Nantucket and not Sherburne which elicited that superb tribute of Edmund Burke when he held up to the English parliament the prowess of the colonial marine, 'God bless Nantucket!'

WEEKLY

UNION.

Cutting from.....

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Address of Paper.....

JUL 10 1895

Date,.....

THE CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

Nine Hundred People Seated at Tables at Nantucket, Mass.

NANTUCKET, MASS., July 9.--Nine hundred people were seated in the great building of the Nantucket Electric Light Company this evening to partake of the centennial banquet. It was 8 o'clock when the orchestra arranged the grand march to the tables. The risk was elegantly decorated for the occasion. Porter's orchestra of Brooklyn and the Harmonic quartet furnished music.

The following speakers responded to toasts as announced by Toastmaster Henry S. Myer: "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Col. H. A. Thomas, the governor's private secretary; "Public men of Massachusetts," Hon. Elijah A. Morse; "Our invited guests," William A. McEroy of New York; "The centennial committee," Wendell Macy. Other speakers took up the time until 11 o'clock.

EX-SENATOR FAIR'S WILL.

881;

TIMES.

Cutting from.....**BROCKTON, MASS.**

Address of Paper.....

Date,.....**JUL 10 1895**

NANTUCKET'S PRAISES SUNG.

Yesterday Was a Great Day For
the Storm Tossed
Islanders.

FUN WAS FAST AND FURIOUS

Started With Duplicate of the
Cornell Boat Race and Wound
up in a Blaze of Glory

WITH BANQUET AT THE RINK

Distinguished Sons and Daughters of the
Old Bay State Present
and Speak.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

NANTUCKET, July 10.—Monday night the steamer was two hours late owing to the immense crowds taken on at New Bedford and Woods Holl, and last night it wasn't much better. Decorations are now so universal that the entire town is in holiday attire. Fakers of all descriptions fill the streets and Nantucket is seeing more bustle than any of the present generation ever saw on the island. Yesterday dawned foggy but with a gentle breeze blowing which soon increased to a small gale from the southwest. Promptly at 7 o'clock began a general pandemonium. Every school and church bell, every steam whistle helping the state's 12-pounder made all the noise possible. The Brockton band did not arrive until noon but from 8 to 9 the Nantucket band played on the square very acceptably.

At 9 o'clock the boat races were called and it was blowing a gale at that time. The two whaleboats were seen to approach the judge's boat when suddenly the Portuguese crew rowed back to the wharf

And Out of the Race.

They claimed that the course had been altered and so they wouldn't compete. George Brown's crew rowed over the course and of course won the race. The sailing regatta was a success, six of the largest yachts starting, viz: Cleopatra, Captain Burgess; Margie, Captain Kiernan; Lillian, Captain Smalle; Inez, Captain Coffin; Volante, Captain Fisher and Priscilla, Captain Morris. They got off well together, and in a close reefed breeze flew away on the course which was from a stake boat anchored off Brant Point to the Bell buoy on the bar then four miles to leeward and return. The race was a grand one and as the boats beat back on the home stretch with gunwales under water and the spray clear to the mast heads the sight was most exhilarating. The Cleopatra, Captain George Burgess, won, Margie second, Inez third.

The historical exercises in the North Congregational church were given before a great audience. Rev. C. E. Hussey, spoke on "Nantucket in its palmy days," Miss Anna Gardner on the "Anti-slavery history of the island," and original poems were read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson, Rev. Walter Mitchell and Mrs. Elizabeth Starbuck. In the afternoon other addresses were given by Mr. Alex Starbuck, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Dr. J. Sidney Mitchell and George H. Cary, Esq. Miss Mae Coffin read a sketch written by Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks. The music was a special feature. Last night an elaborate banquet with post prandial exercises was held at the rink.

The Banquet.

Almost 1000 people attended the banquet and the enthusiasm was something contagious and inspiring. The rink was beautifully decorated for the occasion, streamers of red, white and blue being festooned across the room. The hostesses were Mrs. Fremont Gardner, Mrs. Sarah Temple, Mrs. M. E. Hall, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Levi Boyer, Mrs. Carrie Say, Mrs. Sarah Kelley, Mrs. Sarah S. Mitchell, Mrs. Preston, Miss Mary E. Hatch, Miss Mary Waitt, Miss Sarah Helen Raymond, Miss Marie Anna Hussey, Miss Hattie Elkins, Miss Sarah Whitmore and Mrs. S. M. Gardner.

The "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" was represented by Colonel H. A. Thomas, the governor's private secretary; "Public Men of Massachusetts," Hon. Elijah A. Morse; "Our invited guests," William A. McKelroy of New York; "The centennial committee," Wendell Macy. The Harmonic quartet furnished delightful music throughout the evening.

Alex. Starbuck of the ~~Whaling~~ Press and S. Heath Rich of the Brockton Enterprise both Nantucket boys are here and enthusiastic over their boyhood's home. Regret is expressed that George Casey who was

To Deliver the Address

on the early whaling industry could not be present.

An unpleasant hitch in the position of toastmaster at the banquet last night developed Dr. Mitchell of Chicago and Allen Coffin of Nantucket were both invited to act and Henry Wyer was finally selected as a compromise.

A smart shower yesterday morning caused many of the decorations to "run." One retired army officer who decorated his house very prettily with what he was told were fast colors was seen tearing it down saying that the colors were indeed fast to run away. Many private owners will wait until the day of the procession before decorating, fearing the uncertain Nantucket elements. One of the cutest and at the same time simplest decorations was put up by Mrs. Platt over her store on Center street. It consisted simply of two beaver hats and a package marked £30, the island originally having

been purchased from the Indian chief for 30 pounds sterling and two beaver hats.

Just 450 passengers came on the steamer Gay Head Monday night. Among the Brocktonians now here not previously mentioned are Chas. S. Cooper at the Springfield; S. Heath Rich, at the Ocean; Gideon Swain with relatives, Walter Hall and wife, Robert Mooney and family, Frank Gardner and Mr. Howe, the dealer in cemetery supplies, who has furnished so many fine monuments for our cemeteries here.

Notes.

Town Clerk Bunker while bidding good bye to friends on the boat yesterday morning was carried off and his return was anxiously waited by a crowd of fakirs who want street peddler licenses.

Main street is a miniature county fair.

The Harmonic quartet of Taunton male voices gave a very enjoyable concert Monday evening in Athenaeum hall, they are to sing at the literary exercises during the celebration.

HERALD
 Cutting from
 Address of Paper **BOSTON, MASS.**
 Date, **JUL 10 1895**

JOY ON THE ISLE.

Nantucket Happy with
 Her Big Centennial.

Town Bright with Color
 and Gay with Visitors.

First Day of the Celebration
 a Splendid Success.

Grand Banquet Crowned
 Enjoyable Exercises.

Pretty Daughters of the Island
 Acted as Waitresses.

NANTUCKET, July 9, 1895. Nantucket is in holiday attire, and from every flagstaff on the island the stars and stripes are flying.

During the past week hundreds of Nantucketers have arrived at the island, coming from many towns and cities between Maine and California. It is the great festival, the great Nantucket picnic in celebration of the town's centennial, which began today and will continue three days, that has brought home so many sons and daughters of the old island. Every hotel is filled with visitors, and rooms in town are in great demand.

The town is handsomely decorated, Main street being a mass of bunting from the Straight wharf to the bank. There is a number of arches erected in different portions of the town.

At the steamboat landing there is a fine arch bearing on its east side the words: "Welcome Home." On the west

side: "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgotten."

The main arch is on Federal street near Main. It is handsomely embellished with flags and bunting. On the north side of the arch is the motto: "Eternal Honor to Our Ancestors"; on the south side: "Sherburne-1795-Nantucket."

It is 100 years since the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and the natives are celebrating the event in grand style.

There is a fine arch on Centre street, on which are placed the mottoes: "Pride in the Past," "Hope for the Future."

On Main street, near the bank, is an arch on which are the words: "Public Spirit is the True Basis of Prosperity"; "A Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull All Together."

The Orange street arch has two mottoes.

The centennial celebration was originated by the historical society of the town. The committee of arrangements comprises: Wendell Macy, president; Allen Coffin, secretary; Stanley E. Johnson, treasurer, and Wendell Macy, Mrs. Phebe A. Gardner, Albert G. Brock, C. W. Austin, Mrs. Benjamin Cartwright, Roland B. Hussey, Henry S. Wyer, Arthur H. Gardner, Mrs. Stanley E. Johnson, Miss Marianna Hussey, Thomas W. King, John C. Ring, Rev. M. S. Dudley, Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mrs. Mary W. Valentine, Alex H. Seaverns, Miss Mary Foster Coffin, William H. H. Smith, Charles G. Coffin, 3d., Max Wagner, and Henry P. Brown.

On Main street are decorated the shops of Asa Jones, J. W. Brady, Charles A. Kenney, Lamb Brothers, James Y. Deacon, McCleave & Co., Roberts' restaurant, Henry Paddock, Albert Toby, E. H. Jernegan, Clinton Ceely, Union store, E. H. Parker, F. J. Crosby.

The Sea Cliff Hotel on North street is handsomely decorated, as are the Springfield, Ocean and Bay View houses. The vessels in the harbor are a mass of bunting.

The captain's room in the custom house building is adorned with a big whale and small codfish, showing the past and present industries of the island.

The first day's ceremonies began with a salute at sunrise from a battery at the north part of the town, and a band concert in the upper square at 8 o'clock followed.

The battery from New Bedford, which announced the opening of the ceremonies this morning, is part of the Union Veteran Legion. The salute was fired from a position near the old windmill.

The literary exercises this morning were held at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M., and were as follows: Music by the Nantucket band; address of welcome by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wendell Macy; address by Rev. C. C. Hussey on "The So-

cial and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Pearly Days"; music, Harmonic quartet; poem, "Our Island Home," written by Rev. Louise Baker and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, who called the first anti-slavery meeting ever held, at which Fred Douglass made his debut, subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island"; address by Mr. Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo Centennial"; paper by Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

In the afternoon at 2 P. M., Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country."

Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earle White in an address on the "Physical Characteristics of the Island."

Dr. Elwell Jenks then spoke, taking as his subject "The Energy and Hardhood of Our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants."

The exercises were continued by Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell speaking on "Nantucket Abroad" and George H. Cary on "The Whaling Industry." Others followed with short addresses.

This afternoon the Nantucket base ball team got lost in the fog at the fair grounds, and when it emerged found itself beaten by the Middleboro team 14 to 6.

